"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and tomorrow; moderate northwest to north winds.
Fo. full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,839. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1917.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

REVOLUTIONISTS SEIZE PETROGRAD; KERENSKY FLEES; PLEDGE IS GIVEN TO SEEK "AN IMMEDIATE PEACE"; ITALIANS AGAIN DRIVEN BACK; LOSE 17,000 MORE MEN

WOODS MUST GO AS POLICE HEAD, HYLAN DECIDES

Mayor-Elect Will Ask Him to Retire if He Fails to Resign.

SUCCESSOR NOT YET FOUND

Murphy Will Refrain from Interference, Congressman Smith Declares.

HYLAN SHOCKS JOB HUNTERS

Announces Delay in Considering Appointments—Craig Against Pay-as-You-Go Plan.

Mayor-elect John F. Hylan, it was said yesterday, has no intention of retaining Arthur Woods at the head of the Police Department. Friends of the Mayor-elect said that he expected to find a man after his own liking, who measured up to the job, to succeed the Police Commissioner before Jan. 1, when the Mayor-elect assumes office. Unless Judge Hylan had received the resignation of Commissioner Woods by the time he was ready to appoint his successor, the Police Commissioner, it was said, would be asked to retire.

At the headquarters of Judge Hylan persons who enjoy the confidence of the Mayor-elect said last night that he regarded the administration of the Police Department under Commissioner Woods as having been one of the vital issues in the campaign, even though less attention was paid to it by Judge Hylan in his speeches than to some other branches of the Mitchel Administration. The wire-tapping episode, which aroused such a storm of protest in certain quarters at the time of the charities investigation, and in which the Police Department under Commissioner Woods was directly concerned, was condemned both by Tammany Hall and its organized allies, the Democratic Fusion Committee and the Business Men's Association, in their platforms. Judge Hylan, it was said, felt that he was bound by the terms of the platform on which he was elected.

Expect Woods to Resign.

It is the belief of Judge Hylan's friends that Commissioner Woods will follow the usual practice and submit his resignation when the change of administration occurs, even though a provision in the New York City Charter provides for a five-year term, which in the case of the present incumbent does not expire until April, 1919. But even should this belief not prove justified, the Charter provisions relating to the Police Commissionership are regarded by Judge Hylan's friends as sufficiently plastic to provide the Mayor-elect with the means of creating a vacancy at the head of the Police Department whenever he desires to do so.

It was said at Hylan headquarters last night that the Mayor-elect as yet had not given serious consideration to the task of finding a successor for Commissioner Woods. Reports indicating that the Police Commissionership would go to a "good Tammany man," of whom some have been named in the speculation over patronage, and that Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, was particularly anxious to have his wishes consulted in the filling of this office, it was said both at the headquarters of Judge Hylan and at Tammany Hall, might be discarded as without justification.

Judge Hylan, it was said last night by his friends, was keenly alive to the fact that Mayors stood or fell by the public verdict on the administration of the Police Department. Leader Murphy also, it was asserted, was not oblivious of the fact that, while Judge Hylan was Mayor, Tammany would be on trial, and that any attempt on the part of Tammany Hall to lay violent hands on the Police Department would arouse a storm of resentment at the very beginning of the new administration. Among the friends of Judge Hylan the prediction was made freely yesterday that the Mayor-elect would make clear to the political leaders that he did not need any help in picking a new Police Commissioner.

A statement made yesterday by County Clerk William F. Schneider, Chairman of the Democratic Fusion Committee, which body was largely instrumental in making Judge Hylan the nominee for Mayor, was regarded as not altogether void of significance.

Wants Hylan to be Foot Free.

"The appointment of a Police Commissioner should be left entirely to the Mayor," said Mr. Schneider. "The political organizations which were behind Judge Hylan's candidacy should scrupulously avoid any divided responsibility in the administration of the Police Department. Tammany's political foes have always made the Police Department an issue in city elections, and the course of Tammany in relation to police administration has been disastrous to that organization. The selection of a Police Commissioner should be undertaken by Judge Hylan solely on his own responsibility and without any interference or advice by politicians."

Leader Murphy did not appear at Tammany Hall yesterday. It was learned that the Tammany chief was preparing to go away for a rest, as is his practice after a hard-fought campaign. In his absence Congressman Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of Tammany Hall, did the talking.

"Mr. Murphy has been leader of Tammany Hall for sixteen years," said Congressman Smith. "In all that time he has neither recommended nor had anything to do with the selection of a Police Commissioner. There is every

Continued on Page 3.

"PIANT $5—and see it grow to $500!" See top of page 3.—Advt.

Insists Emperor Charles Will Be Polish Ruler

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 8.—In spite of recent denials, the Lokal-Anzeiger repeats that the Austrian Emperor is to be named King of Poland. It says this was decided on at a Crown Council on Monday.

Poland is to be joined to Austria, and Gallicia is to belong to the future Kingdom of Poland. Lithuania and Courland will be separate States, such as Prussia, and be represented by Grand Dukes. The paper points out that in Austria even the Germanic parties appear to approve this, but that special emphasis is laid on and guarantees demanded for "the strengthening of Germanic-Austria."

The paper seems to question whether German interests have been sufficiently consdiered in this settlement.

THREAT OF DICTATOR IN GERMAN SNARL

Government Attempts to Force Dropping of Demand for Radical Vice Chancellor.

HERTLING DENIES PROMISES

Opposition to Attack Chancellor as Soon as Reichstag Meets Unless He Yields.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 8.—The threat that a military dictatorship is inevitable unless insistence upon a radical Vice Chancellor is dropped and the Government of Count von Hertling as it now stands is accepted is held out over the progressive democratic elements in Germany.

Count von Hertling, through a semi-official note in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, announces that no promises whatever were made to give the radicals the two posts they desired. Representatives of the Reichstag majority have issued an equally authoritative announcement that they adhere to their old position.

The radical press indicates that the Chancellor's compromise proposal to appoint a radical Deputy to the newly created Ministry for occupied territories with a seat in the Prussian Cabinet is not acceptable because such a post would be merely temporary, and the occupant would be powerless in the face of the military authorities.

The situation is uniting rapidly toward the goal desired by the reactionaries, that is, a split in the present alignment in the Reichstag and the formation of a new coalition embracing the Conservatives and the National Liberals, but not the Progressives, which would have a bare majority in the Reichstag, is by no means impossible, despite the apparent unity proclaimed by the majority caucus.

The Catholic Centrum is by no means adverse to following the Chancellor along a road marked with party advantages. The National Liberals, who for the most part are Conservatives and annexationists and whose hearts never were in the present majority bloc, intimate strongly in their formal announcement of Herr Friedberg's withdrawal of his acceptance of the Vice Presidency of the Prussian Cabinet their dissatisfaction with the attitude of the Radicals and the Socialists.

The Socialists apparently have abandoned the dictum expressed by Philipp Scheidemann on Sunday that the new von Hertling Government, which differs from that of Dr. Michaelis only in the person of its chief, provided all necessary guarantees of responsible popular Government as a pre-condition to peace.

The Tageblatt and other Radical newspapers say that if Chancellor von Hertling bows to the "hidden powers" and the influence of the Court clique, the opposition will introduce on Nov. 22, when the Reichstag reconvenes, a resolution of lack of confidence in the Government. Count von Hertling's position is much like that of Dr. Michaelis after his "as I interpret it" speech.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The German political crisis is represented as being as acute as ever in special dispatches from Amsterdam. Some say that Count von Hertling's Chancellorship is in danger of immediate shipwreck.

The refusal of Herr Friedberg, leader of the National Liberty Party, to accept the Vice Presidency of the Prussian Ministry and the prospect that Dr. Heiferich is to be retained as Vice Chancellor are regarded as matters impossible of settlement. Count von Hertling is reported to have succumbed to military and junker influence.

The Cologne Gazette blames the Progressives and the Socialists for the reawakening of the crisis, and says that the prospect for a political truce has disappeared.

OTTO H. KAHN TALKS FINANCE WITH WILSON

New Yorker at the White House Discusses Economic Condition of the Country.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Otto H. Kahn, head of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., called today on President Wilson. He would not discuss his visit except to say that it was for the purpose of talking over the economic condition of the country.

Otto H. Kahn has given considerable attention to the question of war taxation, and has advocated methods that would lay as little strain as possible on business in general while taking heavy levies from profits or incomes which could afford it without danger of drying up the sources of revenue. In May, when the question of taxing profits was beginning to receive much consideration, he pointed out that a very heavy tax on excess profits would be more desirable than a moderate tax on general profits.

"It appears," he said at that time, "that a 40 per cent. tax on excess profits over and above the average earnings for the last three years would yield from the present as an amazing total of at least $800,000,000 in addition to the yield from the corporate income tax at the rate of 4 per cent."

In August he urged that undue burdens on incomes and business profits should be avoided, while the taxes should be laid as widely as possible in order not to lay so much burden on any one as to be crushing.

"All I am advocating," he said at that time, "is in effect that in the public interest not too much be exacted at once, but that by dividing the burden over a reasonable number of years, capital in no one year, and especially not during the first year of the war, should be so excessively taxed as to produce an unscientific and dangerous strain. If the great fund of capital is suddenly and too greatly reduced the effect upon commerce and industry is apt to be sudden and withering."

CADORNA IS OUTFLANKED

A General Among the Troops Cut Off on the Middle Tagliamento.

INVADERS CAPTURE 80 GUNS

Berlin Reckons Total at More Than 2,300; That of Prisoners Over 250,000.

ROME ADMITS WITHDRAWAL

Official Report Shows That Rearguard Actions Are Proceeding West of the Livenza.

BERLIN, Nov. 8, (via London.)—Austro-German forces in Northern Italy have crossed the Livenza River, and in outflanking operations on the middle Tagliamento have captured 17,000 Italian troops, among them a General. Eighty guns have been added to the booty, which now includes more than 2,300 guns. The total number of prisoners taken since the drive began now exceeds 250,000.

These developments of the campaign are announced in the afternoon report from Army Headquarters, the text of which follows:

Our detachments, advancing on the mountain roads, have broken the resistance of the enemy rear guard. By an outflanking movement our attacking columns cut off the retreat of the enemy troops still holding out on the middle Tagliamento between Tolmezzo and Gemona and on the permanent fortified works of Monte San Simeone.

Up to the present 17,000 Italians, among them a General, with 80 guns, have had to surrender.

In the plain, fighting has developed along the Livenza River. By a vigorous advance German and Austro-Hungarian divisions, in spite of destroyed bridges, have forced the crossing and have thrown the enemy back westward.

The total number of prisoners captured has now been increased to more than 250,000 and the booty in guns to more than 2,300.

Tonight's report says:

In Italy we are fighting our way forward in the mountains and on the plains.

Retreat Continues, Rome Reports.

ROME, Nov. 8.—The withdrawal of the Italian line was continued yesterday, the War Office announced today. The larger units retired unmolested.

Italian troops fought numerous rearguard actions, in the course of which they succeeded in holding up the Austro-German advance temporarily. Italian airplanes continued bombarding hostile forces along the Tagliamento and brought down five enemy machines.

The text of the statement follows:

During yesterday we continued the withdrawal of our line. The larger units have retired without being molested by the enemy.

Numerous engagements took place between the hills of Vittorio and the confluence of the Monticano and the Livenza, in the course of which our brave troops succeeded in detaining the enemy's advance.

In spite of strong resistance on the part of hostile machines, our aviators renewed their bombardments of enemy troops along the Tagliamento. Five enemy airplanes were brought down.

As the Vittorio hills and the Monticano River lie to the west of the Livenza, the statement of the Italian War Office is equivalent to an admission that the Austro-Germans have crossed the latter stream.

Final Stand Beyond the Livenza?

By The Associated Press.

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Nov. 8.—The bulk of the Austro-German invading forces today presents a main frontage of about thirty-five miles along the Tagliamento River, with reconnoissance parties thrust forward eight or ten miles west of the river, for the purpose of feeling for the points of least resistance. This is producing detached engagements, but no battle in force has yet occurred.

The Livenza River, to which the Italian withdrawal is now in progress, is only one of a series of successive defense parallels. The Italian Army still has in reserve large bodies of troops, which, however, naturally feel the effects produced by the recent retirement of their main body. Heavy reinforcements at this moment, therefore, would render invaluable assistance, in the opinion of the military authorities.

The enemy territorial occupation in Eastern Friuli presents a sinister aspect far beyond its military purport. The Alps heretofore have been the traditional boundary between the Northern Teutonic and the Southern Latin races. The Austro-Germans recognize the Alpine boundary, except for Trent and Trieste.

Now for the first time the Teutonic forces are occupying territory in the Friuli plains, which are the easternmost part of Venetia, and age-long possessions of the Latins. Such an invasion strikes at the very heart of the principle of nationality, and also thrusts a Teutonic wedge southward along the Adriatic. This brings up the grave question of whether Germany will finally secure territorial lodgment with ports and naval bases on the Adriatic, thus realising her aim to

Continued on Page 4.

British Government Denies Lack of Concern for Italy

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The following official announcement was issued tonight

"A statement from a correspondent of The Associated Press at Italian Headquarters appeared in the British press today. This statement set out to remind the Allies that something more than assurances were needed for getting reinforcements in men and munitions to the threatened Italian lines, and purported to reflect the feeling of Italians, who were represented as distrusting the allied efforts to help them. It was also stated that the enemy masses were so overwhelming that nothing but effective reinforcements would turn the tide.

"This alarmist statement is absolutely uncalled for and is calculated to do grave harm by suggesting that the seriousness of the military situation in Italy is not appreciated by her allies, and that the latter are not giving her the support she requires. There is no truth whatever in these assertions. The statement that the enemy masses are overwhelming is an absurd exaggeration."

The Associated Press issued this statement last night:

"The dispatch to which the foregoing British official statement refers was sent by The Associated Press correspondent at Italian Headquarters on Nov. 7. This correspondent is an American Staff man, who was present at the beginning of the Italian retreat and accompanied the Italian Army back to its present position.

"The dispatch in question was passed by the Italian military censors at General Cadorna's headquarters, and, as it was sent through France, also passed the French censorship."

LONDON HAILS OUR WAR MISSION

Comes at Critical Period of the War with New Assurance of Victory.

ENVOYS MAKE BRISK START

Begin Conferences on First Day —Benson Visits Jellicoe— Trip Was Uneventful.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The American mission, headed by Colonel E. M. House, arrived in Europe at a crucial period of the world war. With Russia in the throes of a fresh revolution that may lead to anything, and with Italy engaged in a desperate struggle against both a foreign enemy and internal difficulties the landing of the American mission at a British port is an encouragement to the stalwart and a rebuke to the faint hearted.

To England in particular it possesses special significance. It is a concrete expression of the union of Anglo-Saxon races in the greatest war for liberty the world has ever seen, and also an augury of the victorious overthrow of despotic forces which make the world unsafe for democracy.

The statement which Colonel House gave to the British press tonight supplemented the announcement issued in America by the President. In all quarters it is hailed as a plain definition of the objects aimed at by America and a pledge of America's intention to fight on till those ends are attained.

Great Britain's confidence in the issue of the struggle has never been seriously undermined. There have been times of depression when the end seemed far distant but the country as a whole has set itself resolutely to travel the long and weary road. England never for one moment doubted its ability to win through itself.

There were those who questioned the possibility of a final decision being reached in this war. There still are a few of these, chiefly to be found among that clique which believes that a negotiated peace with an unregenerate and unrepentant Germany is an acceptable solution.

America's clear perception of the issue at stake and America's undivided purpose to fight, as Colonel House put it, until it becomes certain that no group of selfish men can again bring about disaster to the world, more than counterbalances all that history has written, or may yet write, on the wrong side of the allied ledger.

Colonel House explained today to the English newspaper representatives the circumstances under which the American mission had come to participate in the Allied War Council shortly to be held in Paris. He was asked if the United States was going to sign the pact of London and he quietly, but clearly, made it patent that the question did not arise.

Various phrases in President Wilson's announcement drew a query as to whether any criticism of the past conduct of the war by allied Governments was implied.

Colonel House decisively negatived any such suggestion. In this respect it may be stated emphatically that the American participation in the war council of the Allies is most heartily welcomed by those who most clearly see

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AWAITS LIGHT FROM RUSSIA

Washington Reserves Judgment, Hoping Revolt Is Only Local.

EXPECTS A COUNTER-MOVE

Kerensky, with Conservatives and Perhaps the Army Behind Him, May Save the Country.

DARK DAYS SEEN AHEAD

And Allied War Conference Faces Another Huge Problem —Bigger Burden for Us.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Until accurate official reports are received, official and diplomatic Washington are reserving judgment on the new Russian crisis and all that it involves, including possibly civil war, and a still further weakening of Russia's position in the war against Germany.

Dark as the news dispatches make the situation in Petrograd appear, there is a strong hope among officials and diplomats that there may be a silver lining to the cloud. On every hand keen sympathy was expressed for Premier Kerensky and those who have been standing with him against terrific odds in opposing the extremist elements who, by their activities, have threatened to disorganize the Russian military machine, and have worked for separate peace, regardless of its effect on the future of Russia and her pledges to her allies.

The State Department has received no official confirmation of the Maximalist successes in Petrograd. In the last six days Secretary Lansing has received only two messages from Ambassador Francis, and neither dealt with the political situation. One bore date of Friday last and the other of Tuesday.

The Russian Embassy officials said they had no advices from Petrograd on the basis of which comment could be made. Jean Soukine, First Secretary, after a telephone conversation this afternoon with Ambassador Bakhmeteff, who is in Memphis, stated that in the absence of official intelligence the Embassy held that the action of the Maximalists in Petrograd, as told in the news dispatches, was local to the capital and by no means representative of the will or of the Russian nation.

This point was emphasized here today that the dispatches from Petrograd stated that the Maximalists had taken control of the telegraph offices and that this put them in a position to exaggerate reports of the situation in their own favor.

First Secretary Soukine stated that the Embassy was unable to present the views of the Government, being without instructions, but he pointed out that Petrograd was the centre of Bolsheviki activity. To this fact, he said, was due the present situation in Petrograd, which did not represent the conditions throughout Russia. Mr. Soukine stated that the local character of the disturbance was proved by the fact that the Central Executive Committee of the Petrograd Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates did not express the will of the Pan Russian Council's Executive Committee, which only a few days ago refused to approve the creation by the Petrograd Council's Executive Committee of a military revolutionary committee, and at the same time urged that measures be taken to prevent the consummation of the designs of the Bolsheviki.

The embassy officials suggested that "Petrograd is likely to be isolated." No interpretation of this statement was given, but it was believed to indicate a belief that the Bolsheviki would find themselves without national support and that the army might decline to accept orders from their Military Revolutionary Committee, which now, according to the announcement in Petrograd, is the sole Governmental authority.

Expect a New Government.

In many quarters it was thought that another Government will be formed for Russia, now that some members of the Provisional Government had been arrested. The new Government would probably be formed at Moscow, it was said, and be dominated by the conservative Socialist elements, although it might be a coalition, including members of the Constitutional Democratic Party as well as Socialists and Laborites, of which last-named party Premier Kerensky is a member.

No doubt was expressed in diplomatic circles that the Allied Powers would recognize any Government formed to oppose the Bolsheviki, even if the latter maintained their hold upon Petrograd. Moscow was regarded as the probable choice for the provisional capital, because all the elements there have been in sympathy with the Government as against the extremist Socialists. Moscow also is held to be a more purely Russian city, and, as compared with Petrograd, practically free from the elements that have made the life of the Government precarious.

It is believed that unless the army goes over en masse to the Bolsheviki, the temporary ascendency of the rad-

Continued on Page 2.

Dan-el (Phil. Olive Oil and Hypophosphites)—Blood-maker, flesh-builder, and nerve tonic. Dewey & Co., 131 Fulton St., N. Y. C., or your druggist.—Advt.

Reverses Cited as Showing Greater Need Than Ever For Unified Direction of Allied War Policy

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 8.—My observations here confirm previous insistence upon the urgent need of centralized methods of managing the war. At bottom this war is the biggest business enterprise ever undertaken, and, while the Kaiser handles his end of it as such, each of the Allies is more or less playing its own separate game. With an infinity of resources, they have discussed and postponed critical decisions until the advantage has been lost.

To mention one recent instance: If the Korniloff movement had been handled by the Allies as the Kaiser would have handled such an opportunity, the Russian situation might have been stabilized and the Italian drive rendered impossible.

There has not been a single allied action, with the exception of the battle of the Marne, ranking as a great aggressive stroke. The Allies are not organized to initiate and execute big policies. Instead of looking ahead and planning on a big scale, they yield where pressure is applied, with the result that usually they trail along a few days or weeks behind Germany. Purely local and political matters divide and divert attention in the allied Chancelleries.

Coming on top of many previous heartbreaking lost opportunities, the present menace in Italy is quite serious enough to rally the Entente Powers at last into substituting for the town meeting some plan under which they can see the war situation as a whole and concentrate with foresight, originality, and driving power, as we understand those things in America.

In a word, after three years, it is time to quit playing amateur against professional. If America gives the lead, all the rest will follow, as there are directed against us none of the petty jealousies peculiar to Europe, and all the allied countries have complete confidence in our disinterestedness and sound leadership.

Plans for the conduct of the war on the basis of a unified western front extending from the North Sea to the Adriatic are now under consideration by Premiers Lloyd George and Painlevé and other high civil and military officials in conference in Rome.

STOCKS TUMBLE ON RUSSIAN NEWS

Flood of Liquidation Hits Exchange, Heightened by Action of Short Sellers.

NEWS CHECKS BROAD RISE

No Action Considered Yet in Regard to Publishing Proportion of Short Sales.

The stock market suffered one of the most drastic declines of the year yesterday, following the receipt of dispatches which told of the Kerensky Government's downfall. Owners of securities considered the Russian news more disturbing than developments on the Italian front, although in banking circles the new republic's reversion to a condition of political chaos did not seem to increase pessimism over the war outlook greatly. In a wild hour of trading the active speculative stocks dropped 4 to 11 points from their previous levels, thereafter recovering part of the distance under active bidding from investors and traders who covered short contracts and what looked like banking support.

The decline was made all the more emphatic because it occurred suddenly in the midst of a rather broad rise of prices. Starting slightly higher than Wednesday's closing quotations, the prominent railroad and industrial shares advanced in many cases more than a point before 11 o'clock, and were moving along normally when the first reports came from London of the changed conditions in Russia. There was a quick drop of a couple of points in the next quarter hour, and then a short period of steadiness, a lull before the storm.

Big Sales of Steel Common.

When brokerage houses with wire connections began to get in their orders after flashing out the Russian news, a flood of selling struck the Exchange, which was heightened by the operations of short sellers in the Street and out. Steel common was poured forth in blocks running as high as 5,000 shares, and International Mercantile Marine preferred dropped under heavy selling from 98 to 91½, frequently by quarters and half points, and without a period of recovery. Reading, Southern Pacific, New York Central, and Union Pacific were pressed for sale, and numerous high-grade railroad bonds lost more ground than in any preceding day since Jan. 1.

The movements of some of the more active stocks from their best to their lowest prices, with their net declines, are in the following table:

	Decline From Top.	Net Decline.	Last Price.
American Can	5½	2¼	30⅜
American Smelting	5¼	4	70⅜
American Sugar	6¾	5½	90
Atchison	3½	2¾	82¾
Baldwin Locomotive	7½	3¾	51¼
Bethlehem Steel	9½	8½	73
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	5¼	2¾	13¾
Canadian Pacific	4⅝	2⅞	123⅜
Crucible Steel	7	3½	52
General Motors	5⅝	3	80
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	11	5	94
New York Central	3⅝	2⅜	65
Reading	6½	3⅜	63⅜
Republic Iron & Steel	6⅞	4¼	63⅜
Union Pacific	5¼	3	109⅜
United States Steel	7⅛	4⅜	90¼

Russian Bonds Decline.

The Russian situation had a naturally adverse effect on the Russian bonds dealt in on the Curb. From Wednesday's last price of 56 the 5½s declined to 48, with sales of $30,000, and the 6½s dropped from 64 to 58 with transactions involving $25,000. Russian exchange fell away from 13.35 cents per ruble to 11.75 cents for transfers by check, approaching the previous minimum record of 11½ cents. At times the market was reporti-

Continued on Page 2.

HOPE STRONG MAN WILL RULE RUSSIA

Zemstvos' Agent Here and Herman Bernstein Agree That Kerensky Must Go.

GREAT REACTION EXPECTED

Salchnovsky Thinks Revolt May Lead to Constitutional Monarchy.

The elimination of Kerensky from the affairs of the Russian Government was declared to be the most probable as well as the most desirable result of the present Maximalist revolt by persons familiar with Russian affairs and in sympathy with the moderate parties there.

Alexander Sakhnovsky, head of the American offices of the Union of Zemstvos, predicted that the reaction toward a stronger form of government might go as far as the setting up of a constitutional monarchy under the Grand Duke Michael, who was named as the successor of Nicholas in the first announcements of the revolution last March, but was immediately pushed out of the way by the tide of radical sentiment.

"Russians who have landed in New York within the last few days," said Mr. Sakhnovsky, "bring reports that the whole nation outside of the radicals of Petrograd is disgusted with the violence, disorder, and uncertainty which have prevailed for months past. There is a strong tide setting toward a more compact and powerful government, and Moscow would undoubtedly be the natural centre of such a movement.

"In Moscow the Bolsheviki are not 1 per cent. of the total population, and all Russia outside of Petrograd would stand together, I believe, against the extreme policy of the Maximalists. This will be particularly true if, as is possible, Lenine and Trotzsky call in the German fleet to their aid.

"In any event, it will take a stronger Government than that of Kerensky to bring about order. The excellence of Kerensky's motives and ideals is recognized, but he is too gentle a man for his position at the present time. It has been shown that the policy of mildness with the Bolsheviki does not pay. Moreover, he lacks the executive experience which is necessary to the head of the Government. A man like Prince Lvoff would be considerably more useful, and I believe, from the reports I receive, that sentiment in Russia is setting in that direction.

"As for the Grand Duke Michael, he has always been very popular, and the fact that he has married a woman not of royal blood, the divorced wife of a Moscow lawyer, has increased his popularity. I am confident that Russia as a whole will not yield to a faction of Petrograd."

Herman Bernstein, who was in Petrograd during the Maximalist riots of last July, said that he was confident that Trotzsky was only the agent of Lenine, who from his hiding had been directing this revolt, as he had done the rising of that period.

"It can't win," he said, "for Lenine and Trotzsky are both extremely unpopular. They had a better chance last July, when, if they had only had well-laid plans, they would have been able to dominate Petrograd. As it was, they failed at the time, and the popular execration directed against Lenine after the bloodshed of July was such as to convince me that he will never be able to dominate the Russian people.

"But undoubtedly Kerensky cannot

Continued on Page 2.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages
Made of tender meat of little pigs and choice spices. You have never tasted perfect sausage till you have tried them. Beware imitations.—Advt.

MINISTERS UNDER ARREST

Winter Palace Is Taken After Fierce Defense by Women Soldiers.

FORT'S GUNS TURNED ON IT

Cruiser and Armored Cars Also Brought Into Battle Waged by Searchlight.

TROTZSKY HEADS REVOLT

Giving Land to the Peasants and Calling of Constituent Assembly Promised.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 8.—With the aid of the capital's garrison complete control of Petrograd has been seized by the Maximalists, or Bolsheviki, headed by Nikolai Lenine, the Radical Socialist leader, and Leon Trotzsky, President of the Central Executive Committee of the Petrograd Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. Their action has been indorsed by the All-Russia Congress of Workmen's Councils.

A proclamation has been issued declaring that the Revolutionary Government purposes to negotiate an "immediate democratic peace," to turn the land over to the peasantry, and to convoke the Constituent Assembly.

Premier Kerensky has fled. He is variously said to be headed for Moscow and the northern front of the army, and orders for his arrest have been issued. Last night he was reported to be at Luga, eighty-five miles southwest of Petrograd. Several members of his Cabinet have been taken into custody.

The Preliminary Parliament is declared dissolved.

Little serious fighting has attended the revolt so far. The Provisional Government troops holding the bridges over the Neva and various other points yesterday were quickly overpowered, save at the Winter Palace, the chief guardians of which were the Women's Battalion. Here last night a battle royal took place for four hours, during which the Bolsheviki brought up armored cars and the cruiser Aurora and turned the guns of the Fort of St. Peter and St. Paul upon the palace before its defenders would surrender.

Prior to the attack the Workmen's and Soldiers' leaders sent the Provisional Government an ultimatum demanding their surrender and allowing twenty minutes' grace. The Government replied indirectly, refusing to recognize the Military Committee.

Vice President Kameneff of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates told The Associated Press today that the object of taking possession of the posts and telegraphs was to thwart any effort the Government might make to call troops to the capital. The Russkia Volia and the Bourse Gazette have been commandeered.

The city today presented a normal aspect. Even the noonday band accompanying the guard of relief under the previous administration continued its function. There were the customary lines in front of the provision stores and children played in the parks and gardens. There was even a notable lessening of the patrols, only a few armed soldiers and sailors moving about the streets.

How the Revolt Developed.

The Maximalist movement toward seizing authority, rumors of which had been agitating the public mind ever since the formation of the last Coalition Cabinet, culminated Tuesday night, when, without disorder, Maximalist forces took possession of the Telegraph office and the Petrograd Telegraph Agency.

Orders issued by the Government for the opening of the spans of the bridges across the Neva later were overridden by the Military Committee of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. Communication was restored after several hours of interruption. Nowhere did the Maximalists meet with serious opposition.

An effort by militiamen to disperse crowds gathered in the Nevski and Letainy Prospekts during the evening provoked a fight in which one man is reported to have been killed. Minor disturbances, some of them accompanied by shooting, occurred in various quarters of the city. A number of persons are reported to have been killed or wounded.

Yesterday morning found patrols of soldiers, sailors, and civilians in the streets maintaining order. Further than a continuation of suppressed excitement, the streets of the city presented no unusual aspects. The shops and banks which had opened for business began closing up about noon.

Shortly after noon a Soviet force occupied the telephone exchange, where a small guard had been stationed for weeks. An effort by Government forces to retake the exchange led to a brief fusillade, by which it is believed a number of casualties was caused. The Maximalists remained in possession of the building.

Toward 5 o'clock in the afternoon the Military Revolutionary Committee issued its proclamation stating that Petrograd was in its hands. It read:

To the Army Committees of the Active Army and to all Councils of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates and to the Garrison and Proletariat of Petrograd:

We have deposed the Government of Kerensky, which rose against the revolution and the people. The change which resulted in the deposition of the

Provisional Government was accomplished without bloodshed.

The Petrograd Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates solemnly welcomes the accomplished change and proclaims the authority of the Military Revolutionary Committee until the creation of a Government by the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

Announcing this to the army at the front, the Revolutionary Committee calls upon the revolutionary soldiers to watch closely the conduct of the men in command. Officers who do not join the accomplished revolution immediately and openly must be arrested at once as enemies.

The Petrograd Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates considers this to be the program of the new authority:

First—The offer of an immediate democratic peace.

Second—The immediate handing over of large proprietarial lands to the peasants.

Third—The transmission of all authority to the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

Fourth—The honest convocation of a Constitutional Assembly.

The national revolutionary army must not permit uncertain military detachments to leave the front for Petrograd. They should use persuasion, but where this fails they must oppose any such action on the part of these detachments by force without mercy.

The actual order must be read immediately to all military detachments in all arms. The suppression of this order from the rank and file by army organizations is equivalent to a great crime against the revolution and will be punished by all the strength of the revolutionary law.

Soldiers! For peace, for bread, for land, and for the power of the people! (Signed)

THE MILITARY REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE.

Delegates from the three Cossack regiments quartered here declared they would not obey the Provisional Government and would not march against the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, but that they were prepared to maintain public order.

Council Welcomes Lenine.

The Petrograd Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates held a meeting at which M. Trotzky made his declaration that the Government no longer existed; that some of the Ministers had been arrested, and that the preliminary Parliament had been dissolved. He introduced Nikolai Lenine as "an old comrade whom we welcome back."

Lenine, who was received with prolonged cheers, said:

"Now we have a revolution. The peasants and workmen control the Government. This is only a preliminary step toward a similar revolution everywhere."

He outlined the three problems now before the Russian democracy. First, immediate conclusion of the war, for which purpose the new Government must propose an armistice to the belligerents; second, the handing over of the land to the peasant; third, settlement of the economic crisis.

At the close of the sitting a declaration was read from the representatives of the Democratic Minimalist Party of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, stating that the party disapproved of the coup d'état and withdrew from the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

Later it was announced that the split in the Council had been healed and that a call had been sent out for a delegate from each 25,000 of the population to express the will of the Russian Army. Following is the text of this document:

To All Army Corps and Divisional Committees:

Today there is a reunion of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. The army committees are ordered to send delegates for expressing the will of the army. We suggest to you to send delegates immediately from your midst. To refuse to take part in deciding the destiny of the revolution is a sin which history will not pardon. Elect a delegate from each 25,000 and send them to the reunion.

(Signed)

THE PETROGRAD WORKMEN'S AND SOLDIERS' DELEGATES.

Congress of Councils Approves.

Subsequently the General Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates of all Russia convened with 200 out of 500 delegates in attendance. The Chairman declared that the time was not propitious for political speeches, and the order of business of the congress approved was as follows:

First—Organization of power.

Second—Peace and war.

Third—A constituent Assembly.

The officers elected comprise fourteen Maximalists, including Nikolai Lenine and Al. Zinovieff, an associate of Lenine, and Leon Trotzky. In addition seven revolutionary Socialists were appointed.

A delegation was named to initiate peace negotiations with the other revolutionary and democratic organizations "with a view to taking steps to stop bloodshed."

A resolution proposed by the Minimalists that an effort would be made to reach an agreement with the Provisional Government was voted down.

Of the 500 members of the Congress, 250 are Bolsheviki, 150 Socialist revolutionists, sixty Minimalists, fourteen of the Minimalist-Internationalist group, six of the Nationalist-Socialist group, three non-party Socialists, the others being independent.

The official news agency today made public the following statement:

"The Congress of the Councils of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates of all Russia, which opened last evening, issued this morning the three following proclamations:

To All Provincial Councils of Workmen's and Soldiers' and Peasants' Delegates.

All power lies in the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. Government commissaries are relieved of their functions. Presidents of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates are to communicate direct with the Revolutionary Government. All members of agricultural committees who have been arrested are to be set at liberty immediately and the commissioners who arrested them are in turn to be arrested.

"The second proclamation reads as follows:

The death penalty re-established at the front by Premier Kerensky is abolished and complete freedom for political propaganda has been established at the front. All revolutionary soldiers and officers who have been arrested for complicity in so-called political crimes are to be set at liberty immediately.

"The third proclamation says:

Former Ministers Konovaloff, Kishkin, Terestchenko, Malyanovitch, Nikitin, and others have been arrested by the revolutionary committee.

Mr. Kerensky has taken flight and all military bodies have been empowered to take all possible measures to arrest Kerensky and bring him back to Petrograd. All complicity with Kerensky will be dealt with as high treason.

Capture of the Winter Palace.

While the All-Russian Congress of Councils had been deliberating the Government forces, including the Women's Battalion, which had been guarding the Winter Palace had been driven inside in the course of a lively machine-gun and rifle battle, during which the cruiser Aurora, that had been moored in the Neva at the Nicolai Bridge, moved up within range, firing shrapnel, and armored cars swung into action. Then the guns of the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, across the river, opened on the structure.

The palace stood out under the glare of the searchlights of the cruiser and offered a good target for the guns. The defenders held out for four hours, replying as best they could with machine guns and rifles, but at 2 o'clock this morning were compelled to surrender.

Meanwhile there had been spasmodic firing in other parts of the city, but the Workmen's and Soldiers' troops took every means to protect citizens, who were ordered to their quarters. The bridges and the Nevsky Prospect, which early in the afternoon were in the hands of the Government forces, were captured and held during the night by the Workmen's and Soldiers' troops.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The opinion is expressed in Russian circles in London that M. Kerensky, who early was advised of the intentions of Nikolai Lenine to grasp power, is removing the seat of Government to Moscow, and from there will endeavor to unite the moderates against the Maximalists and also to rally to his support Cossacks and such other troops who have not already gone over to the Extremists.

TROTZSKY IN EXILE LIVED IN THE BRONX

Hurried Home to Russia When the Czar Fell, After Three Months' Residence Here.

REAL NAME IS BRAUNSTEIN

Radical Socialist and Active in 1905 Revolution—Now Suspected to be in German Pay.

Leon Trotzsky, the active if not the real head of the new Maximalist revolt, was the most prominent of the Russian radicals who returned to their native land from exile in this country after the revolution of March. Trotzsky was living in the Bronx, on Vyse Avenue, when the Czar was overthrown; but he had been in this country less than three months, having previously been expelled from Germany, France, Switzerland, and Spain.

The real name of the Maximalist leader is Leber Braunstein, and he was born in a town in the Russian Government of Kherson, near the Black Sea. He became an extreme Socialist, and being gifted with a forceful literary style won distinction and prominence among the revolutionary leaders before the end of the nineteenth century.

In the revolution of 1905 Trotzsky published a book which practically set the sky as the limit for the Russian revolution then apparently on its way to a favorable issue. He demanded the application of the full program of socialism, not only in Russia but everywhere, and until this was accomplished revolution must never rest. The collapse of the movement in the following year sent him to Siberia, but after several years he was released, resumed his revolutionary activity, and was compelled to go abroad.

At the beginning of the war he was in Berlin, but the radical teachings of his writings there were too much for the Berlin Government, which had no taste for Socialist programs except in foreign parts. He was compelled to go to Switzerland, but here, too, he found the atmosphere chilly. After a time he landed in Paris and edited a newspaper there, but the French Government refused to allow his doctrines to be spread, after Russian troops arrived in France, and he moved on to Spain.

Shanghaied From Spain.

Spain became too hot for him last Winter.

Everywhere he went he was not only a centre and leader of radicalism, but one of its most vigorous journalistic propagandists, and Spain was no more hospitable to his extreme social theories than other countries. According to a New Yorker who knew him well, he was practically shanghaied in Spain, and awoke after being taken captive to find himself on board a steamer whose destination he did not know till he was several days out.

The steamer was bound for Cuba, but Cuba was too small a country for Trotzsky's energies. He sailed at once from Havana for New York, and reached here on Jan. 14 last. Trotzsky was welcomed not only by the most radical faction of Russian Socialists, but by the German Socialists, too. Leaders of radicalism on the east side and in Harlem contributed furniture for the house where he established himself in the Bronx, and it caused considerable feeling among them when he eventually left town in such haste that none of the contributors were notified, and the furniture was left to take care of itself in the empty house for a considerable time.

While here he wrote many articles for the Vorwärts, the Jewish Socialist paper, and was for a considerable time the principal editor of Novy Mir, organ of the Russian Socialists. Novy Mir has since come under the ban of the Post Office Department and has been refused mailing privileges for its extreme pacifist attitude, but at that time a majority of the Board of Managers were not in favor of Trotzsky's propaganda for immediate peace, and, according to men who knew him, he was eventually asked to resign.

He was in active relation with both German and Russian Socialists, and American opinion is divided as to whether or not he has been an agent of Germany since the outbreak of the revolution. In view, however, of the fact that Lenine was accused by Kerensky of being in German pay, and that Trotzsky is apparently acting as a vizier of Lenine, the presumption that he is in German pay has been increased by recent events. It is said that just before he left last March a German Socialist group at a hall in Harlem gave a dinner for him, not the first time he had been so honored by radicals of that nationality in New York.

Detained by the British.

Trotzsky sailed from New York for a Scandinavian port on March 27, but was taken off the ship at Halifax by the British authorities, who knew his record. There were loud and vigorous protests from American radicals at this action, and eventually the first Russian

Leon Trotzsky

Head of the New Revolutionary Government in Russia.

Provisional Government, apparently unaware at that time of the strength and tendencies of the Bolsheviki, was induced to ask for his release. The British thereupon permitted him to go on his way.

Upon his arrival at Petrograd he joined the radical faction, which was busy denouncing America and the Allies and scheming to overthrow the Provisional Government and bring about immediate peace. Trotzsky has denied that he is for a separate peace, and says that if the Germans refuse to revolt against their Government and to fraternize with the Russians the latter must defend the revolution. But the fraternizing must be begun by the Russians wherever possible, officers are to be elected by the soldiers, and every order of any higher command must be submitted to a referendum before being carried out.

LENINE THE REAL POWER.

Believed to Have Plotted Present Rising While in Hiding.

Nikolai Lenine, denounced by moderate liberals the world over as the evil genius of the Russian revolution, and accused by General Brusiloff as a paid German agent, appears to be the directing power behind the present outbreak, as he was openly the leader of the Maximilist rising in Petrograd on July 16, which was suppressed after several hundred of the civil population had been massacred by machine gun troops following his leadership. This revolt, which followed close on the collapse of the Russian armies in Galicia after the successful offensive led by Alexander Kerensky, came near putting the Bolsheviki in command of Petrograd and resulted in the resignation of George Lvoff as Premier and his replacement by Kerensky.

Since then Lenine has been in hiding. Orders for his arrest were issued at once, and it was reported that he was captured in Finland, near the Swedish border, a few days later, but was retaken by his friends. After that he was reported to be in hiding in Sweden, or even in Switzerland, but recently it has been said that most of the time he was in Finland, and in constant telephonic connection with Trotzsky and other Maximalist leaders. At all events, he intended to put in his appearance at the Democratic Congress in Moscow in September, and the Bolsheviki had the effrontery to ask Kerensky for a guarantee that he would not be arrested. This the Premier refused to do, so Lenine remained in hiding; though it appears that any determined effort to find him would probably have been successful had Kerensky dared to use summary measures.

His Name an Alias.

Lenine, like most of the prominent Russian agitators, had to use an alias in his revolutionary activity. His real name is Vladimir Ilyitch Ulyanoff; he was born of a noble family at Simbirsk, on the Volga, about 1870. An older brother was executed for complicity in a plot to kill Emperor Alexander II. shortly before that ruler was actually assassinated in 1881. Lenine became prominent in the early nineties as a leader of the radical Social Democrats, who insist on the literal application of the Marxian theories, as against the more nationalistic view, with greater attention paid to the peasants and their actual condition, which was entertained by the Socialist revolutionists, the party of Kerensky. His most noted book is "The Development of Capitalism in Russia."

He was elected to the second Duma after the revolution of 1905, but was compelled to go into exile, a thing he has often done before, when the reaction triumphed. At the beginning of the present war he was in Cracow and was interned as an enemy alien, but was shortly released and allowed to proceed to Zimmerwald, in Switzerland, where a colony of Russian revolutionists was already established.

After the revolution the Provisional Government of Russia entered into an agreement with Germany by which the Russian revolutionists in Switzerland were allowed to return through Germany in return for the release of German civilians in Russia. Lenine headed the party which returned by this route, and his social program, which he has been advocating ever since, was drawn up as he passed through. He reached Petrograd on April 16, just after the pacifists in the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates had forced the resignation of Milyukoff, and at once began to preach immediate peace and general confiscation.

His Rise to Power.

At first the Government seems to have underestimated him; Tcheidze said that probably the revolution would absorb him, and that if it did not there was little difference. But soon his newspaper, the Pravda, featuring violent attacks on England and France, became influential, and the tolerance of the Government was now based on the theory that arrest would make him a martyr. Certainly at first there was general disapprobation of his extreme views, but gradually he began to gain in power and to become the centre of the radical pacifists, despite the constantly reiterated charges that he was in the pay of Germany. A peace plan of his advanced in a speech was publicly denounced as given verbatim in a wireless message of Prince Leopold of Bavaria, and no satisfactory denial was ever made of Brusiloff's accusation.

Nevertheless, he gained in power. Seated in the palace which had formerly belonged to the dancer Kshesinskaya, the favorite of Nicholas, protected by the First Machine Gun Regiment, which was constantly loyal, he resisted all attempts to oust him until failure in the July rising drove him to temporary hiding, in which he appears to have plotted the new outbreak.

'RUSSIA OUT,' SPURS SPARTANBURG BOYS

Tired Soldiers Speed Up Drill When They Hear That Petrograd Is Moving for Peace.

ANXIOUS FOR THE FRAY

Two More Brigades to be Made of Skeleton Guard Units and Men from Yaphank.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WADSWORTH, Spartanburg, S. C., Nov. 8.—Just before sundown a company from the former Second Infantry was wearily going through close order drill out on the parade ground.

The officers, dust from shoes to hats, were hoarse from shouting commands all afternoon and the men, tired of toting their heavy equipment back and forth, were eager for the word to quit. A couple of men from the 102d United States Engineers with nothing to do until mess idly stood by enjoying the grilling of the infantrymen.

Soon a newsboy selling a Spartanburg afternoon paper ambled along and one of the engineers bought a paper. With one last, satisfied grin at the toiling "dough boys," the ex-Twenty-second man languidly glanced at the first page headlines telling the bad news from Petrograd. As they say in the movies, he registered keen and amazed interest, then discipline was forgotten and the engineer shouted at the laboring company:

"Hey, fellows, here's news—Russia is out."

The fagged and dusty company heard the announcement just as they came to a halt. While the Lieutenant drilling the infantrymen indignantly scowled at he excited and offending engineers, there was talking in the ranks. Then the Lieutenant ran the company off into another evolution. He said afterward it was like leading another set of men. The fatigue was gone and until "recall" sounded the company went through the drill freshly and with vim.

News Gives Them Spirit.

Afterward the top Sergeant explained the reason for the change of spirit, thus:

"When that guy said that Russia had dropped out, every fellow in the company knew that it was up to the United States to take her place. And, believe me, if you had been doubling over that drill ground for weeks and fairly aching for the welcome word 'Embark,' you'd think any drill was light, too."

A similar sentiment throughout the division was found tonight when the 200 company units were canvassed to find out what the men thought about the news. Everywhere the men were enthusiastic about their chances for quick action. Somewhere in the camp some strategist figured out that if Russia really went out, Germany could throw all the troops now on the Russian front to the Western theatre, and the Allies would have need of reinforcements at once.

This "reliable, inside information" went over the camp like all reports, quickly and thoroughly, and as the newspapermen were assured tonight, the Twenty-seventh being the "best division anywhere," the soldiers became exceedingly optimistic over the outlook.

Headquarters announced tonight the formation of two additional brigades, to be made up of regiments heretofore in the second line. This order was construed to be in line with Secretary Baker's announcement that all soldiers would have an opportunity to see service in France.

The brigades will be composed of all of the skeleton regiments, and for the present will be known as the First and Second Provisional Infantry Brigades. Brig. Gen. William Wilson, until recently in command of the Fourth Separate Brigade, New York National Guard, will command the First Brigade, which will be formed by the Tenth and Forty-seventh Infantry Regiments. The Tenth is a separate company organization with units scattered through the Hudson River Valley section, while the Forty-seventh hails from Brooklyn.

Colonel Bates to Command.

The Second Brigade will be composed of the men left in the First, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Seventy-first, and Seventy-fourth. Each of the units now enrolls about 200 men. Command of this brigade has been given to Colonel William G. Bates, who, as commander of the old Seventy-first, was the senior Colonel of the guard. Aside from General Wilson and Colonel Bates, the only officer yet appointed to the new formation is Major Leonard Smith, Fifty-second Field Artillery, who will be Brigade Adjutant.

It was explained that for the present each of the regiments to be in the new brigades would continue to bear its present designation. The regiments are to be filled up with drafted men who are to come here from Yaphank at a date not announced. Later the built-up units will be redesignated to conform with the War Department's series of regimental numerals.

The first official figures of the amount of insurance applied for disclosed that upward of $40,000,000 had been taken in four days. The leading units and the amounts follow:

107th Infantry	$11,256,000
102d Engineers	6,711,000
108th Field Artillery	4,456,500
105th Infantry	4,462,000
104th Field Artillery	3,114,500
105th Machine Gun Battalion	2,378,500
102d Sanitary Train	1,875,000
106th Machine Gun Battalion	1,388,000
Tenth Infantry	1,236,000

Reserve officers on temporary duty with the division got a hint of War Department plans today when several of them were transferred to another camp. First Lieutenant Fay M. Scott and Second Lieutenants Harold Banks, Raymond E. Cox, Everett Haight, Jesse Hoyt, Arthur L. Hawtrey, Waldo S. Kemp, and James W. Lillie were transferred to Chickamauga Park.

Sergeant H. M. Ladd, Jr., and Corporals John G. Davis and Wayne Marshall, all of Company L, 107th Infantry, tonight received commissions as provisional Second Lieutenants in the regular service

RUSSIAN ENVOY HOPEFUL.

Says Petrograd Events Do Not Represent Russia's Views.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 8.—"The intent and spirit of Russia as a whole should in no way be judged by the news from Petrograd," declared Boris A. Bakhmeteff, Russian Ambassador to the United States, when The Associated Press dispatches relative to the reported overthrow of the Russian Provisional Government were shown to him.

"Until just now I did not have any personal or official information on the subject, and therefore you cannot expect any official opinion," he continued. "But I can tell you that Petrograd is not the whole of Russia, and has never been, and that the spirit prevailing in Petrograd is not representative of the Russian spirit as a whole.

"The extremist element has always been strong in Petrograd, but as to the whole of Russia, the late elections in the provincial and county local bodies has shown the Maximalist feeling very weak. Less than 10 per cent. of these extremists were elected."

The Ambassador declined to comment further, reserving his opinion until he is supplied with official information from his Government. It was gathered, though, that it is his belief that Premier Kerensky represents the real spirit of Russia.

SEES RUSSIA STILL IN WAR.

Petrograd Radicals Do Not Represent Nation, Says H. P. Davison.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 8.—Henry P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co., General Director of the American Red Cross, who arrived in Chicago today, expressed the belief that the revolt at Petrograd would not overthrow the purpose of the Russian people, and that they would be in the war to the finish.

"Despite the distressing news from Petrograd," he said, "I am still optimistic. Russia is not out of the war. The great mass of the Russian people outside the cities remain loyal to the allied cause. Their trouble now is that they are unorganized, and no man strong enough has yet appeared to organize them. They will work out their salvation without help, but it will take time. In spite of the dispatches, I can't see that their position in the war has been materially altered. The Russian people will not fail.

"With regard to Italy, its situation, too, is distressing, but not cause for alarm as to the ultimate outcome. The Italians will rally and will stem the enemy tide. Our workers already are in Northern Italy, and the desperate condition there means a greater task for us.

"We are preparing for a long war, although we hope it will be a short one. But there is no indication but that it will be a long one."

MEYER LONDON'S VIEWS.

Congressman Says Russia Will Never Make Separate Peace.

Meyer London, the Socialist Congressman from New York City, yesterday explained the causes and results of the Russian revolution, and expounded the ideals and aims of the Russian people before an audience of over a thousand at the Social Problems Club of the College of the City of New York.

"The causes of the revolution were many," he said. "For instance, on the eve of the war there was not even forty-eight hours' supply of food or ammunition in the country. But this was not the primary cause. General discontent with the incompetence of the Government was, perhaps, the chief cause."

He asserted that Russia would never consent to a separate peace with Germany.

"They have suffered in misery for centuries," he said, "but they are willing to suffer centuries more because they realize that if they stop they will endanger the rest of the world's safety. They demand, however, that the objects of the war be made clear, and that they be not asked to fight for the selfish purposes of other nations."

SCOUT IDEA OF PEACE.

Yale Professors Say Russia Will Not Lay Down Her Arms.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 8.—"A long civil war is ahead for Russia if the Maximalists compel a separate peace with Germany," said Professor Alexander Petrunkevitch of Yale tonight. He is son of the first President of the Russian Duma, and has recently received messages from Russia confirming the trend of affairs toward internal volcanic outbursts.

"Russia's real leaders," he continued, "do not want peace on terms that Germany can offer. A group of extremists have gained the ascendency, and they are putting out feelers for peace, but this does not mean that the Russian people will support any treachery to the allied cause. Only civil war can follow today's action, and this will cost the people of Russia dearly."

Professor Charles Winslow of Yale, who has just returned from Russia with the American Red Cross Mission, said:

"Russia will not lay down arms till German militarism is crushed. She is passing through the throes of the most tremendous political and social revolution the world has ever known, but Russia as a whole stands firm. She knows the German by bitter experience, and she will never lay down her arms till the menace of this domination is removed."

SEES CIVIL WAR CERTAIN.

Russian Paper Here Says Cannon Will Crush Revolt.

The Russkoye Slovo, (Russian Word,) a daily in New York City, publishes this morning an editorial article signed by its editor, Leo Pasvolsky, in which he says:

"The Bolsheviki calls this a coup d'état, a revolution. But it is neither the one nor the other. It is a rebellion, pure and simple. It is a revolt against the legal, established Government, recognized by the Russian people. It is treason to the people of Russia, and Russia will regard the actions of Trotzky and of his companions as a rebellion, as high treason.

"Russia will not follow the mad Petrograd. It is impossible that the Russian giant should not awaken from its terrible sleep, should not cast away from its eyes that bloody curtain which blinds its vision and darkens its mind. The Bolshevik Government in Petrograd will re-enact the bloody Paris Commune. But this commune of our days will be shattered to splinters by cannon and machine guns. The rebellion will be crushed, and then the country will again come out upon the road that leads to the Constituent Assembly."

Trade Payments

November 10th is a settlement date in the textile trade. Largely increased business requirements call for greater banking facilities.

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HOPE STRONG MAN WILL RULE RUSSIA

Continued from Page 1.

continue in his present position. He has tried to be gentle with the Bolsheviki, in the confidence that they would appreciate his position and treat him as he treated them. Now there must be leaders who will know how to handle them. It has been well established that Lenine is in the German pay, and there is no doubt that the present rising is supported by German funds.

"The ideal of Trotzsky and Lenine is what Trotzsky calls 'the permanent revolution,' a revolution continuing until the maximum Socialist program is in force throughout the world. I don't think there is much likelihood that this program will win, but there is certain to be considerable disorder if the reports so far are correct. One thing I am afraid of is that there will be more pogroms. Trotzsky is a Jew, and unfortunately there are a number of Jewish leaders among the most radical faction. Of course, it is very far from being a wholly Jewish affair. Lenine himself, whose real name is Ulyanoff, comes of an old and noble Russian family, and there are plenty of other Russian leaders. But the prominence of a few Jews is, I am afraid, likely to be avenged on the entire race.

"One thing worthy of note is that the Bolsheviki have learned a point from the procedure of the original revolutionists. You will remember that the revolutions of March seized the telegraph and cable offices, so that after a few days of no news from Petrograd there came out of a clear sky the story of the completed revolution and the full list of Ministers of the Provisional Government.

"This had a great effect in bringing into line the provincial cities and the country districts which might have hesitated if there had been accounts of the indecisive fighting of the first two or three days. Lenine overlooked this point in his July revolt, but Trotzsky's promptitude in seizing the means of communication at present indicates a desire to try to swing the provinces to the support of a fait accompli in the same manner."

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WASHINGTON AWAITS LIGHT ON RUSSIA

Continued from Page 1.

ical elements in Petrograd would not mean a separate peace for Russia or result in a material weakening of her fighting frontier.

Radicals Have Little Hold on Country.

The recent local elections throughout Russia were cited today to show the low esteem in which the Bolsheviki and other extremists were held in the country at large. They were defeated almost everywhere, the vote for their candidates being insignificant. They had likewise failed, it was pointed out, to control the situation in any city except Petrograd, where the radical and lawless elements of the nation have their headquarters.

The Bolsheviki recently obtained control of the Petrograd Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, and this they are now using as a lever to bring all Russia to their views, by chauvinistic appeals to the masses. They have promised a millennium to the nation. They have pledged lands to the peasants and workingmen, a distribution of wealth such as would abolish the bourgeois and bring all the people to a common level and peace. They have been opposed by a minority of the Socialists, who were unable, however, to meet the extravagant promises of the Maximalists, which the ignorant of Petrograd and no less ignorant members of the council, believed the Bolsheviki could fulfil.

The Bolsheviki are International Socialists, professing to believe in no national lines, and it has been one of their fictions that they did not believe in a separate peace, because such a peace would be a recognition of nationalism, which they deny.

The State Department, it was authoritatively stated late today, did not accept as authentic the news dispatches describing events in Petrograd and would await official advices before expressing any opinion.

Emphasis was laid on the fact, however, that the press dispatches did not mention difficulties in other parts of Russia, and that an ending of the crisis in Petrograd might present itself.

There is a possibility, it was hinted in one quarter, that if the Bolsheviki are finally able to seize power in the nation, Russian diplomatic representatives throughout the world may refuse to recognize them as the legal authority. Should they convene the constituent assembly, it was thought that that assembly would refuse to recognize their authority.

Most observers think that in the last analysis the decision of the army will determine whether Russia is to remain in the war, as well as whether the Bolsheviki shall control the political situation. The radical coup is everywhere regarded as the triumph in Petrograd of German machinations.

Kerensky May Appeal to Kornilloff.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Discouragement felt here over the news of the overthrow of the Kerensky Government is tempered by the hope that the extreme radicals at the capital may not be able to extend their control. The suggestion was voiced here today if Kerensky, fleeing from the capital, could bring to his support General Kornilloff, the strong man of the Russian Army, with his Cossack troops, he might set up a stronger government at Moscow.

An obstacle to the success of such a plan is found in the possibility that Kornilloff, embittered by the treatment he received at the hands of Kerensky, might refuse to risk his future further upon such an uncertain leader.

In view of the intense Democratic spirit developed in Russia since the overthrow of the Czar, it is difficult to conceive of the appearance of any other form of Government than a republic, yet in diplomatic circles, where the temperament of the Russian masses is understood, the opinion was expressed that out of sheer weariness with revolutions and anarchy, the people might suddenly decide to confide their destinies in a dictator.

Inasmuch as even the Bolsheviki themselves have declared for "a democratic peace," which is opposed to the German idea, it is thought hardly possible that on this basis Germany could entertain proposals from the Maximalists for either a peace or an armistice.

It is pointed out also that even if the Germans did make a separate peace with the Maximalists, the fact that this party represented only a small section of the Russian people would make it necessary for the Central Powers to continue to maintain a large military force on the border to guard against an offensive from the other elements.

Therefore, it is hoped that the military situation will not change materially for the worse for the Entente Powers and America as a result of these latest developments. If a considerable portion of the Russian Army can be kept in the trenches, the advent of Winter will prevent the German troops on the Eastern front from taking advantage of temporary weakness to start an offensive.

Problem for Allied Conference.

Nevertheless, the Allies' war conference, just about to assemble in Paris to arrange a co-ordination of fighting forces, is faced with a great problem at its very outset. Coming close on the Italian reverses, the Russian débâcle brings the Allies, including the United States, face to face with the necessity of rearranging their fighting power to deal the heaviest possible blows on the battle fronts while Russia works out her destiny and Italy tries to hold back the invader pouring through the Alps.

Some idea of what Russia faces on her fighting lines is gained from the latest report to the Russian Embassy here, dated last Friday. This stated that the Russian troops were engaging 147 divisions of enemy troops, including Germans, Austrians, Bulgarians, and Turks, probably in all some 2,000,000 men. The possibility of those troops, or part of them, being released for a drive against the western front, to join the invaders in Italy, or even for Balkan service, is one of the questions which the allied conference will have to consider.

The immediate effect upon the part which the United States must take as the shifting of world events puts the burdens of war more and more on the American people cannot be assessed accurately at this time. The Treasury has authorized credits of $225,000,000 to Russia, and of that amount probably half has been drawn upon for supplies bought in this country.

An American commission of eminent railroad men is bringing order out of chaos on Russia's transportation system. Millions of dollars worth of supplies have been piling up at Vladivostok, and the Americans have been applying the best methods to move them across Siberia.

A Question of Japan's Helping.

A factor in the situation which has been reluctantly discussed heretofore now comes to the front. It is the possibility that Japan might send troops into Russia to support the Provisional Government and help restore order. No one here, who would be authorized to speak on the subject, cares to do so, although it has been discussed by Japanese elsewhere. The consensus of their opinions, as published, has been that Japan would find difficulties in supplying an army for Russia. Moreover, the argument has been advanced that Japan's forces were needed to preserve order in the Far East.

LONDON STILL HAS HOPE.

Belief That Russian Moderates Will Assert Themselves.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Chancellor Andrew Bonar Law informed the House of Commons this afternoon that the Government had no news of the latest developments in Russia. The Russian Embassy also was without advices. The only news of the deposition of the Kerensky Government thus far has been received from the Russian wireless and the semi-official Petrograd News Agency, both of which are now controlled by the Maximalists.

The Russian Chargé d'Affaires said that the world must regard with a certain degree of reserve the news which was evidently coming from a controlled source. It should be borne in mind, he said, that the Petrograd garrison by no means represented the whole Russian Army.

There is hope here that there may be another side to the picture. It is considered possible that the Kerensky faction may not have been turned out of power as completely as the Maximalists represent, and that the Conservatives may be able to reassert themselves without a general civil war. The army holds the key to the situation, and the issue appears to hang upon how far the soldiers respond to the Maximalist proclamation.

STOCKS TUMBLE ON RUSSIAN NEWS

Continued from Page 1.

ed to be completely bare of bidders, and much the same condition prevailed in the market for Italian exchange. A dollar would buy 8.38 lire for check transfer, a new low record for all time, compared with 8.03 the day before, and a normal quotation of 5.1826.

Brokers who stood in the midst of the avalanche of selling orders in stocks said after the market closed that renewed liquidation from all parts of the country appeared to supply most of the offerings. Outside of the Russian influence, the day brought forth nothing new as a factor to promote selling. There were none of the rumors which were common before the Stock Exchange took action last week to control short selling, and Governors of the board said at the end of the day that close observation of the character of business failed to show any deliberate efforts to force quotations down.

Discounts News from Russia.

In view of the fright among owners of stocks over the downfall of Kerensky, the attitude of prominent bankers was interesting. One big banker said:

"In my opinion, the rise of the revolutionists in opposition to the Russian Government is by no means so adverse a matter as the situation in Italy. While Russia will probably be filled with disturbance for some time, reports received from persons lately returned indicate that the Russian people themselves are not inclined toward peace, and, in my opinion, Russian opposition to Germany will not come to an end. The retreat of the Italian armies, while discouraging, is not hopeless by any means. There is the possibility of General Cadorna turning upon the Germans when they are far from their base, with extended lines of communication, and repeating the battle of the Marne."

A returned traveler from Russia, whose trip had to do with Government matters, said that the overturn of the Kerensky Government was likely to be temporary, the result of a "political explosion." The activities of the revolutionists were confined to Petrograd, he asserted, and did not reflect the real feelings of the people, who were determined to oppose the Germans, and were held back chiefly by the workings of pro-German intrigue.

"The bankers were not disturbed by the outbreak in the stock market. Bank loans, they pointed out, were well guarded and demands for additional collateral sent out to brokers where necessary were met with immediate action. While the theory was held in commission houses that strong banking support had been accorded stocks, especially Steel, when the decline became most violent, no confirmation could be obtained among the bankers themselves. Their attitude continued as before that liquidation must run its course, reflecting conditions brought about by the war.

The Committee on Business Conduct of the Exchange continued the examination of names reported to them by brokers of stocks borrowed this week for customers. Governors said that no action had yet been considered in regard to public announcement of the proportion of short sales to sales of long stock.

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Army Gloves $1.50 to $3.50

November 15th is the last day that the Post Office will accept packages containing gifts for American soldiers abroad, ensuring Christmas delivery.

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EXTREMISTS' RISE TO POWER IN RUSSIA

From Outset of Revolution They Have Thwarted Efforts of Moderate Governments.

SAPPED KERENSKY'S RULE

Supported Premier Only When the Korniloff Movement Filled Them with Apprehension.

The Maximalists, or, as the Russians call them, "Bolsheviki"—literally "the men who want more"—the extremists of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, had planned Nov. 2 as the day on which they would demonstrate their power at Petrograd by seizing the offices operated by the Provisional Government and driving Kerensky and his colleagues from the administration.

A postponement of the demonstration was made necessary on the eve of its being carried out, by Kerensky receiving assurances from the Generals on the northern front that the troops were ready to come to the capital to protect the Provisional Government. But on that same evening Kerensky himself gave to the press an interview which, while purporting to be a plea for aid from the Allies and demonstrating the justice of that plea, confessed that Russia was "worn out by the strain, and claims as her right that the Allies now shoulder the burden."

Washington quickly answered the plea with a credit of $31,700,000, and this and the plea itself, which might be responded to by more immediate and military assistance from France, England, and even Japan, caused the Bolsheviki to pause, but not to abandon their project.

Kerensky's plea, it was believed, not only revealed the nation's weakness but his own as well. More pressure was brought to bear upon the Generals who had promised him aid, and on Nov. 6 certain detachments of the Petrograd garrison, aided by companies of marines from the idle warships at Kronstadt, began to take over the public buildings and ousted the Government officials they found there, guarded merely by some cadets and armed students of the middle class. After this it was merely a step to the overthrow of Kerensky and of the heretofore visible, but not particularly responsible, Government.

One element which played an important part in the final tragedy is believed to be the opposition of the average Russian to all foreign intervention, whether consisting of advice or of propaganda and material aid for carrying on the war.

Creed of the Extremists.

The creed preached by the Bolsheviki from its inception under Nikolai Lenine in the early days of the revolution has gradually made itself felt among those Muscovite communities where the Baltic Russo-German prevails. It is as follows:

"The people of Russia were forced into the war to achieve the ambitions of Czardom. The revolution has revealed what those ambitions were. The Russian people are not in sympathy with them. Hence it is the right and duty of the free Russian people to repudiate all contracts made between Czardom and its allies in the war and to strive for an immediate peace with the enemy, irrespective of all former conditions and treaties to which the Russian people were not partner and in the execution of which their won freedom absolves them from all responsibility."

As originally constituted on March 16, the Provisional Government, with the Cabinet of Prince George E. Lvoff, had the full patriotic support of the army and its Generals for a continuance of the war. But the revolution, which was intended by its promoters, members of the Duma, to establish merely freedom, soon found itself, with the rise of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, obliged to give way before license. Criminal as well as political prisons were thrown open, and the soldiers were liberated from all discipline. The great middle class—the landowners, industrials, and capitalists, great and small—fearing the ultimate supremacy of the extremists, fed for decades on anarchist literature, with the division of all property, refrained, in the larger communities, from supporting Prince Lvoff. Cabinet Ministers of the same type also left their portfolios. The Generals, who found they could do nothing without discipline and the penalties which go with discipline—now all abandoned—resigned.

In July Kerensky, who had been a Parliamentary Socialist member from Saratoff in the Duma, and Minister of Justice under Lvoff, attempted to bring order out of chaos by forming a coalition Government with himself as Premier and Minister of War, which should have representatives of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

But those of the Council who accepted portfolios were driven from their party. The Council wanted everything or nothing. It would compromise nothing. Still, the moderate members among it, those who placed national honor and redemption of international covenants before national reconstruction and domestic rehabilitation, both social and industrial, gave Kerensky support, while men like Prince Lvoff were trying to make the middle class realize the danger and to bring about a union of the county and municipal councils against the extremists of the capital.

Kerensky's Efforts All Vain.

It was all in vain. Kerensky's entire administration, his repeated reconstructions of the Cabinet, his proposed change of form of administration to republican, to a dictatorship and then back again, have been one vain series of efforts to compromise with the members of a party whose dominating leaders would negotiate, but permit no compromise. And after each negotiation the irreconcilables were stronger than ever. Kerensky was weaker.

At a certain stage of the general political retrogression General Korniloff attempted to back up Kerensky by giving him the support of the Northern Army, and take over the Government if the Premier believed himself too weak to profit by this military aid. This was in the second week of September. The extremists actually flew to Kerensky's aid to put down what they called a "counterrevolution." Korniloff's motive was misrepresented to the Premier, who had him arrested as he neared Petrograd, and then issued the following orders to the troops:

"1. To cease all political disutes in army, which must do everything in its power to restore its fighting capacity.

"2. To resume the transport of troops according to the orders of the General Staff.

"3. To stop the arrests of commanders, the right to do which belongs only to the judicial authorities.

"4. Not to remove commanders from their posts.

"5. Not to form volunteer detachments on the pretext of fighting a counterrevolutionary movement.

"The Order of the Day concludes with the assurance that the army, which showed its complete fidelity and trust in the Provisional Government during the recent troubles, will realize that the country can be saved only by the establishment of army discipline and by the close union of all its elements.

"The Political Department of the Ministry of War has published regulations concerning the military commissaries and organizations in the army. According to these regulations the military commissaries are servants of the Provisional Government charged with the duty of establishing discipline in the army on the basis of democratic revolutionary principles. A chief military commissary for all the armies, with his residence at Army Headquarters, and special commissaries for different military units will be appointed. As regards the military organisations which are to direct the whole political life of their respective military units, the regulations state that the principle of universal suffrage will be applied."

After eliminating Korniloff, Kerensky assisted by the heads of the other administrative departments. One of the problems announced for immediate attention of the council was "the organization of means for maintaining the fighting powers of the army."

Just how little was to be accomplished Kerensky himself did not realize until the German naval demonstration in the Gulf of Riga in the second week in October. This was the beginning of the end. In order to bring about peace, and with peace the entire redistribution of property with equal rights and privileges for all—from peasant to landowner, from laborer to banker, lawyer, and physician—the Bolsheviki have not hesitated to invite German aid nor to announce this fact more or less publicly, with attempts to justify it.

This extreme class of the Russian revolutionary socialists first sprang into prominence, as has been said, under the leadership of Nikolai Lenine, a Baltic German, who is declared to be in the pay of Germany. As long as the Provisional Government had the power to keep him in order his active propaganda was carried out by his lieutenant, Leon Trotzky, who was one of the leaders of the revolution of 1905. He fled to America, and in April last he was one of those agitators who returned hence to Russia to spread a propaganda against the Root mission and to defame America's motives for entering the war.

The stronghold of the Bolsheviki is Petrograd; elsewhere their influence is lessened by the numerous peasant and industrial unions, and the county and municipal councils, which are slowly developing. And it is believed that had Kerensky moved the seat of government to Moscow, as he had intended doing in September, he might still be in power and find himself and the cause of the Allies backed by the great middle class and rural factions of the Russian people.

Map Showing How New York Voted for Mayor

WOODS MUST GO, HYLAN DECLARES

Continued from Page 1.

disposition to continue that policy and refrain from having anything to do with the police administration of this city.

"Tammany has not recommended any one to Washington for appointment to office. Tammany does not need patronage to live. The past twelve years prove that when considered in connection with the strength Tammany displayed in Tuesday's election. That election also proves that the people of this city are not afraid to trust Tammany control of the city government."

Sheriff Alfred E. Smith, who is regarded as a man who will wield considerable influence in the coming City Administration and as destined to exercise great power in the Tammany organization in a not distant future, when asked to comment on the statement of County Clerk Schneider, said: "The enormous vote given our candidates bespoke a confidence among the people which it would be a mortal sin not to justify."

Hylan Shocks the "Bread Liners."

Judge Hylan said yesterday that he would not consider appointments for at least two or three weeks to come. He will spend what remains of the present week attending to correspondence and other matters, growing out of the campaign and his election. Next week he will resume his seat on the bench in Brooklyn and will sit in court practically up to the end of the year. The announcement gave a severe jolt to the two Tammany bread lines—the one that forms in front of the door leading to Judge Hylan's private chambers and the one in front of the headquarters of the Business Men's League and that forming in front of Murphy's desk in Tammany Hall.

Controller-elect Charles L. Craig awoke to the realization yesterday that there was little or no patronage in the Controller's office that had not been "nailed down" by the present incumbent. Aside from the three Deputy Controllerships, an Assistant Deputy Controllership, private secretary and confidential stenographer, less than a dozen places in all, practically every place in the Controller's office has been taken from the exempt class and put on the competitive list.

To Abolish Pay-as-You-Go Plan.

Mr. Craig said yesterday that one of the first matters that would be taken up by the new administration was the abolition of the pay-as-you-go plan which he pronounced a great injustice to the present generation of taxpayers as well as a source of undue profit to Wall Street bankers as a result of the high interest on short time securities.

The political backers of Mayor-elect Hylan are preparing to keep a watchful eye on the acts of the Mitchel administration from now until Mayor Mitchel's term expires. James E. MacBride, Executive Secretary of the Democratic Fusion Committee, said last night that he had discovered two proposals that he thought should be "headed off" until they could be investigated.

"Apparently the Board of Estimate and the interests repudiated by the voters on Tuesday propose to make hay during the few remaining days of the Mitchel administration," said Mr. MacBride. "On the Board of Estimate calendar for tomorrow appears an item, No. 32. This is a proposal to acquire a school site from the Associated Realty Improvement Company, of which William P. Rae is President. Mr. Rae is an appraiser for the Realty Associates, of which Frank Bailey is President and William M. Greve Vice President, and he has also worked as an appraiser for the Controller's office in connection with the appraisal of land for the Marginal Railway and the Bush Terminal piers which it was proposed the city should take over for $10,500,000.

"I think this proposal should be held up because of the association of Rae with these land deals until the people can get some further light on the subject. The school site is in Brooklyn, bordered by Stoddard Place, Sullivan Street, Ludlam Place, and Montgomery Street.

"A plan was also set on foot today, following a visit to the Dock Department of Ira A. Place of the New York Central, for the leasing to the New York Central of Piers 71, 72, and 73, at the foot of West Thirty-first, Thirty second, and Thirty-third Streets. The piers were leased to the railroad formerly, but the lease expired in 1911 and was not renewed, whereupon piers, sheds, and bulkheads reverted to the city. The lease was at a rental of $124,000 a year. It was not renewed because of a proposal to deed the property to the New York Central in connection with the west side improvement negotiations.

"There was a letter on file in the Dock Department as recently as Saturday giving the reasons for the city's refusal. I do not know whether that letter remains on file there now. I do know that Mr. Place called at the Dock Department this afternoon and that there is now a plan to make a new lease at the old rental, although I am informed that a fair valuation of the annual rental today is $190,000 instead of $124,000.

"The Democratic Fusion Committee through its officers proposes to keep as well informed on this situation as possible and do everything it can to prevent the consummation of such deals by giving them publicity."

Maurice Lyon Brennan, a lawyer of 43 Exchange Place, wrote to Mayor Mitchel yesterday proposing the organization of a vigilance committee to guard the city against Tammany.

"Are we going to sit idly by as we did during the Van Wyck-Devery days and accept Tammany's ultimatum. 'Well, what're ye goin' to do about it?'" asked Mr. Brennan in his letter. Mr. Brennan later in his letter expressed the opinion that the "vigilantes" would be "born in a wave of indignant patriotism and decency against the traitorous and indecent action of an ignorant proletariat."

"I respectfully submit that every man who voted to restore Tammany to power is either willfully dishonest or ignorant" wrote Mr. Brennan.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN OFFICE HERE SEIZED

Enemy Ship Company's Building Will Now House the Port War Board.

ALL PAPERS OF LINE TAKEN

Raiding Party Surprises Clerks at Work and Also Takes Possession of the Safes.

The Hamburg-American Line Building at 45 Broadway, which, before the United States entered the war, was the centre of the Berlin-directed German intrigue in this country under Dr. Heinrich Albert, was seized yesterday by the United States Government and will be used hereafter as the headquarters of communications between the United States and American and allies' armies in Europe.

Strangely enough, before the decision was reached to seize this property under the Trading with the Enemy act, which provides for the administration of enemy property, the United States Government had made arrangements to hire part of two floors in this building for the quarters of the Port War Board. In other words, the United States Government was hiring some of its most important war offices directly from the Kaiser, who is personally one of the largest stockholders in the Hamburg-American Line. The contract had even been signed by the Emperor of Germany became the landlord for the War Department of the United States.

It was decided in Washington last Monday that none of the great war organizations of this country which have recently been formed should pay rent to the Kaiser. Julius Henry Cohen, Secretary of the War Board for the Port of New York, and other members of this board, pointed out to Secretary of War Baker that the Hamburg-American Line offices, as German property, were subject to seizure, and would make ideal offices for that board and for other organizations whose activities centre in New York City. For other reasons it was deemed inadvisable that important governmental agencies connected with the war should have offices in rooms adjoining those of the Hamburg-American Line officials and employes. Under the leasing arrangement, the offices of the War Trade Board would have been in the rear of the first two floors of the Hamburg-American Line. The incongruity of having the semi-official Hamburg-American Line in occupancy of the front suite of rooms, while an American Government war organization took the back suite struck home forcibly to Secretary of War Baker, and he acted promptly.

Palmer Acts Quickly.

Secretary Baker placed the matter before A. Mitchell Palmer, the Custodian of Enemy Property, who came to the conclusion at once that the Hamburg-American Line offices were open to seizure. On Wednesday evening he sent the following telegram to Julius Henry Cohen, Secretary of the War Board for the Port of New York:

"You are authorized on my behalf as Alien Property Custodian under the Trading with the Enemy act and executive order of the President to demand and on my behalf to receive all rights of possession which the Hamburg-American Line as owner, tenant, lessee, or otherwise has in building at 45 Broadway, New York. Also furniture, equipment, fixtures of said line therein. Also all other property located on the premises."

Mr. Cohen took the matter up promptly with United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy, who had sixty assistants in plain clothes with him at 12:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the offices were entered. While Mr. Cohen, Marshal McCarthy, and others went to the executive offices of the line to demand the surrender of the building, the plain-clothes men entered each of the Hamburg-American Line offices and ordered all employes to stop the work they were engaged in and remain where they were. Vice President Julius P. Meyer and William G. Sickel, the Directors of the line, made no protest at the proceeding. It was learned that ever since the Trading with the Enemy act went into effect they had been expecting this action. Carl L. Schurz, a lawyer for the line, who was called at once, was satisfied when he saw the telegram from Mr. Palmer, and employes throughout the building were instructed to comply with all orders from Mr. Cohen and the United States Marshal.

Safes Also Seized.

Orders were issued at once that all files and safes should be locked and that employes should leave the building, but that none should take any papers or other property with them. In the offices on the first and second floors, the papers and files of the office were found all boxed and ready to leave the building. It was ordered that these should remain where they were. The presence of these files in the hallways, apparently about to leave the building, gave rise to the belief that spies in Washington had learned of the intended seizure of the line and sent a tip to the Hamburg-American officials to get rid of files that they did not want to fall into the hands of the American Government.

The story that the officials of the line did not have advance information of the plans made in Washington to invade their offices was vouched for by a Government official yesterday. Mr. Cohen insisted, however, that the officials of the line were taken by surprise, although they had regarded it as inevitable that the Hamburg-American Building would be taken over by the Government sooner or later. He said:

"I think that the spy story was due entirely to the fact that the files and furniture from the first two floors were being moved out to make room for the War Trade Board, which was to occupy those offices within a few days."

Superintendent William M. Offley of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice was asked yesterday if he intended to examine the files which had been sealed in the Hamburg-American Line offices. He said:

"If there is anything there that we have not seen we will look at them. We have kept those offices pretty closely watched."

It was learned yesterday that the Department of Justice officials had paid a visit to these offices several weeks ago and made a thorough search of some of the important files, in order to get plans for the Vaterland and other German ships which were seized in these ports.

After these vessels had been repaired and put in shape for use the problem of placing ballast in each ship was found to be a difficult one for the reason that if the ballast were incorrectly distributed the ship might prove utterly unseaworthy. A demand for these plans was made at the Hamburg-American Line offices. Officials of the line said that they had no ballast plans for the Vaterland and the others. Captain Oggley then set several assistants to work on their files, and the plans that were wanted were promptly located and full data for equipping the big German ships for sea duty found.

Ask for Their Files.

These were only seventy employes at the Hamburg-American offices yesterday out of a force which had numbered 800 before the war. Director Sickel said the present force was engaged in looking after interned German sailors and others.

Last evening Edward Sandford, one of the lawyers for the Hamburg-American Line, and the two Directors called on officials of the Port Board and asked if they could not be allowed access to the files. They were informed that, after the Department of Justice had completed its inspection, the files would be deposited at a place where the line's officials would have access to them.

The question was then raised whether it would not be possible to allow some of the officials of the German line to continue to occupy offices in parts of the building not occupied by American war organizations.

The reply to this was that it might be awkward to have important American war secrets under discussion in the same building with persons virtually in the employ of the Kaiser, and Edward Sandford agreed with this. A number of private firms and individuals have offices in the upper stories of the building, and these will not be molested. The rent they pay will be turned over to the Alien Property Custodian.

BRITAIN FAVORS ZIONISM.

Balfour Gives Cabinet View in a Letter to Rothschild.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Arthur J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has written the following letter to Lord Rothschild expressing the Government's sympathy with the Zionist movement:

"The Government view with favor the establishment of Palestine as a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing will be done that may prejudice the civil or religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine."

Mr. Balfour adds that this declaration of sympathy with the Jewish Zionist aspirations has been submitted to and approved by the Cabinet.

The Jewish Chronicle, commenting on Mr. Balfour's letter, says:

"With one step the Jewish cause has made a great bound forward. It is the perceptible lifting of the cloud of centuries; a palpable sign that the Jew—condemned for two thousand years by unparalleled wrong—is at last coming to his right. He is to be given the opportunity and means by which in place of being a hyphenation he can become a nation, in place of being a wanderer in every clime there is to be a home for him in his ancient land. The day of his exile is to be ended."

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RESUME FIGHTING IN UPPER ALSACE

Germans Report French Attacks Wednesday Were Strong and Carried Some Trenches.

ARTILLERY FIRE INTENSE

Guns Also Busy on the Aisne—Dixmude, in Flanders, Under Heavy Fire.

BERLIN, Nov. 8, (via London.)—French troops are resuming activity in Upper Alsace, according to the bulletin of the German War Office. Heavy attacks by storming parties north and south of the Rhine-Rhone Canal in the Sundgau district yesterday are reported, and the admission is made that the French retained some trench sections west of Heidweiler. The bulletin says:

Front of the German Crown Prince.—In the Ailette region French prisoners were brought in from successful forefield engagements.

Front of Duke Albrecht, Sundgau District. (Upper Alsace.)—The artillery activity, which has been lively for some days past, increased to the greatest violence on both sides of the Rhine-Rhone Canal. In the afternoon French storming troops pressed forward north and south of the canal. Near Ammerzweiler the enemy was thrown back. West of Heidweiler projecting trench sections remained in his hands. In the evening renewed French attacks here broke down with heavy losses.

The night report has nothing to say of operations in the Sundgau.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—The War Office today gives additional details of the attack made yesterday on German positions in Upper Alsace. The announcement reads:

During the night we made two surprise attacks, one on the enemy trenches east of Reims, the other in the Woevre east of Nouilly, and brought back prisoners.

In Upper Alsace the attack which we made yesterday on the German positions at Schoenholz, it is now learned, caused the enemy to suffer heavy losses. The number of prisoners captured by us has reached 191, of whom two are officers. Important material, which we have thus far not been able to enumerate, fell into our hands.

There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

The War Office announcement tonight reads:

Spirited artillery actions occurred along the whole front north of the Aisne, in the sector south of Corbeny and in Upper Alsace, in the region of Seppois.

On the night of Nov. 6-7 our bombing escadrille dropped 2,800 kilos of explosives on the stations at Thouront, Cortenaeken, Roulers, and Lichtervelde. All the objectives were reached.

There has been little activity on the Upper Alsace sector of the western front for many months. The region referred to by the German bulletin is northwest of Altkirch and almost directly east of Belfort. It is almost seventy-five miles southeast of the point where the Germans say they captured "North American soldiers" by a raid.

BRITISH VICTORIOUS IN RAIDS.

German Attempts to Attack Near Roeux Are Repulsed.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Successful raiding operations constitute practically all the activities of the British forces in the last day, according to the official bulletins of the War Office. German attacks north of Roeux were repulsed.

The day report reads:

Welsh troops conducted a successful raid last night in the sector of Armentières. Fourteen prisoners were captured by us, and other losses were inflicted on the enemy. Our own casualties were small.

Two German attempts to penetrate our lines north of Roeux were repulsed, leaving a few prisoners in our hands.

There was nothing of special interest on the battle front.

The communication issued tonight says:

A successful raid, in which we captured twenty-one prisoners and a machine gun, was carried out at noon today by East Yorkshire troops north of Fresnoy. The hostile garrison was caught by machine-gun fire while endeavoring to escape from our artillery barrage, and many casualties were inflicted in the course of the raid the enemy's support troops attempted an advance, but were engaged with a direct machine-gun fire, and also suffered heavily.

On the battle front the enemy's artillery has been active in the neighborhood of Passchendaele.

BERLIN, Nov. 8, (via London.)—The day report on Flanders and Northern France operations says:

Western Theatre, Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht.—In Flanders the enemy has not repeated his attacks. The artillery activity continued lively, and increased, especially against the Yser sector and near Passchendaele. The town of Dixmude was subjected to a violent mine fire.

North of Poelcapelle and near Armentières British reconnoitring detachments were repulsed.

The supplementary report issued tonight reads:

In Flanders there was increased artillery activity at Dixmude and Paschendaele.

USE GUARDS TO LEAD GERMANS TO FRONT

Officer's Diary Tells How Unwilling Soldiers Are Driven to Battle "Like Criminals."

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, Nov. 8.—Two days have passed since the capture of Passchendaele and still the Germans fail to develop a strong counterattack. As each hour passes their chance of success on high ground there passes also, for the Canadians have organised their defenses and hold the ground firmly.

Reading all the signs, it seems to me that the enemy abandoned the hope of regaining the crest after the immediate failure to recapture it. Owing to the swamps on each side of Passchendaele, which were horrible to the Canadians when they had to attack through them, he has only a narrow front on which to deploy his men, and the bad ground now forms defensive flanks for the new Canadian position.

The Canadians look down over many miles of the enemy's territory, especially to the northeast and have observation of his old battery positions and assembly places. It is for that reason that the fire of the German heavy guns slackened yesterday, and that through the night he relied mainly on lighter guns to keep the field of battle warm. It is likely that he is getting his heavy pieces back and regrouping them in order to deal with the new situation that has come to him by the fall of Passchendaele.

It is a manoeuvre that will not encourage his troops on the western front, who, after each of the battles in Flanders, have been driven back from high and strong positions and have seen their guns retiring.

The psychology of the German troops on this front as one can discover it from prisoners and from the diaries and letters is curiously interesting, especially in view of German successes elsewhere. Attracting the attention of the world by their dramatic sensation, they do not heal the agony of German soldiers on this side of the stage, nor make them endure more gladly the sweep of shellfire which the British fling over their lines and mud holes nor give them patience to go fighting in these shambles. They do not cover bitterness nor revolt in spirit of the great masses of the men against this horror in which they are still plunged nor the despair which is eating at the heart of Germany because of her losses.

Tragic irony is in the letters of these men in words, written before death or capture, in their pillboxes or shell holes, or in their billets behind the lines.

The truth, which is hidden on the lips of their statesmen and in the columns of their newspapers, is stripped of all the wrappings of false heroism, though they fight bravely for the most part, and there is no demoralisation in their ranks unless the ceaseless British gunfire breaks them down. They fight without enthusiasm and as men coerced by a fate that has been chained.

Here is an extract from the diary of a German soldier captured in a recent action. It describes how the German soldiers go up as drafts to fill gaps at the front:

"The first battalion is to supply a draft of 98 men. To conduct them to the block 300 men are detailed, some with rifles to escort the drafts, others to act as pickets. In the afternoon our men are ready and waiting to escort their comrades of the first convalescent company, which at last arrives, but what a sight it is! In front march a squad of guards. Alongside each four to the right and left march two guards with rifles, and there is another squad in the rear to guard German soldiers, our brave lads in field gray, who as the newspapers relate in such beautiful language, are joyfully going forth to destroy our enemies, inspired by love of the Fatherland!

"The draft is ready. The band strikes up a march, and the column begins to move. The guards are so numerous that there is one for every two men.

"Is it not a scandal that our boys, in field grey, are led out into the field to fight and give their lives to the Fatherland like criminals to hangmen, or worse, like cattle to the slaughter? Is it not enough that hours before, in fact, as soon as the departure of the draft was announced, men not forming part of the draft should be prevented from going into town by pickets every five yards in every direction? No, we also must endure the shame of being escorted to the station by guards.

"Do not the beautiful lying stories of our German papers place our brave lads in field grey, who for love of the Fatherland fight and destroy the enemy, in a totally false light when such things as this happen? A willing sacrifice, indeed!"

That is how they go up to the front as drafts, and from other letters and diaries one may see what happens to them and with what spirit they go into the line, when they get so far. Here is a note in the diary of an infantry non-com.:

"Counterattack today. Relieved by regiment. On our way back we meet fresh troops coming up. We ask, what regiment are you? They do not answer. How many will not return? It is a heartrending experience.

"One man of the stormtrupp refuses to go on. His officer breaks into coarse abuse. He still refuses, then the officer pushes him several times. He falls into a shell hole and we pass."

From another diary a similar picture is drawn:

"After the majority of those who have reported sick have been returned as fit, four sections are framed with difficulty. In the evening comes the order to stand to. The non-coms. take up their packs; the men won't. In spite of the order of their Sergeant Major and Lieutenant they refuse. The Lieutenant reports it. The Captain addresses them severely. He will have one man in every four shot. By degrees they obey orders.

"Heavy shelling. One becomes aware of the enemy's superiority in artillery, especially in heavies."

A noncommissioned officer of a regiment of the Seventeenth Division, engaged in the Polygon Wood at the end of September and afterward near Polderhoek Chateau, writes on Oct. 4:

"We have had a hot time here, and, thank God, I have come through. We were an assault division. We shall be going tomorrow, for the division is done for. The regiment has suffered heavily—twenty-five to thirty officers and about 1,000 men."

These are only a few notes taken out of many such documents gathered in sackfuls after battle. Many prisoners speak in the same strain, describing the frightful losses and the despair of their comrades because always the war goes on, and whatever may happen elsewhere there is no relief from the dreadfulness of life on the western front.

The British capture of Passchendaele will not make their life any more pleasant, but because the British can now see over a wide stretch of country, with their gun positions and their camps and their roads and tracks, it will, unless they retreat, increase the horror of their fate and the daily toll of slaughter.

BRITISH FIRE RESISTLESS.

German Critic Admits Nothing Can Stop Gains by Foe.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 8.—Unwilling testimony to the might of the British offensive in Flanders is given by Lieut. Gen. von Ardenne, military critic of the Berlin Tageblatt, who sends from the Flanders front a picture of the difficulties of the German defense.

No way, he says, has been devised to prevent the "fire roller," as the Germans term the moving barrage, from making slow and steady gains. He reports the German losses as very heavy if an attempt is made to hold the front line trenches in force, while a thin line adds to the speed of the British advance.

"The sufferings of the defenders in the front line," General von Ardenne writes, "composed of shell holes almost filled with water, are such that the men must be relieved every two days, instead of every week or every ten days as last year. The infantry now spends two days on the firing line, two in support and two in reserve until relieved.

"The German artillery is so numerically inferior to the British that it is seldom relieved, and as it cannot dig in owing to the boggy terrain, it must fire without cover. The conditions in the shell holes are such that men falling into it centre of them are lost unless assisted. Horses, breaking into the morass, are shot because it is impossible to extricate them. German counterattacks can traverse the fire roller only by small detachments in single file. The loss is slight if the manoeuvre succeeds, otherwise—!"

The Germans are evidently anxious concerning an advance from Dixmude, where the road emerges from the inundated region. The Germans maintain a concentric artillery fire on the road, but von Ardenne thinks that an attempt to advance is not improbable.

GUN DUELS IN THE BALKANS.

Lively Artillery Activity Reported from the Monastir Region.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—An official report from Saloniki, dated Wednesday, says:

Lively artillery fighting took place in the region of Bokol and north of Monastir. There were patrol encounters near the lakes.

BERLIN, Nov. 8 (via London.)—The War Office statement dealing with the Balkan campaign says:

In Macedonia, at the Cerna bend, the artillery action increased.

BERLIN DESCRIBES THE CREWLESS SHIP

Those Operating off Belgian Coast Like Those Invented by German in 1911.

WHOLE CONTROL ON SHORE

System the Same as That Used in Trick Airship Displayed in Vaudeville Theatres.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 8, (via London.)—The British official report mentioned the other day that English warships patrolling the Belgian coast were suddenly attacked by "an electrically controlled boat," which, it is alleged, was destroyed by them. It will be remembered that a year or two before the war an electrically controlled miniature airship was shown at most of the variety theatres in America and in England. It was controlled on the same principle, by an electric sender placed on the stage while the receiver was in the airship that hovered over the audience until its master, who, also stationed on the stage, began the performance. At his command it floated east, west, or any direction. Signal flags and lights were hoisted on it, as though by magic, and miniature guns fired broadsides at an imaginary enemy.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent understands that "the electrically controlled boat" is worked on much the same principle. It is the invention of Christoph Wirth, a teacher at Nürnberg, Bavaria, and was first mentioned in articles in the Mariner-Rundshau in 1911. Wirth's crewless ship was manoeuvred on a lake from land by the so-called Hertzian waves, the same which carry wireless messages. Here, too, the current producer and the electrical sender were on land, while the receiver was placed in the ship, and the operator on land could make it take any direction he desired or make it stop and go backward. Here, too, shots were fired from the ship at the operator's will, flags hoisted and bells set a-ringing. A heavy sea would have no influence whatever on the electrical control.

Later the same boat performed on Wannsee Lake, near Berlin, in the presence of the Crown Prince, with great success, and the Berlin papers pointed out that it might be used in heavy seas when it was impossible for other life-saving boats to reach distressed ships. Of course, there were electric machines aboard that propelled the ship and furnished power for all its other performances, but they were controlled by waves sent out from land.

A Frenchman named Gabet invented a torpedo in 1906 that worked very much on the same principle. It was impossible, however, to make it independent from interference by waves sent out from a hostile ship or shore, and nothing more was heard of it.

Attached to a Wire, Says London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—With reference to the Berlin dispatch respecting the electrically controlled boat, THE NEW YORK TIMES is able to give certain particulars, which discount the suggestion conveyed in the German statement.

The mysterious vessel is the third of her class of which the British have knowledge. The first was under such ineffective control that it ran into a German pier with disastrous effects to the pier for the boat carries in its forepart a heavy charge of explosives. The second boat attempted an attack on a British patrol and was described in the Admiralty report issued at the time merely as a motor launch.

The third of the class, sunk last Saturday, was a crewless vessel operated from shore not by wireless, but by wire, which it pays out as it proceeds after the manner of a Breunan torpedo. Its course is followed by an aeroplane which signals back to the operator on shore as the areoplanes at the front signal back to the gunners. It is described as a dirigible surface torpedo.

John Hays Hammond, Jr., inventor and experimenter, has been working for several years on his estate at Gloucester, Mass., on various devices, electrically controlled, to be used in war as weapons by the United States Government. His wireless boat, similar to the one described in Berlin, is at present being developed with the assistance of the Government.

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DRIVE ITALIANS BACK TAKE 17,000 MEN

Continued from Page 1.

become a Mediterranean as well as a North Sea power, unless the Allies turn her back from the Friuli plains. This would seem to be a warning to the Allies that no time is to be lost in reinforcing, concentrating, and co-ordinating.

LATEST REVERSE EXPECTED.

Washington Had Little Hope All of Northern Army Would Escape.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—News of the crossing of the Livenza River by the Austro-Germans advancing westward across the Venetian plains came as no surprise to Italian military men in Washington. It has not been the expectation that General Cadorna would be able to prevent the crossing of this river any more than he was the advance over the Tagliamento.

Such stands as the Italian forces have been making along the Livenza have been solely for the purpose of delaying the advance of the invaders long enough to enable the Anglo-French assistance in the shape of men, guns, and munitions to reach and strengthen the line of the Piave River, where it is hoped that Cadorna will be able to make a determined stand.

The report from Berlin that 17,000 more Italians and eighty guns were captured in the mountainous region near the great bend of the Tagliamento River was likewise received with little wonder in Washington, where it has been realized that the different units of the Italian army in the Carnic Alps would be fortunate if able to make their exit without heavy losses. From Mount Colbricon, on the Trentino frontier, to the river near Tolmezzo, the entire northern army of the Italians has been making a hasty but orderly withdrawal. It was partly with a view to enable the northern forces to escape from the German trap that General Cadorna also made his temporary stand along the Tagliamento.

While the official announcement from Rome does not expressly admit that the Livenza has been crossed, the admission in the Rome bulletin that numerous engagements took place between the hills of Vittorio and the confluence of the Monticano River and the Livenza, is considered a virtual admission that the Austro-German forces by this time are across the Livenza. The Monticano is the main intermediate stream between the Piave and the Livenza. It rises in the foothills west of Vittorio and flows generally southeastward until it enters the Livenza at Motta di Livenza, the middle of three rail crossings of the Livenza. Motta is about half way between the Adriatic and the mountain area, which extends into the plains at Vittorio. The German advancing columns are not believed to be moving in any great force between Motta and the sea on account of the low and marshy character of the region southeast of Motta. The advance across the plains is probably mainly between Motta and Vittorio, where there are good roads leading toward the main crossings of the Piave.

Cable advices received from Rome today say that the Austro-German drive has completely altered the Italian strategical situation, which before was characterized by a slow, progressive penetration of enemy territory, especially on the Julian front toward the objectives of Laibach and Trieste.

"Now," says one dispatch, "the strategy has been transformed into open manoeuvres on the Venetian plains, as had been anticipated in the event that the Italian Army should have to confront the entire Austrian Army. Such a sudden change in the strategical situation compelled the immediate retreat of the Italian forces drawn up in the arch from Carnia to the sea. And produced a military crisis which, however, owing to the rapidity with which the orders moving them were executed and to the fine fighting spirit of the troops, is being gradually overcome.

"It is necessary to establish the Italian armies and the Franco-English forces which have been rushed to the new Italian front immediately on the pre-selected lines, and in order to do this successfully it is necessary for the Italian troops in contact with the Austro-German armies to hold the enemy back as long as possible. Such a task the Italian troops have been accomplishing with firmness, notwithstanding the inevitable losses sustained by them.

"The military situation, though difficult, is confronted by an absolutely firm and excellent political situation. All the forces of Italy are directed, without discouragement, toward the supreme goal of defeating the enemy's plan and of maintaining the Italian Nation firmly beside the Allies, repulsing every menace, every allurement."

According to another dispatch, King Victor Emmanuel has given $100,000 from his private purse for the relief of the refugees from the invaded regions.

ITALIANS' GUERRILLA TACTICS.

Harassing Austro-Germans' Advance by Land and Air.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 7, (Delayed.)—Cadorna's latest bulletins plainly indicate that the enemy is still making the greatest efforts on the Italian left wing, on which in the first days of the offensive the Italians had to yield to Austro-German pressure. Evidently the invaders had hoped to be able to advance on the north of the Tagliamento with the same rapidity as along the Piezzo-Cividale-Udine line, and thus to attack in the rear the Italian army fighting among the snowfields of the Trentino, and cut it off, but they met unexpected resistance, which is impeding their advance.

The Italian plan is not to hold the line of the Tagliamento, which is insufficiently fortified and geographically unsuitable to withstand the great shock forces of the invaders. Cadorna's object is to impede in every possible way the enemy's advance and to give time to the main body of his army to reorganise and fortify itself and to prepare a formidable resistance on a pre-established line of defense while awaiting the arrival of Anglo-French troops.

Therefore the Italian Generals are sending out patrols to check the enemy and burn all the supplies abandoned, so that the Austro-Germans may have to advance over territory absolutely unprovided with anything for their sustenance and be obliged to obtain food from their bases, thus immensely increasing the difficulties of transport as they advance.

In fact, the campaign on the Italian front much resembles the guerrilla warfare of the time of Garibaldi, who in 1849, with a few thousand men, badly armed, kept the well-organised Austrian troops at bay, pouncing upon them unexpectedly by night, setting fire to the country, and then retiring and hiding in the woods.

At San Vito, on the Tagliamento, one of these Italian detachments of grenadiers met and attacked the enemy with such violence and unexpectedness that at first the Austrians hesitated and wavered. Then a fierce hand-to-hand fight ensued, man killing man with sabre, bayonet, or knife, while those who in the ardor of battle had lost their weapons gripped one another with their bare hands.

After inflicting severe losses upon the enemy the Italians retired, with thinned ranks but with their object accomplished.

Airplanes are giving invaluable aid to this plan of campaign, hourly flying over the enemy's lines and dropping bombs or with machine guns in action sweeping upon the enemy until from a height of only a few yards they rise and repeat their harassing tactics.

COLUMBUS LOSES A STATUE.

Austrians Restore Cormons Monument to Emperor Maximilian.

By The Associated Press.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Nov. 8.—Although every one felt that it was inevitable that the Austrians would cross the Tagliamento, it was a terrible shock when the first fugitives came along the light railroad from Gemona, which follows the right bank of the river. This caused a new flood of migration, new suffering, and no consolation. The retreat from Pordenone to Treviso repeated that from Udine to the Tagliamento.

Many soldiers and officers succeeded in getting through the enemy lines by stratagems. A Sicilian soldier arrived barefoot and in rags, having walked from Gorizia. The only town he ventured to enter was Cormons, where he noted that the Austrians had removed the inscription from the statue in the principal square.

The Austrians had erected this statue to Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico. When the Italians occupied Cormons in 1918 they found that the effigy of Maximilian strikingly resembled Columbus, so they replaced the inscription to Maximilian by one reading: "Grateful Italians dedicate this statue to Columbus."

CHARLES HONORS VICTORS.

Promotes an Austrian General and Decorates von Hindenburg.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 8.—A Vienna dispatch says that in recognition of the successes won on the Italian front, Emperor Charles has made General von Korbatin a field marshal, has conferred on Duke Eugene and Field Marshal von Hindenburg the brilliants of the Cross of the Military Order of the First Class, with the war decoration, and has awarded to General von Below the Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold, with war decorations.

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and are made up of well tailored garments lined with carefully selected and well matched skins—with collars of fine quality fur—and shells that will give good wear. Most of the coats are made in a conservative model—yet there are some semi-fitting coats with more extreme lines.

$61.50 Shells of black or Oxford kersey, lined with marmot, trimmed with shawl collars of Persian Lamb or Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat).

$74.75 Shells of black or Oxford kersey, lined with muskrat, collars of Beaver, Otter, Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) or Persian Lamb.

$98.75 Well-tailored shells of black or Oxford kersey, lined with nutria, with shawl collars of Otter or Beaver.

$114.00 Shells of black or Oxford kersey, lined with backs of Northern Rat, with collars of Beaver, Otter or Persian Lamb.

Other Coats at Various Prices, Including Some With Selected Mink Linings and Labrador Otter Collars, Priced Up to $396.00

SEES GERMANY FAR FROM DEFEAT

Sir Berkeley Moynihan Declares Teutons Can Only Be Beaten from Without.

1,000 DOCTORS CHEER HIM

America, He Declares, In Her First War Fought the Same German Autocracy She Fights Now.

Heads of the medical services of the British and American Governments told 1,500 physicians and their wives at the Waldorf-Astoria last night that Germany was stronger than ever, that she stood at present victor in the war, that there was no serious dissension within her borders, and that this country would have to put 5,000,000 men in the field before the end of the war, which would in all probability be a matter of years.

Colonel Sir Berkeley Moynihan, C. B., Senior Consulting Surgeon of the Royal Army Medical Corps of the British Army, fresh from the front, paid a tribute to America for getting into the war, and was especially thankful for the aid of the medical men from the United States. He said that Germany would never be conquered from within, that it was idle to depend on that, and that Germany would have to be conquered from without "by you and us."

"In her first war," he said, "America got freedom for America; in her second, which she ended in 1865, she got freedom for Americans; in her third, with us, she will get freedom for the world."

Dr. Franklin Martin, Chairman of the General Medical Board of the Council of National Defense, reported that the United States now had about 23,000 medical officers commissioned, enough for an army of 2,500,000, thus being "ahead of the game," as he put it.

In a scholarly and lengthy speech—he spoke one hour and ten minutes—Sir Berkeley said that in his mind the greatest result, perhaps, of the whole war would be that it had put the United States and England once more side by side.

He said that the Americans who had gone over to aid the medical force of England would come back "ambassadors of affection." There was great applause when he said that "America in her first war did not, as so many of you seem to think, fight against the English people; she fought against that same stupid German brand of autocracy against which both of us are fighting today."

Sir Berkeley advised the most vigorous use of all the sciences of propaganda to stir the American people to white heat of enthusiasm for the cause of liberty and the crushing, to the death, of all sedition.

He reviewed the German doctrine of tyranny, the suppression of individualism as fatal to all civilized progress, as compared to the doctrine of the Allies—liberty. He said that all that Germany fought for in the war, in accordance with her doctrine, was to win. On the other hand, he said it was the principle of the Englishman that it was better to fight cleanly than merely to win. He said that Germany had always been in science the exploiter, never the explorer.

Germany, he said, felt for America the same contempt she felt for England at the beginning of the war.

"That contempt for England," he said, "slowly changed to doubt, then to anxiety, then to wonder, and is now approaching fear. I know that she will have to take the same attitude toward the United States."

10,000 Doctors in Khaki.

Sir Berkeley said that at the outbreak of the war there were 30,000 medical practitioners in England, and that 10,000 of them had donned the khaki. The medical corps, he said, had won a larger percentage of Victoria crosses than any other branch of the service.

As one of the triumphs of England, he cited the fact that within forty-eight hours after the Germans had exploded the first chlorine gas bomb, then an unknown thing, the Englishmen had designed, perfected, and tested a gas mask, and manufactured 100,000 of them.

"I call that pretty good for a slow old country," he remarked.

For the accomplishments in sanitation, he gave the facts that in the South African war there had been 57,684 cases of typhoid, with 8,022 deaths, while in the present war, with an English army ten times the size, there had been in the same length of three years 6,022 cases of typhoid, with 202 deaths.

"Germany is stronger today than ever before," he said. "She says she can put in the field from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 fresh men every year. She is ruthless and implacable and most efficiently organized. Germany is going strong. She will not be conquered from within; she must be conquered from without by you and us."

In telling of the foul fighting of the Germans, he said: "This is the first time in England's history that after the war it will be hard to shake hands with the enemy."

"America," he said, "must prepare herself for a war that is long and arduous. I am asked how long the war will last. I will say for America that the war for her will have just begun when every man of military age shall have offered his life to his country, when your wealth, your souls, and your honor have been offered, when you have mourned your honored dead by the hundreds of thousands."

Dr. Martin brought the same note of warning. He said that there was a strong German propaganda in this country bidding America take her time.

"But," he said, "do you realize that 1914 was a German year; that 1915 was victorious for the foe, that she won in 1916, and that now, with 1917 almost gone, she is still victor?

"Why," he exclaimed, "we are all but thrashed in this war! Germany has won on every point, except on the western front."

Everywhere, he said, Germany had seized territory—Belgium, Poland, Rumania, and one-third of France—she had organized that territory so that it was a help and not a hindrance to her. He said she had bought supplies for paper money and sold supplies for gold until now her gold reserve was twice what it was when she started the war. In urging America to hurry he said:

"This self-confidence, this feeling of security, must be eliminated from this country, or we, with the rest of them, will go down to defeat. We have no time to spare!"

Predicts Army of 5,000,000.

"When this nation shall have put 5,000,000 men in the field—and she will," he said, "we shall need 35,000 medical men. This means that 35,000 civilian practitioners must join the army. We have now enrolled 21,000 medical men, and 14,000 have been commissioned. Then there are the 1,400 medical men of the National Guard and the 500 in the Surgeon General's department. We have enough for an army of 2,500,000."

The navy, he said, had 1,700 medical men, several hundred more than were needed at this time. He paid a tribute to Surgeon General Gorgas, "who has done more for civilization than we could do, if we ended the war tomorrow."

Major Charles H. Mayo, President of the American Medical Association, who said he appeared as "camouflage for Surgeon General Gorgas," who could not be present, paid a tribute to the organization work of Dr. Martin. He praised the medical men of the country for giving their services and made a severe indictment of war profiteers.

"It would have cost millions upon millions for the Government to get this medical service if it had paid for it as it is paying others," he said. "It is a source of deep regret to the medical profession to see the cost of living rising so. It has not been so with the doctors—does it cost any more to get free treatment now than it ever did?"

It was due to the work of the medical profession, he said, that the armies abroad had been able to fight for three years through having been protected against the ravages of disease. He complained of the lack of authority vested in medical men and thought they should have full military authority to accomplish the biggest results.

"Now," he said, "every man of the line must die before we can have any authority."

Dr. Mayo said that the medical oversight that the fighting men of the United States would receive would mean better health in the United States after the war, and added that to accomplish this the doctors should have the military rank that would bring obedience.

"When," he said, "one-third of the men called in the draft were rejected—all men of an average age of 25—it shows that something is wrong with our fight against disease here at home."

Dr. Mayo cited the low percentage of illness in the armies of today as compared with "our disgrace of the Spanish-American war, when, he said, 480 were killed fighting and 9,500 died of disease.

The physicians who were offering their services, he said, deserved the highest praise, because while others gave their time, the doctor gave his experience, his skill, his life-work. He assured his hearers that their reward for service would come in the knowledge of good works done.

"After the war," he said, "we know that the man who will be commemorated, the man who will have monuments erected for him, will be he who does the most in the destruction of men, not in the saving of them."

Dr. Mayo said that Japan, the last nation to become civilized, had been the first to recognise the value of medical oversight of her fighters, and that thereby she won her war with Russia. The present war, with all its dangers of disease through the close association of millions of men, he said, would have been over before this had it not been for medical science. As one of the great achievements, he referred to the fact that doctors had met and conquered the German chlorine gas within forty-eight hours after the first chlorine bomb was exploded, having designed and manufactured in that time a mask so good that few changes had to be made.

"This war will not be closed for the reason that has ended other wars," he added. "The doctor has made it assured that it will be fought out to a finish between healthy armies."

Major George W. Crile, director of Base Hospital No. 4, in France, who has returned from six months' service at the front, paid a tribute to the British fighting man.

"I have seen him in the training camp," he said. "I have seen him in the trenches, I have seen him wounded, I have seen him suffer, I have seen him die, but I have yet to hear him utter one word of regret or of complaint."

"The war may be won, the war may be lost," he said, "but I cannot conceive of the British quitting Flanders without victory."

Major Crile said that German prisoners with whom he talked were well fed and well clothed, and that it was only in New York that he had heard talk of a revolution in Germany.

"This attitude in America makes me afraid that the German brain is directing American thought," he said.

He commented upon the scarcity of light and power in France, and then told how surprised he was to find, on reaching New York, that the lights of Broadway were all aglow.

"If we have so much light and heat to throw away," he said, "why not throw it across the Atlantic to warm the chill of France?"

Dr. George David Stewart presided, Dr. J. Bentley Squier was Chairman of the Executive Committee in charge of the meeting, which was held under the auspices of the New York State Committee, Medical Section of the Council of National Defense. Mme. Louise Homer sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," and "Dixie." A large number of the 1,500 medical men present were in uniform.

CONCESSIONS TO CHINA.

United States Consents to Boxer Indemnity and Tariff Arrangements.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—It is understood that the American Minister to China has informed the Chinese Government that the United States has no objection to the postponement of the payment of the Boxer indemnity and to the tariff changes, which already have been agreed to by the allied powers as concessions to China. Three of China's desiderata, as communicated to the allied legations in Peking, were agreed to by the powers, these being:

1. To assist China to collect an effective 5 per cent. on all imports by revising the prices of such imports by a joint commission of Chinese and foreign delegates.

2. With the exception of Russia, which only agrees to the postponement of one-third of the amount involved, all other legations agree to permit China to postpone the payment of the Boxer indemnity for five years.

3. When necessary, Chinese troops may pass the foreign concessions of Tientsin.

The original treaty relating to the stationing of Chinese troops at Tientsin did not concern the United States, therefore the United States was not made a signatory power to the new arrangement respecting this concession.

GERMANS CONTRADICT GEDDES ON SHIP LOSSES

Admiralty Says He Meant Net Tonnage—Insists U-Boats' Success Is Certain.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 8.—The German Admiralty has issued a long statement in reply to the recent speech in the House of Commons of Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty.

In reference to the losses of British ships the statement asks why Sir Eric omitted sinkings in the Mediterranean and contends that, allowing for this omission and the assumable fact that Sir Eric gave net tonnage while Germany gives gross tonage, the British and German nearly correspond. In regard to the losses of submarines the statement says:

"Sir Eric Geddes attempted with inadequate means to reduce the German success by half and to increase submarine losses correspondingly. With occasional fluctuations which are inevitable in connection with this new method of warfare, the submarine war goes unswervingly forward and becomes more effective every day. Despite all British official attempts at denial, it assuredly will attain the goal aimed at."

The statement refers to Sir Eric's explanation of why the British warships remained behind mine and net defenses, and says it was the fear of being beaten by the German high seas fleet, when it emerged from the Great Belt, that induced the British fleet not to go to Russia's aid.

BRITISH ROUT TURKS; ADVANCE ON TIGRIS

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Tekrit, on the Tigris River, in Mesopotamia, ninety-seven miles northwest of Bagdad, was occupied by the British on Nov. 6, the War Office announced today.

The text of the statement reads:

Following the successful action fought near Dup on Nov. 2, our troops advanced further up the Tigris, and on Nov. 5 attacked the Turks who were holding a strongly entrenched position covering Tekrit. Under the fire of our artillery our troops, with great gallantry crossed 1,200 yards of open country, and the Indian Sikh and rifle regiments, pressing home the attack, captured the first two miles of the enemy trenches, inflicting heavy casualties. These trenches were consolidated, and a Turkish counter-attack proved unsuccessful.

In the meantime the cavalry attacked the enemy's right flank, and our artillery on the left bank of the Tigris obtained good targets on the Turkish communications leading to the north. In the afternoon our troops attacked again and carried further lines of trenches with heavy losses to the Turks. In this attack our cavalry on the left flank took a prominent part. British and Indian cavalry charged over the trenches and cut down a number of retreating Turks. The fighting continued until nightfall, when the Turks retreated hurriedly under cover of darkness, burning some of their stores and blowing up three ammunition dumps. We occupied Tekrit on the morning of Nov. 6.

The battlefield has not been cleared in time to report, but 132 unwounded prisoners have been brought in. Much material has been captured, including gun and rifle ammunition, rifles, boats, bridging material, and two airplanes.

PRIEST FROM AMERICA SENTENCED IN ENGLAND

Father Daly Imprisoned for Having a Code Said to be Associated with Sinn Fein.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 8.—Father Michael Daly, who has been for two years in the United States and who arrived here recently from New York, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for having in his possession a code by which the communication of naval and military information was possible. He was also charged with having two letters for conveyance into the United Kingdom and with making a false declaration to an alien officer.

Father Daly said the code had been given to him in the United States by a Father Murphy, who was interested in the Sinn Fein movement, and who requested Father Daly to use it to send news concerning Ireland.

It is said that Father Daly, after having acted as Chaplain for a Virginia millionaire, was appointed assistant pastor of St. Mary's Church in Alexandria, Va.

William J. Flynn, Chief of the United Secret Service, who is in charge of the investigation of Sinn Fein activities in the United States, said last night that he had no information regarding the alleged activities of Fathers Daly and Murphy, who are mentioned in the dispatch from Liverpool. There is a Rev. Michael Daly who is assistant pastor of St. Luke's Catholic Church, this city. It was stated at the church last night that Father Daly is now in this city and that nothing was known there of the priest under arrest in England.

The Secret Service came into possession yesterday of three letters which were found hidden in a bunk on a British liner now in this port. The bunk had been occupied by Thomas Welsh, the alleged Sinn Fein overseas messenger, who was arrested in New York a few days ago and is now held in the Tombs in default of $2,500 bail. Nothing was made public as to the contents of the letters.

Franklin Simon & Co.'s Latest Importation of

Boy's English Overcoats

Just Arrived!

THESE are London's latest for Boys. Made of those rough-and-tumble fabrics which look so well and wear so long. Put together by an English house which specializes in Boys' Clothes and knows how to combine warmth with style, and economy with both. For English overcoats, in times like these, they are unusually reasonable.

Boys' London Made Overcoats $22.50

A new English Guard model made of fine quality English Tweed or Shetland, in the new brown, gray or heather mixtures, with plaid worsted lining.

11 to 18 years

Boys' London Made Overcoats $14.50

A new English belted back model of superior quality English Tweed or Shetland, in brown, gray or heather color schemes and plain worsted lined.

4 to 10 years

Boys' Shops—Fifth Floor

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue—37th and 38th Streets

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Will Offer, Beginning Today, on the Main Floor

500 Military Khaki Sweaters at $4.95

In regulation model with two large pockets. Made of heavy weight All-Worsted yarn, and may be had in all sizes.

Illustrated.

Also—Heavy Weight Lambs Wool Mufflers in Khaki color . . . . . at $2

Worsted Wristlets—Khaki color, at 50c & $1

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

MISSES', JUNIORS' AND GIRLS'

FASHIONABLE WINTER APPAREL

Today at Special Prices

New Models

Fur-Trimmed Suits

Large Collar of Hudson Seal

MISSES, 14 to 20 years

59.50

Copy of a Paris model, in new shades of silvertone or wool velour; surplice coat, button-trimmed at one side, patch pocketed at the other, shawl collar of Hudson seal fur.

Silvertone Suits

Large Collar of Beaver

MISSES, 14 to 20 years

69.50

Surplice belted model in the most desirable colors; deep rounded shawl collar of real beaver fur; knee length coat with corded tucked back, new straight line skirt.

At Reduced Prices SATURDAY

Misses' Suits

With or Without Fur Trimming

25.00

Heretofore $29.50 to $59.50

Of wool velour, silvertone velour, broadcloth, burella cloth or velveteen; plain tailored or trimmed with furs. Sizes 14 to 20 years.

At Reduced Prices SATURDAY

Misses' Dresses

Of Silk or Serge

18.50

Heretofore $24.50 to $49.50

Afternoon Dresses of satin, crepe meteor, charmeuse or Georgette crepe; also tailored serge dresses, some trimmed with Hudson Seal fur. Sizes 14 to 20 years.

New Models

Winter Coats

Plain or Fur Trimmed

MISSES, 14 to 20 years

39.50

Two distinct models, of "Pom Pom" Bolivia, in beaver, brown, green or beetroot. One model with large collar of natural raccoon fur, the other plain tailored.

Winter Coats

Plain or Fur Trimmed

MISSES, 14 to 20 years

49.50

Strictly tailored or fur trimmed; of broadcloth, duvet de laine or diagonal vicuna in the newest winter colors; semi-fitted or belted models; silk lined and warmly interlined.

Two New Models at Special Prices

Misses' Velveteen Dress

With high convertible collar

New button-back sash model, in taupe, burgundy, black or navy; trimmed with self covered buttons; draped back skirt. 14 to 20 years. **24.50**

Chiffon Velvet Dress

With real beaver fur collar

A graceful misses' model in Copen, burgundy or navy; real beaver fur collar joins revers of material; new draped-back skirt. 14 to 20 years. **39.50**

GIRLS' and JUNIORS' APPAREL

Girls' Serge Dresses

Sizes 6 to 16 years

Empire, waistline or Russian belted models, of navy or plaid serge, silk braid trimmed or piped with broadcloth, collar of self material, pique, organdie or broadcloth. *Special* **9.75**

Girls' Velveteen Dresses

Sizes 10 to 16 years

In black, navy or burgundy; semi-Empire model; yoke, front of waist, cuffs and pockets on skirt embroidered in contrasting color wool; white Georgette collar. *Special* **14.50**

Girls' and Juniors' Coats

Sizes 6 to 17 years

Six distinct models, with or without fur trimming, of "Pom Pom" Bolivia or broadcloth, in rookie, green, brown, garnet, jade or navy; lined and warmly interlined. *Special* **19.75**

Girls' Winter Coats

Sizes 6 to 14 years

Double breasted belted model of "Pom Pom" Bolivia in beaver, brown, garnet or navy; large convertible collar edged with band of real beaver fur; lined throughout. *Special* **24.50**

Established 1857 — Phone: 13 Rue de la Paix, London 152 New Bond St.

Messrs. **CARTIER**

beg to inform their patrons that they will gladly receive cash deposits to be transferred to their Paris or London houses enabling friends fighting in Europe to select their gifts personally

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H. K. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Give Jack Frost The Laugh

Get into a warm overcoat that shows good style—that will give good wear. Select it now while stocks are complete and prices are based on early buying. Our assortment of

Men's Overcoats at $24.75

Includes every style in the scale from ultra extreme to ultra conservative—Trench models, English Slip-Ons, Loose Box Coats, Belted Styles, regulation Chesterfields—made of warm overcoatings with satin yoke and sleeve linings—of patterns that are quite the thing this season. All superior in quality to overcoats you will find elsewhere at the price.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway Front.

Motor Robes of Excellent Quality

Fringed robes of all wool material, in various serviceable plain colors, with contrasting plaid effects on the reverse sides. Full auto size with fringed edges. Average weight 4¾ lbs. **$10.74**

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

All Silk Crochet Knitted Ties, $1.44

For neat appearance and long service it's hard to beat these. The assortment includes fourteen different plain shades, as well as heather mixtures.

Macy's—Main Floor, B'way, 35th St.

Men's Silk Hose, at $1.39

Heavy, pure silk hose, full fashioned, with reinforced toes, heels and soles. All sizes in champagne, tan, gray, black and white. They fit comfortably and wear well.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Worsted Underwear for Men

These garments are of medium weight worsted, in natural color. Shirts have long sleeves. The drawers are ankle length, $1.49 a garment.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Smokers' Goods at Real Savings

All well known brands of cigars, cigarettes and tobacco at prices lower than elsewhere; also Pipes, from 23c up. Tobacco Pouches, 24c to $2.49 Cigar and Cigarette Cases, of leather, 49c to $6.49

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., B'way, and Fifth Floor, 35th St.

Waste No Food and There Will be Enough for All

The United States Food Administration asks that you use all food products carefully so that there will be plenty for our soldiers and our allies. At lunch to-day and every day order no more than you can eat.

WE MUST WIN WAR, AMERICA IS WARNED

Britain and France Can Hold Till Our Forces Are Ready in 1919, Says Arthur Pollen.

BEST NEWS AND THE WORST

Writer Declares Submarine Failure More Than Offsets Disasters in Italy and Russia.

Though the worst news of the war may have come yesterday in reports of a further Italian retreat and the overthrow of Kerensky's authority in Russia, the best news of the war undoubtedly was received at the same time, according to Arthur Pollen, foremost English naval writer, who thus hailed, last night, dispatches telling of further reduction in the loss of British merchantmen through German submarines.

Mr. Pollen, speaking at the dinner of the Paint, Oil, and Varnish Club, declared that the news of the submarine's decline meant that at last England and France could be sure of holding the Boches until the time arrived when America could send armies to turn the deadlock into an allied victory. He said further that what he hailed as the failure of the submarine menace had removed all doubt that America would be able to participate on Europe's battlefields in accordance with her strength and her resources.

Mr. Pollen made it plain that while he did not draw the utmost of conceivable disaster out of the Russian and Italian situations, he felt convinced that they indicated that America, in the end, must win the war. America, single-heartedly concentrated upon such a purpose, would succeed, he was certain, because the Germans did not possess the fighting spirit as individuals to carry them to victory.

"A startling change has taken place, due to the Russian and Italian events," Mr. Pollen began. "The coup d'etat in Russia is interpreted as meaning that Russia will make an early peace. We find it taken for granted that Russia is definitely out of the war, and that peace negotiations are under way, and that the armies of Italy have been forced to retreat so far to the south that Italy no longer can be expected to play a real part in the war. And so, in the opinion of those who interpret present events, England and France are desperately holding their lines and waiting for the United States to come and save the situation.

Still Hope in Russia.

"Now, first, I want to tell you that that extreme situation is a long way off. Taking things at their worst, Russia cannot make peace in less than a considerable number of months—there can be no peace in Russia until there is a definitely established Government there with which to make peace. Kerensky has been turned out; but next the Bolsheviki may be turned out, for all information thus far gathered points to the people of Russia, who have not yet been consulted, being entirely out of sympathy with the Bolsheviki.

"Similarity it is a little premature to speak of the retreat of the Italians from the Tagliamento to the next river as arguing the deep failure of Italian arms and the definite breakdown of the Italian national spirit, as one condition argues the other.

"While we are face to face with very bad news indeed, let me draw your attention that on the same day we have also received the best news of the war, for you have heard that the German submarine has broken down definitely at sea. We noted in the middle of September that a change had come over the character of submarine warfare.

"I think I had the honor of pointing out in THE NEW YORK TIMES at that time that it seemed certain that the tide had changed. Today the loss of British ships of more than 1,600 tons is just over the rate of one a day while in the last week of April it was over five a day. The difference between eight a day, the highest point reached, and one a day doesn't really mean that the submarines are merely less active, it does not mean just a difference in degree, because that was the normal rate in 1915 and 1916, but at the end of 1916 the British tonnage was the same as at the beginning of the war, so that what Germany had tried to do and had failed to do was to strike a blow, really a land blow, right at the heart of the armies in France.

"She was trying desperately hard to cut the communications of all the allied armies in Europe. And she came perilously near doing it. She succeeded for months at a rate which if continued would have brought the Allies to such a danger point of weakness that they could not have carried the war on until America came to the rescue.

Barrier to America Gone.

"The definite failure of the German submarine menace means this: that Great Britain and her colonies, in alliance with indomitable France, can fight on against the whole forces of Germany and Austria, vast forces released, it may be, from the Russian front and the Italian front, until this country of yours can put its whole force into the field.

"It means that we are assured of that support of munitions and other things of war, so that we can hold on until this country is ready to take the field in France in proportion to its numbers and its resources. And it means that this country will be able to take the field on such a scale, a thing which six months ago seemed gravely doubtful.

"So I repeat to you that on the same day we receive the worst news of the war, we get the best news, because it means"— Mr. Pollen paused a moment, and then, amidst the cheers of his hearers, he finished—"it means the definite military defeat of the Central Powers.

"Even those huge German and Austrian odds will not be as impossible to contend with as those earlier hordes that we met at Mons, at the Battle of the Marne, at Aisne, and at Ypres, and when I say that we will hold those great forces I am only saying that we will do again what we have done successfully in the past against far greater odds.

"By now you are familiar with trench warfare and understand that real turning movements no longer are possible, and you know that today we are supplied with guns and munitions in quantities that three years ago would have sounded like ridiculous, nonsensical rubbish. Yet when at the first battle of Ypres we held back five, six, and seven times our number in Germans, though they battered away with ten and twenty times the number of guns that the French possessed, the miracle was that such small numbers, unequipped and badly supplied, could stand against the German host.

"I think no military critic will deny that such battles have been won, because that last moment meant the clash of man and man, the ring of bayonet against bayonet, so that the side that gives in is the side that is beaten. It was found that the British troops did not give in, that they stood and fought until the last man was dead when pushed to that extremity. And it has also been found that when the Allies stand like that, the Germans are not willing to come on.

A Sergeant Makes It Clear.

"Once I asked a Grenadier Sergeant who had fought in such desperate engagements why was it, when the Germans came on in their massed lines, outnumbering their adversaries even eight to one, so that the resisters had to jump out of their trenches and fight it out man to man, the Germans did not leave one man to each Englishman and just go on. He scratched his head, but at last he got it. He exclaimed: 'You see, the real reason is this—they are not a military people like we are!'

"That man, without knowing it, expressed the most profound truth of the war. The Germans have the best military organization in the world. The only weak part in their wonderful military armor is that they are not a fighting people. Under their remarkable discipline they are prepared to come on in masses and walk to certain death.

"But when they have to step out from the great discipline-driven masses, and each man knows that his life depends upon a hand-to-hand contest, somehow the German is found wanting. He lacks that blazing love of country, that final determination to fight it out, which is the common characteristic of the French, the British, and the American races.

"So, when I say, let the whole German and the whole Austrian armies come upon us, I am not making an idle boast. I am only saying that next Spring, and next Summer, and next Fall, and next Winter and so on, until you have come over with your full strength we will hold the lines.

"Now that the safety of the seas is at last assured, I am going to say to you that you are to have the honor of finishing this war. And let me tell you that is an honor. When you look at the record of human struggle and courage and self-sacrifice, of daring and skillful battling, I tell you that the honor of leading this fight is one of which no nation, whatever its past record of glorious tradition, stands too high to rejoice in.

Another German Autocracy.

"I like to think that we of England in all our long history, have lost but one war—and that a war against sturdy colonists of ours who were better Englishmen than we were. When England, grown rich and powerful and forgetful under a Whig aristocracy and the spell of a German King, tried the worst kind of autocracy against its own colonists, those noble Englishmen, Washington and Jefferson and men like them, would never stand it. A German King and his enslaved Ministers were not able to get real Englishmen to come out and fight their ignoble cause. Yes, I like to think that the only war we lost was one in which we were represented almost entirely by German soldiers!

"The fight fought and won then was an Englishman's fight, and there was not one generous man in England who begrudged the colonists their victory, nor to this day has one such regretted it.

"I have said that the British and the French could hold all odds of Germans and Austrians for two years. And when your forces do come in numbers proportionate to your strength and equipped in proportion to your resources, you will be able to turn that stern resistance into victory. For your forces will have the same fighting character as ours.

"I don't think you will have them ready much sooner. It took us just two years to strike our first real, effective blow in the war, and while you will have the benefit of our experience and our mistakes you will not be able to strike any real blow for victory probably before 1919.

"But when that time comes you will be there with an army which will go to victory for two reasons: First, because in sheer fighting material it will be superior to anything you find opposed to you, and, second, because you come in expressing the verdict of posterity, the New World redressing the wrongs of the Old, standing in the balance for right against might, and proclaiming that the human race is not to be turned into a horde of brute beasts and barbarians.

"Now this glorious thing can only be done by intense national effort, by concentrating concentration every day upon that duty on the part of every single person, by the abandoning of luxuries and the putting aside of all extraneous interests. From this day forth let us remember that the freedom for which we are fighting depends not alone upon our individual liberty of action but upon our united co-ordination to a single end.

"The things which the Germans have done are plain murder, rapine, arson, and destruction—things which the Mohawks did and which no barbarians have done since, and the answer of all freemen to his awful record is:

"No peace by negotiation; no end to this war except the surrender of the German Army to the Allies or the surrender of the German people to the humanity of the world."

NEW BRITISH ENVOYS WELCOMED BY CITY

Greeted by Mayor, Munitions Mission Gets Down to Work at Once.

EXPECTS MATERIAL RESULTS

Here to Offer America Benefit of Three Years' Experience—Meet Labor Heads.

In contrast with the spectacular arrival and reception of previous war missions, whose coming to America was characterized chiefly by stimulation of popular war enthusiasm, the special mission of the British Ministry of Munitions came quietly to town yesterday and almost immediately got down to the business of working out war problems in conference with representatives of American capital and labor.

The material results expected from the visit of the mission were emphasized as constituting its importance by the speakers at the reception of the Commissioners in City Hall and the luncheon at the Hotel McAlpin which followed. Mayor Mitchel, in welcoming the visitors, spoke of the "great practical work" which they were expected to accomplish, and Sir Stephenson Kent, K. C. B., Chairman of the mission, who is Director General of the Labor Supply Department in the Ministry of Munitions, introduced the word "partnership" to describe the relations of England and America, thereby suggesting the businesslike co-operation of the two allies in the war. At 5 o'clock last night, the preliminaries concluded, the mission was in man-to-man conference with representatives of the Brooklyn Central Labor Union at 949 Willoughby Avenue.

The members of the mission, in addition to Sir Stephenson Kent, are H. W. Garrod, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Labor Regulation Department of the Ministry of Munitions; G. H. Baillie, Chief Technical Dilution Officer of the Labor Supply Department, and Captain Cyril Asquith, son of the former Premier, Director of the Artificers' Allocation of the same department. They are staying at the Biltmore Hotel.

Greeted by Mayor.

The reception of the mission was in the hands of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, and began at noon with the ceremonies at City Hall. The Mayor was toastmaster at the luncheon. Mr. Mitchel said that the mission had come to offer America the benefits of three and a half years of practical war experience, and that, as England had come to recognize that the soldiers at the front played only a part in the work of war, so the civilians of this country must become conscious of the importance of their part in war work.

Byron R. Newton, the Collector of the Port, the next speaker, was followed by John P. Coughlin, President of the Central Federated Union, who spoke on behalf of American labor. Sir Stephenson Kent then presented a brief review of the history of the Ministry of Munitions in England, in which he said:

"The first act of the Ministry of Munitions was to call a conference of employers and representatives of labor, at which an agreement was reached which was later embodied in the Munitions of War act. This act gave the Ministry of Munitions power to control the manufacture of munitions, power to control the profits of manufacturers, and to take over the management of any establishment and run it in the best interest of the Government. It has not been necessary to exercise this latter power, but profits in the manufacture of munitions have been limited to one-fifth more than normal pre-war profits. The wages of munition employes have been fixed, awards being made to cover the increased cost of living, and compulsory arbitration has been established. Before the war we in England regarded strikes and lockouts a domestic matter between employers and employes, but in war time a strike or a lockout ceases to be a domestic matter and becomes a matter of national danger. They have, therefore, been declared illegal."

The speaker added that both employers and employes had co-operated patriotically, yielding many advantages won before the war. He emphasized what labor had given up in the way of the closed shop, union recognition, and other gains. Sir Stephenson also emphasized the need for economy in war, and reminded his audience that no automobile had been manufactured in England for private use since the establishment of the Ministry of Munitions in January, 1915. He dwelt upon England's need of food and raw materials, saying that the country did not have a sufficiency of these things.

Need Many More Ships.

"And we probably never will have a sufficiency of them," he went on, "unless you build ships more rapidly than in the past. It is more than probable that the immense man power of America will be the final weight that will determine victory for our cause, and the 6,000,000 tons you are planning to build in ships are but a flea bite to what you will need if you are going to keep a real army in the field. You will have this army to provide for and your partners in the war need food and raw materials. Ships, ships, ships all of the time—that is the most urgent problem of all."

Mr. Garrod told just what the war meant to England and Europe. He mentioned what he called the "personal losses" first, meaning the destruction of life, and said that because of them there would "lie over Europe for a century a cloud of depression and dejection."

"And, in addition to these personal losses," he said, "there is the deeper loss, which I shall call the loss of faith. That this war should have been waged at all; that it should have come as it did, and that it should have been fought with the unspeakable horror and cruelty that have characterized it, has caused the destruction of everything in which men formerly believed—their faith in justice and freedom and humanity. The problems of the war are nothing compared to the problems which will come after the war. There are both practical and moral tasks ahead of us, and we shall turn to America for help in meeting them. We have got to rebuild our cities, but also we have got to rebuild the hearts of men, to re-establish in them the old faith in the elemental principles of justice and freedom and humanity."

The members of the mission will attend conferences with representatives of employers and employes every day until next Wednesday afternoon.

WARNS OF WAR DANGER FROM LABOR TROUBLES

British Envoy Says Similar Difficulty to Ours Would Have Forced England to Peace.

Great Britain would have been forced to make a disgraceful peace with Germany long ago had she suffered from labor troubles on the same scale as those which have occurred in this country recently, according to H. W. Barrod, head of the Department of Labor Supply in England and a member of the special British mission now in this city.

He made this statement last night in an address to about 200 delegates of the Central Labor Union at the Labor Lyceum, Willoughby and Myrtle Avenues, Williamsburg. G. H. Baillie, technical head of munitions manufacture in England, described the hurry-up methods which had been introduced into munitions making in England. Mr. Barrod said:

"I have been in this country two months, and before that I had watched from a distance the labor troubles here. If the labor troubles which have happened here in the last seven months had occurred in England in the last two years we would have had to make a disgraceful peace with the Germans.

"In 1914 England stood at the brink of an industrial war of unparalleled magnitude. The Government of England became aware of a shortage of labor just at this time. There was never a man who needed a job that could not at once be placed in some position. There were, in fact, 500,000 more jobs than men.

"Some time after the outbreak of the war, or, to be more specific, March, 1915, the federation of employers and representatives of organized labor met in London, when the Government asked labor and capital to come to an agreement. This agreement was not to strike, in order that the output of munitions should be as great as the demands of the Government.

"They agreed, and the unions waived their rights. The employers in turn made concessions. The workmen's share of the agreement was to suspend all their union privileges, rights, or customs. The employers agreed not to cut the rate fixed. The result of this concession helped England greatly, because it made it possible to bring women into the munitions factories. The Government established compulsory arbitration, the Minister of Munitions being given control over every establishment classified as necessary to carry on the war. The Government also took 80 per cent. of the excess profits of the munitions factories.

"The output of ammunition now is twice as great as it was at the time of the battle of the Somme," Mr. Baillie said. "Some weeks we triple it. It is sixty-five times greater than the first ten months of the war.

"You have sent a small army, but America is going to see that it is increased to the size of our army, and then you will have to solve the ammunition problem as we have solved it. You will have to do as we did.

"In certain places we found that workers were working in non-essential factories and we either drafted them into the army or into the munitions plants. Schools and factories were established to train men and women for a specific job on a specific type of machine, and in this way they acquired skill in a very short period. This greatly helped to meet the problem."

AMBULANCE DRIVERS BACK.

Wanted Commissions in Army—Gas Victim's Experience.

Thirty young men who have been driving ambulances on the French front have returned to an American port. Their places have been filled by men enlisted by the United States Government who are serving as privates at a soldier's pay. Many of those who returned are of the opinion that their experience and the fact that they have been working for 5 cents a day and paying all their expenses entitled them to commissions.

Douglas D. Judd of Batavia, N. Y., and A. C. Watson of 3,440 Broadway have been driving in the Ambulance Corps for more than a year. Mr. Watson said that 800 drivers had returned who would have remained in France had they been given a chance to get commissions.

After having been refused examination for the Officers' Reserve Corps because of his stature, L. L. Collins, a newspaper man, who was on The Minneapolis Journal, went to France and drove an ambulance. As his height is no longer a bar he is returning to the United States to take an examination for a commission here.

For bravery in driving continuously twenty-seven hours under fire and saving many lives Thorndike H. Endicott of Boston brings home a Croix de Guerre and the Military medal. From the zone under fire to the emergency hospitals he made many trips, and though shells burst on all sides of him he was not wounded.

Another who came unscathed through many dangers was S. C. Rappleye. While at play on the voyage over he fell on the deck, his right arm being broken and his head cut, so that the sight of one eye was endangered.

P. F. Moore of the Twenty-eighth Australian Infantry, convalescent after having been gassed, also arrived.

"It was at Messines," he said, "that I was gassed and for eight weeks was in a hospital. It was a horrible experience. I can still taste gas."

Lieut. Col. J. J. Aitken, Captain F. G. Wilson, British Army machine gun expert, and Chaplain W. C. Minifie of the British Army have also arrived.

Ishii Party on Pacific Coast.

A PACIFIC PORT, Nov. 8.—Viscount Ishii and members of the Imperial Japanese Mission arrived here today from Washington, where he recently concluded with Secretary Lansing an agreement concerning China and the economic, naval and military co-operation of the United States and Japan in the war against Germany. The mission is on its way home after nearly three months in the United States.

Reduces Age for Camp Students.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Secretary Baker today reduced from 21 to 20 years and 9 months the minimum age for students in the third officers' training camp which is to be opened in January for enlisted men. The purpose is to open the camp to men who will be 21 at the end of their three months' training.

Kansans Stop German Celebration.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 8.—The annual celebration of the German-American Alliance of Kansas City, Kan., which was to have been held next Sunday, will not be permitted, the police announced today. The announcement followed complaints of residents that the celebration was not looked upon with favor.

To Relieve a Cold in One Day take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 30c.—Advt.

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The Best Clothes Values

Right now with War and Wartime woolen prices, with increased labor costs and scarcity of fabrics, the greatest consideration to be given by Men and Young Men in purchasing this Winter's Overcoat or Suit is VALUE, VALUE and MORE VALUE—and the Seven Brill Stores, supplemented by the great clothes making rescources of the Mighty House of Kuppenheimer offer you the best clothes values (conditions considered) in their history.

Kuppenheimer Overcoats, $22.50 to $65—Suits, $22.50 to $45

Unusual Values at $15 and $20

Brill Overcoats at $20—New Trench models, Box, Form-fitting and belt-back models; patch, slanting or flap pockets, and with velvet or self collars.

Brill Overcoats at $15—Ulsterettes, Balmacaans, Box, Form-fitting and Chesterfield models, in black or Oxford Melton and in smart mixtures.

And at $15 and $20 an almost endless variety of patterns and models.

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The Kuppenheimer House in New York and Brooklyn.

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Stores at 1456 Broadway, 125th Street, 14th Street and in Brooklyn Open Saturday Evening.

FREE—The new Kuppenheimer style book, at Brill stores, or by mail, on request.

CHESTERFIELD OVERCOATS
SILK LINED, $25

PRICED at $25, but possessing the constructive value of $35, and the appearance of $50 or $60 . . . . Made in the Kirschbaum shops of selected all-wool kerseys, vicunas and meltons, satin lined and velvet collared . . . . For the man who wants an overcoat always irreproachable in style and tailored in the genuine Chesterfield way—and who appreciates also the substantial saving which this special price represents - - - $25

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MEN'S CLOTHING—THIRD FLOOR

L. Wertheimer Dept. Stores

Manhattan Washington Heights Bronx

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The Opening of Their 6th Store

Fordham Road & Grand Concourse, Bronx

Saturday, November 10th

5% of the Opening Day's total receipts will be donated to Child's Welfare Work through the

Bronx Big Sisters

who will be present to welcome you

Extraordinary Sales

Have Been Arranged in Every Department.

Shoes, Millinery, Housefurnishings and a Beauty Parlor Have Been Added

Sun Parlor, Writing and Lounging Room an added feature of the Wertheimer Service

Free Bus Service from Our West 181st St. (Near St. Nicholas Ave.) Stores

Along University Ave. and Fordham Road to our new store. Also from Fordham Square to our new store.

Bus will stop to take on passengers on signal.

Bus leaves 181st St. every hour on the hour.

Bus leaves Fordham Square every hour on the half hour.

OUR FIRST GUNNERS GREETED BY FRENCH

First Unit to Fire on Germans Welcomed from Trenches with Band and Flowers.

WREATH PUT ON GUN BARREL

And Villagers Embrace Americans, Weary, but Eager for New Bout with the Foe.

By The Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Wednesday, Nov. 7.—The first American artillery unit to establish contact with the Germans came back to its billets today. The men were tired and muddy, but still as enthusiastic a lot of soldiers as ever came out of gunpits. The artillery had a longer stay at the front than the infantry, and they came back, men and horses, wet to the bone, covered with mud and ready to sleep.

Their "homecoming" was one that will long be remembered in this part of France. It was late in the day when long lines of marching soldiers and straining horses were seen rounding a small mountain, many miles away. From the village toward which they were marching the column could be seen winding around the mountain to the valley, up on a nearer hill, and then down again. The rain was beating in their faces, and a village snuggled in a valley came into their view as they crossed the crest of the hill.

Below them stood a group in uniform. Above the group floated the American flag, and a number of children were gathered about. Suddenly the band (for the group of uniforms was a band) started a tune that brought a smile to the face of even the most tired artilleryman in the column. It was "The Campbells Are Coming." Some of the artillerymen cheered, and the bearers of the red battery pennants raised themselves in their saddles and waved the pennants.

The entire command was immediately drawn up on a hillside, and a gun, covered with camouflage paint, was drawn out in front. On the gun shield an artilleryman had written in chalk, "The First Gun for the Germans."

The Colonel in command spoke to one of the townspeople a moment, and then, addressing the men, told them that the people of the village wished to do honor to the gun and its crew and to the American Army. The children gathered around and placed a floral wreath over the grim barrel and a bunch of wild flowers inside the empty case of the first shot fired. The regimental band then played the American and French national anthems.

That was all the ceremony, but the sight of Americans returning from combat with the Germans cheered the populace of the village so that when the troopers dismounted many old men and many women came up to them to shake hands or put their arms affectionately around their shoulders.

There is not much sentiment in the makeup of an American artilleryman. His one idea is that he is in France to fight, so it took a moment or two for the men to decide to accept the demonstration of approval. Even when this was done the Americans were more or less embarrassed and many, whose business for some days had been confined to killing Germans, actually blushed.

Tonight the artillerymen turned in at 6 o'clock. Tomorrow they will not be called out until hours after the regular time. The men were very tired, having marched for many hours under unfavorable conditions and eating their short ration while perched astride of a limber or clinging on top of a gun carriage. The horses were worn out and some lay down as soon as they reached their beds of straw.

Despite the hardships not a man was heard to grumble except about the fact that no mail from home was waiting for him. Every one declared enthusiastically that the firing of shells at the boche would be "fine business." All were anxious to go back again.

In this command there was not one casualty despite the length of its stay at the front and the fact that the Germans shelled the American artillery heavily several times.

The officers said that on the night the American trench was raided the artillery got into action quickly and poured a counter barrage into No Man's Land. They were sure they prevented all the Germans from reaching the trench, and that some of the Germans never got back alive. The officers and men were proud of their ability to handle their guns in this manner.

The members of the crew which fired the first shot at the Germans admitted that they enjoyed the experience greatly. One gunner remarked that he would rather have had that experience and honor as a "buck private" than to be a Major General. The crew is composed of youngsters. They come from South Bend, New York, Minneapolis, Chicago, Baltimore, New Orleans, and Douglas, Ariz.

After a short rest this artillery contingent will be sent to other camps to instruct other artillerymen who have not yet been at the front.

FRANCE PAYS HONOR TO OUR SOLDIER DEAD

Their End Proves America's Purpose to Fight to a Finish, Says Officer at Graves.

By The Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Wednesday, Nov. 7.—The first three American soldiers killed in the trenches in France are sleeping tonight in French soil, honored by the American Army and the people and army of France. Their burial took place yesterday.

With a guard of French infantrymen in their picturesque uniforms of red and horizon blue standing on one side and a detachment of American soldiers on the other, the flag-wrapped caskets were lowered into the grave as a bugler blew "taps" and the batteries at the front fired minute guns. As the minute guns went off the French officer, commanding the division in this section, paid tribute to the fallen Americans. His words, which were punctuated by the roar of the guns and the whistle of shells, touched both the French and Americans. In conclusion the French officer said:

"In the name of the —th division, in the name of the French Army, and in the name of France I bid farewell to Private Enright, Private Gresham, and Private Hay of the American Army.

"Of their own free will they had left a prosperous and happy country to come over here. They knew war was continuing in Europe; they knew that the forces fighting for honor, love of justice and civilization were still checked by the long-prepared forces serving the powers of brutal domination, oppression, and barbarity. They knew that efforts were still necessary. They wished to give us their generous hearts, and they have not forgotten old historical memories, while others forget more recent ones.

"They ignored nothing of the circumstances and nothing had been concealed from them—neither the length and hardships of war, nor the violence of battle, nor the dreadfulness of new weapons, nor the perfidy of the foe. Nothing stopped them. They accepted the hard and strenuous life; they crossed the ocean at great peril; they took their places on the front by our side, and they have fallen facing the foe in a hard and desperate hand-to-hand fight. Honor to them. Their families, friends, and fellow-citizens will be proud when they learn of their deaths.

"Men! These graves, the first to be dug in our national soil, and but a short distance from the enemy, are as a mark of the mighty land we and our allies firmly cling to in the common task, confirming the will of the people and the army of the United States to fight with us to a finish, ready to sacrifice as long as is necessary until final victory for the most noble of causes, that of the liberty of nations, the weak as well as the mighty. Thus the deaths of these humble soldiers appear to us with extraordinary grandeur.

"We will, therefore, ask that the mortal remains of these young men be left here, left with us forever. We inscribe on the tombs, 'Here lie the first soldiers of the Republic of the United States to fall on the soil of France for liberty and justice.' The passerby will stop and uncover his head. Travelers and men of heart will go out of their way to come here to pay their respective tributes.

"Private Enright, Private Gresham, Private Hay! In the name of France I thank you. God receive your souls. Farewell!"

Pershing Reports Another Death.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—General Pershing reported today that Private Harold M. Barber of the Field Artillery died Monday of acute cardiac dilatation of the heart. His father is R. R. Barber, 3,045 Humboldt Avenues, South Minneapolis, Minn.

WAR STRESS HITS THEATRE, SAYS BRADY

Declares It Is to Undergo a Trying Period, But Reducing Actors' Salaries Is Not Remedy.

The present unrest in the theatrical business, which is expected in some quarters to lead to a lowering of actors' salaries and a further decrease in admission prices, was discussed last night by William A. Brady. Speaking as one of the oldest managers in the city from the standpoint of experience, Mr. Brady gave it as his opinion that the theatre is about to undergo one of the most trying periods in its history, but declared that the remedy will not be found in the lowering of salaries.

"We are at present on the edge of a still panic, and in these circumstances it is only natural that the theatre, as a luxury, should be among the first to suffer," he said.

"But actors, except in certain isolated cases, are by no means overpaid, and I do not believe that a move to reduce salaries would be either wise or successful. The theatre is facing a period of readjustment as a result of the war, and business, if anything, will become worse as the war continues and taxes increase.

"The theatre will have to be put on a war footing, and one of the first steps must be the elimination of the illegal speculator. I do not refer to the ticket broker, whose business is for the most part legitimate, but to the parasitic creatures who feed upon the theatres by selling tickets at inflated prices.

"New York, in my opinion, has about twice as many theatres as it can support, and the fact that there is a superfluity of playhouses will become more and more evident as the war progresses. Panic conditions of 1893 and 1907 will be duplicated. Only four or five of the sensationally successful shows will do a paying business; in times of prosperity people will pay their money for any show, but in times of stringency they will go only to plays which they know to be good. I might cite, as an indication of the manner in which I view conditions, the way in which I have curtailed by own productions. Two years ago I had twenty or thirty plays on the road; today I have one.

"I feel certain, however, that the theatres will not lower their prices below $2, no matter what happens. In 1895 the $2 scale had not yet been adopted, and the highest-priced ticket was $1.50. That price, however, was not lowered even when the panic was at its height."

With about half a dozen exceptions, business in the theatres has been notoriously bad for three weeks, and the war tax has naturally aggravated this condition. The United Managers' Protective Association will hold a meeting next week to discuss ways and means of meeting the changed conditions, and the question of lowering actors' salaries will be one of the expedients considered.

DOCTOR CALLED TO DEATH.

Cleveland Physician Answers Call and Later Is Found Murdered.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 8.—Dr. Harry L. Chapin, a local physician, was found dying today by a maid in a room at the Colonial Hotel, and the police believe he was murdered. He was lying in a pool of blood, conscious, but unable to speak, and had a large wound on the right side of the head extending from the temple to the base of the skull. A physician was summoned immediately, but before he arrived Dr. Chapin was dead.

When officers reached the room they found that Dr. Chapin had in his possession a large sum of money, together with diamond rings and other jewelry valued at several hundred dollars.

According to the police and hotel officials, Dr. Chapin received a telephone call this afternoon, asking him to proceed at once to a room on the third floor of the hotel. He apparently answered the call without delay and was taken in the elevator to the floor indicated. Nothing is known of what occurred between that time and the discovery of his body.

There was no sign of a struggle in the room. Near a bureau was a new black grip, which subsequently was found to be empty. On the bureau was a paper bag containing some fruit.

One of the maids at the hotel told the police that she entered the room about an hour before the body was found and saw two men who apparently were arguing over some business matters. She could not say that either answered the description of Dr. Chapin.

The room was taken at 8 o'clock this morning by a visitor, who signed the register in a somewhat illegible hand. He was a man abut 35, clean-shaven, and carried the black grip later found in the room.

BIG GAIN IN SUBWAY TRAVEL

Bulletin Puts Daily Passenger Increase at 183,618 in Two Years.

Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, in a bulletin issued yesterday, calls attention that 183,618 more passengers now ride daily on the company's lines than two years ago, and that every twenty-four hours 1,350,000 passengers are carried. Of this number 900,000 ride between 6 and 9 o'clock in the morning and 4 and 7 in the afternoon, 15,000 are carried to the Times Square station during the matinée hours and about 18,000 get off at this station and scatter to the various theatres in the evening.

"One-third of New York's subway theatre crowd," says the bulletin, "comes from those sections of the city served by the Lenox Avenue and Bronx line, one-fourth is carried by the Broadway trains, one-fifth comes from Brooklyn, and one-eighth from stations between Ninety-sixth Street and the Brooklyn Bridge."

Study of the subway travel has taught the Interborough's experts that one-third of those who go to theatres on the subway remain in the theatrical district until 1 o'clock in the morning. Mention is made of the rapid growth of travel in the Bronx, which is increasing more rapidly, according to the bulletin, than any other section.

SUIT OVER BERNSTORFF.

Dr. Baruch Asks $50,000 for Being Shown in Movie with Ex-Ambassador.

On the ground that his picture was taken with that of Count von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador to the United States, without his consent, and exhibited as a movie film, Dr. Emanuel Baruch filed an action in the Supreme Court for $50,000 damages against the Universal Film Manufacturing Company. The complaint alleges that Dr. Baruch's picture appears in the "Current Events" series of the defendant with those of former Ambassador von Bernstorff and James W. Gerard, and shows him conversing with von Bernstorff.

Dr. Baruch contends that the film "falsely and maliciously" represents him as in some way participating in the "unneutral activities" of the former German Ambassador while the latter was in this country.

RESENT SLUR ON CORPS.

Upton Officers Defend Members of Army Quartermaster's Service.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, YAPHANK, L. I., Nov. 8.—Officers in high rank here showed anger an learning today that the cause of numerous applications of officers and privates in the Quartermaster's Corps for transfers was because slurs had been cast on members of this corps by persons who had said that it was a noncombatant branch of the service, and that its personnel would not be in danger when it reached the front.

It was pointed out that, in the first place, the men in the Quartermaster's Corps were assigned there, not at their request, because their training in civil life had given them special fitness for their duties in this branch of the service. It was also shown that the British casualty list indicated that a high average of men in the Quartermaster's Corps were killed or wounded, especially those engaged in rushing supplies and munitions to the front in motor trucks.

General Bell has sent the following memorandum to all company commanders:

"It has come to the attention of the division commander that men in the uniform of the United States Army have taken up collections of money in public restaurants and elsewhere in the City of New York for alleged use in contributing to the welfare and recreation of the organizations to which they belong. Hereafter no member of this command will solicit funds for any part of this command or for any public purpose without authority from the division commander."

This does not prohibit entertainments by companies which are approved by General Bell.

FIRE IN LOFT COSTS $20,000.

Many Alarms at Same Time Cause Chief Kenlon Anxiety.

Damage estimated at $20,000 was caused by a fire and automatic sprinklers in the six-story loft building at 150 West Eighteenth Street last night. Within ten minutes of the first alarm four others were sounded in the neighborhood, and second and third alarms for the Eighteenth Street fire were turned in by Chief Kenlon to insure having sufficient apparatus on the scene. The other fires were trifling.

The blaze at 150 West Eighteenth Street was confined to the top floor of the building and was controlled without difficulty. The tenants of the top floor were said to be Fuer, Asan & Bailey, clothing manufacturers. Their stock was totally destroyed. Tenants on the lower floors suffered damage to stock from the automatic sprinklers.

"HERO LAND" DRIVE STARTS.

Women Sell 90,000 Tickets for It in a Few Hours.

Following two and a half hours of arduous work spent in starting the drive to sell tickets for "Hero Land," representatives of one hundred committees at luncheon at the Ritz-Carlton yesterday reported that 90,000 tickets had been sold. The women whose assignments had been prepared in advance, were in the main enthusiastic over the reception they had received from the prominent business men and firms whom they visited.

Three women were present from each of the 92 committees. Committee 94 won the honors of the day, with a total sale of 4,050 tickets. John Moffat, Executive Chairman of the Management Comittee of "Hero Land," and Arthur Pollem, the British Naval critic, spoke at the luncheon. Mrs. Payne Whitney is the Chairman of the Ticket Committee, and others serving with her are Mrs. John M. Bowman, Mrs. Robert Sweeney, Mrs. W. A. Delano, Mrs. J. Elliott Langstaff, Mrs. Harry S. Guggenheim, Mrs. S. Oakley Vander Poehl, Mrs. John Wood Stewart, Mrs. Rufus L. Paterson, Mrs. Amos Tuck French, Mrs. Nicholas Biddle, Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Mrs. W. Forbes Morgan, Mrs. Rogers Winthrop, Mrs. Charles Lanier Lawrence, Mrs. Woodard Babcock, Miss Mary Pyne, and Mrs. Frederick Watriss.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Extraordinary Values for Today in

Satins, Silks, Velveteens

Black Dress Satins
The $2.50 Quality
$1.78 a yard
Rich lustre and fine texture. Width 40 inches.
Ground Floor.

Black Velveteens
Usually $2.00 a yard
$1.38 a yard
Imported and of superior quality. Width 27 inches.
Second Floor.

At the Unprecedented Price
$1.25 a yard

Georgette Crepes in all the wanted shades.

Fancy Silks Formerly $2.25 and $3.50 a yard.

Dress Satins in light and dark shades

Black Chiffon Velvet—$3.65

Ground Floor.

If You Want the Best That New York Affords—

Yours Should Be a Saks-Made Overcoat

¶ You can go to New York's most noted merchant tailors, spend time in selecting a suitable pattern from a limited stock, go through the tedious tape-measure process which involves two or three trips for fittings and "try ons"—or

You can make your selection at Saks from an assortment of overcoats wherein the patterns are almost without limit, and the colorings as choice as any that have been produced by European and American weavers.

¶ In either case the garment will be tailored according to the highest standards of custom tailoring. The model will be individual, and thoroughly in keeping with the trend of Metropolitan fashion. But at Saks *the price will be less*, and the latitude for choice in both models and patterns far better than any merchant tailor could begin to present.

We have the biggest and most distinctive showing of Ulsters, Ulsterettes, Fly-Front, Semi-fitted, Form-Tracing and Great Coats ever shown in New York

and as a business proposition we ask you to compare Saks' overcoats with any alternative choice on the Isle of Manhattan.

Prices $23 to $70

Saks Clothes Are Saks-Made

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th St.

FOUNDED·1880·LONDON

DE PINNA

For years this establishment has enjoyed the privilege of supplying the boys of our best known families, not alone with their clothing, but all the accessories of dress as well.

De Pinna suits and overcoats follow very closely the English ideas governing the dress of boys.

Hence, the Norfolk Suit and the loosely draped Overcoat are conspicuous in our stocks together with a number of model overcoats built on military lines, and originally designed by leading London military tailors.

We select with the greatest care the proper headwear, footwear, neckwear and furnishings to be worn with De Pinna clothing.

Trench Coats for boys—of regulation Army cloth. Sizes 4 to 8 years, $22.50; 9 to 17 years, $32.50. English mixtures, 9 to 17 years, $30 to $35.

Boys' Fur Trimmed Overcoats—of imported Shetlands. Sizes, 2½ to 8 years, $30.

Hats and Caps to match coats made on order.

Boys' Norfolk Suits—from the most approved English models and in all correct fabrics. $12.50 to $24.50.

Eton Collars, Imported Golf Stockings, Neckwear and all necessary accessories.

5th Avenue at 50th Street

HEARN

Fourteenth Street West of Fifth Avenue

WEARABLES Charming at Week-End Prices

These for TODAY and SATURDAY:—

An Interesting Serge Frock Sale

A Special Purchase Lot and Unusual Values from Our Own Stock

Sale.....14.50

Our reg. $19.75, $22.50 and $24.50

Many, Many Styles in This Group

Model 1—Navy serge—effective Persian and gold embroidery.

Model 2—In tan serge—this tunic frock is embroidered in blue.

Model 3—of navy serge—with silk braid for trimming. The high neck reveals just a bit of gold color velvet. This sale includes other simple one-piece styles—or new high neck dresses—many show newest white satin collars.

Colors—navy blue, green, plum, beet root, tan and black.

About This Sale Group—While these frocks are very simple, the quality of serge is unusually fine and heavy—Many of the frocks feature the "different newnesses" that make a frock charming—Values in every one of these dresses that make them bargains unusual.

COATS of More Distinctive Charm

Coats Unusual—at Prices Just as Different

Materials—fine velours, broadcloths, bolivias and various other smart materials.

Colors—bewilderingly delightful—include greens, taupe, burgundy, Pekin blue and black.

A number of these trig models show fur or seal trimming. As many others are plainly stitched in self tones. Interesting pocket and belt features combine with full lining to make each style altogether desirable.

A Special Group
Of Our Reg. $33.74 and $34.74 Coats
29.00

NEW SUITS AT SPECIAL PRICES FOR TODAY AND SATURDAY

"Most-Out-of-the-Usual" Bargains

Were 44.75.....**33.75**

Broadcloths and tricotines. Two of the models are *illustrated*. They are variously trimmed with seal, water mink or nutria. Colors—navy blue, Burgundy, Pekin blue, taupe and black. An altogether interesting group of smart, carefully tailored suits.

This group includes unusual suits, for many manufacturers' samples are included.

SMART STREET SUITS

Very Special **19.50**

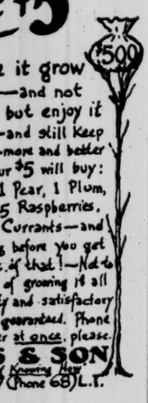
Broadcloths, Oxford cloth and Diagonal Velours. Two models *illustrated*. The Oxford cloth suits (Fig. 1) show detachable seal or nutria collars. The broadcloth suits (Fig. 2) feature seal edging and smart belts.

Colors—navy blue, brown, green and beetroot.

An extraordinary group of suits—at this very low price.

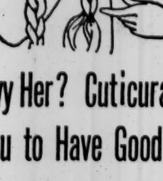
Alterations Free of Charge.

Plant $5



and see it grow to $500!—and not only see it but enjoy it and eat it,—and still keep on having it—more and better every year! Your $5 will buy: 2 Apple trees, 1 Pear, 1 Plum, 3 Grape Vines, 25 Raspberries, 5 Rhubarb, 5 Currants—and it won't be long before you get $500 worth out of that!—Not to mention the fun of growing it all yourself! Quality and satisfactory growth absolutely guaranteed. Phone or mail your order at once, please.

I. HICKS & SON
Sixty Years of Growing Here
WESTBURY (Phone 68) L.I.



"Here I Am Again"
—delicious, fine-spice-flavored, New England farm-made
Deerfoot Farm
Sausage
Now Ready for Delivery

Costs more, because it is an *old-fashioned* sausage —*chopped,* not ground— and made from the choicest parts of the pig, including the *hams—never* from storage pork!

DEERFOOT FARM
SOUTHBOROUGH, MASS.
New York Store
172 Chambers Street

Why Envy Her? Cuticura Will Help You to Have Good Hair

Begin tonight. Rub the scalp gently with Cuticura Ointment. In the morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water, using plenty of Soap, best applied with the hands, because it makes them very soft and white. Rinse with tepid water. Read directions around Soap. Nothing better, purer, sweeter than Cuticura Soap for every-day toilet uses, assisted now and then as needed by little touches of Cuticura Ointment. You can have samples free by return mail for the asking. Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. 6M, Boston." Sold everywhere.

Walk-Over
SHOES

To Women: A Message on Shoes

In times like the present, women are entitled to receive *full value for their money in all apparel—especially shoes.* The woman who buys Walk-Over Shoes gets

1. Smartest style.
2. Highest possible shoe value for the money.
3. Perfect fit and service by courteous salesmen.
4. Long shoe wear, guaranteed by the well-known Walk-Over trade mark. Prices, $5. to 12.

A very great range in styles of all leathers for selection in every Walk-Over store.

Winged-tipped walking shoes for street wear—combining smartness with real shoe comfort.

Shoes in calf, kid and patent leather, both buttoned and laced. Shoes for more formal wear.

Remember—there are no "stuck-on" prices in Walk-Over Shoe Stores.

A full line of Phoenix Hosiery for men and women

Walk-Over Shoe Stores

New York City
379 Broadway 1420 Broadway 352 W. 125th St.
1178-75 Broadway 144 Bowery 422 W. 181st St.
Brooklyn—1285 Broadway; 845-7 Fulton St.; 5406 Fifth Av.
Bronx—457 Melrose Ave. Yonkers, N. Y.—0 N. Broadway
Newark, N. J.—796 Broad St. Paterson, N. J.—151 Market St.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—297 Main St.

ROCHESTER SUNK; 4 DEAD, 14 MISSING

First of American Steamers to Brave U-Boat Blockade Is Destroyed by a Submarine.

WAS FLYING BRITISH FLAG

Vessel Had Recently Been Turned Over to the Admiralty—Captain and 31 Survivors Landed.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The American steamship Rochester was torpedoed and sunk at dusk on Nov. 2. Four sailors are known to have lost their lives as a result of the sinking. One boat with the second mate and thirteen men are missing.

The Captain and twenty-two men have been landed at Buncrana. One lifeboat with nine survivors reached Ross Port, in the County of Mayo, yesterday.

The Rochester was one of the first American steamships to successfully run the German submarine blockade following the declaration of unrestricted submarine warfare. She was then owned by the Kerr Steamship Company, but was later sold to Furness, Withy & Co., and placed in the British Admiralty service. When last heard from she was on her way to this port, according to her owners.

The Rochester left New York for Bordeaux on her first blockade running trip on Feb. 10 in company with the American steamship Orleans. Their voyage was watched with interest both in America and France. The Orleans arrived at Bordeaux a week ahead of the Rochester, but both ships were given an enthusiastic reception from the people of the city.

The Orleans was sunk by a submarine about a month ago.

The Rochester was in command of Captain Erik Kekeritz. She was formerly the steamship Yaguez, built at Ecorse, Mich., in 1912, and registered 2,551 tons. She was 247 feet long.

ALL HOPE ABANDONED FOR ALCEDO MISSING

Admiral Sims Believes Torpedo Which Sank Patrol Ship Killed Most of the 21.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—All hope for the safety of Lieutenant John T. Melvin and the twenty enlisted men reported missing after the torpedoing of the American patrol ship Alcedo has been abandoned. Secretary Daniels authorized this statement:

"The Navy Department has received a report from Vice Admiral Sims stating that no trace had been found of the one officer and twenty men reported missing after the sinking of the American patrol vessel Alcedo. Several vessels which were searching for possible survivors have given up the search. It is believed that most of the missing men were killed by the explosion of the torpedo."

The Alcedo, a converted yacht, was torpedoed and sunk by a submarine early Monday morning, being the first American warship to go down since the war began. No details have been made public.

REPORT HINTS AT U-BOAT.

Hydrographic Office Tells of Suspicious Vessel Sighted Oct. 22.

The United States Hydrographic Office in Washington, in its daily bulletin which reached here yesterday, sends out this notice of submarine activity:

"A suspicious vessel thought to be an enemy submarine was sighted on Oct. 24 in latitude 44 degrees 20 minutes north, longitude 39 degrees 15 minutes west. She was steering westward, with a small sail set. No smoke was visible."

The notice is signed by Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Hydrographer.

WILLCOX IN LOYALTY TALK.

Tells Teachers Instructors Who Are for America Are Necessary.

Declaring that there are some teachers in the public schools who have but a slight conception of what loyalty means, William G. Willcox, President of the Board of Education, addressing the annual convention of the Teachers Council yesterday said: "If there are any teachers in the public school system who do not believe in whole-hearted loyalty to the American Government in this national crisis I think it is for the teaching staff to co-operate with the Board of Education in every way to bring persons of that kind to the bar of public opinion and if possible to rid the public schools of such teachers."

The Teachers Council is composed of representatives of all branches of the public school system in New York City. Mr. Willcox said he appreciated the splendid work of the teaching staff in the city's schools, but he felt concerned regarding "reports that indicate quite a different spirit." A teacher wrote to him, he continued, complaining that Morris Hillquit, late Socialist candidate for Mayor, in speaking to a gathering of teachers about two weeks ago said he would not support the National Government, but would work against it. The report could hardly be accurate, said Mr. Willcox, for such a man would be guilty of treason.

"Unfortunately, that is not a solitary instance," he added. "Some teachers have a slight conception of loyalty to the National Government. It is possible that this may be due to education under foreign Governments with different ideals, but whatever the cause and the remedy you must realize the menace to public welfare of any teacher who does not stand for America first, last, and all the time, and who cannot be trusted to inspire in the pupils love for the American flag and all it stands for.

"I have been asked if the Board of Education cannot do something about such teachers. It is difficult to see what the Board of Education can do. The teachers know which of their number are teaching pure Americanism and those who are not. I feel that in some way the teaching staff ought to express itself regarding the teaching of Americanism in the public schools. It is a problem which should be dealt with more within the teaching staff than without. The Teachers Council could do no greater service to the city than to undertake in some way to deal with this problem. The Board of Education will be glad to co-operate in support of any reasonable plan which will deal with such a situation.

"I am sure that the public opinion of the teaching staff will take the most effectual method in dealing with this problem. I believe heartily in the organization of the teachers in the schools to solve these problems by effective co-operation. The teachers, who are the centres of influence in the community, have tremendous responsibilities and great opportunities. They ought to use their influence in every possible way to promote harmony and team-work among the American people."

Mr. Willcox added that the people of this country must submit to autocratic control and loyal obedience such as they have never before experienced. Individual rights and individual liberties must give way to the common welfare, he said, and no man or woman is fulfilling his duty who does not support the Government in the war.

In responding to the address Magnus Gross, President of the organization, said that the Executive Committee has taken under advisement the question of loyalty in the schools. The delegates voted for eighteen new members to fill vacancies in the council.

DR. PARKHURST SUED.

Franklin Candy Co. Stockholder Blames Clergyman for His Loss.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, who was Vice President of the unsuccessful Franklin Canday Company, in which he and others lost large sums invested in its stock, has been sued in New Jersey by Charles H. Coddington of East Orange to recover $20,000 lost by Coddington, on the ground that Dr. Parkhurst, as an officer of the corporation, aided the promoters in deceiving him as to the value of the stock. Because Dr. Parkhurst is a nonresident of New Jersey, the plaintiff got an attachment against his property in that State, and levied on his country home at Englewood.

The complaint sets forth various matters in connection with the company made public previously in civil and criminal proceedings affecting the concern and its promoters, and quotes letters written by Dr. Parkhurst encouraging the plaintiff to retain his interest. It is alleged that about $900,000 obtained from stockholders disappeared, and that when the company was liquidated only Dr. Parkhurst received anything in return for his investment.

CATHOLIC CONVERT HERE.

Lord Abbot of Caldey, England, Will Study Industrial Schools.

The Right Rev. A. F. Carlyle of the Order of St. Benedict, Lord Abbot of Caldey, England, arrived here yesterday to study the work of the Catholic industrial schools and seminaries. He is the abbot who, with his entire community, was converted to the Catholic faith in 1913, and was by special order of the Pope reconstituted according to the faith.

The work of Caldey is now being extended, he said, because of the large number of vocation cases that are being intrusted to the order as a result of the war. The abbot said that he hopes not only to interest many friends in the workings of the community, but also to obtain a personal knowledge of the educational methods of Catholic orders in this country. Since the beginning of the war the community has been working among the men at home and at the front, with the result that 15,000 men who had professed no religion had been converted.

Save the Wheat and eat the Corn!
I've been doing it ever since I discovered—
POST TOASTIES
They're cracking good Corn Flakes — says Bobby

NO CARPENTERS WANTED.

Strange Advertisement for Workmen Calls for "Christians" Only.

Two employment agencies in this city advertised yesterday in The New York World for "Christian carpenters" to work on Government camps. One advertisement was as follows:

CARPENTERS, (1,000.)—Christians, for soldier camp work; $6.25 daily; Saturday and Sunday double time; can make $50 weekly; free lodging; call with tools Miele Agency, 139 Mulberry St.

A similar advertisement was inserted by the Capital Agency of 271 Bowery. John Horbazovski, who was in charge at the Miele Agency, said yesterday:

"These men were wanted for Camp Merritt, the new Government camp near Tenafly, N. J. We understand that they only want Christians to work there."

When he was asked if representatives of the contractor or of Government officials had given him word to this effect, Horbazovski said:

"No, we only heard that this was the case. I cannot tell you now who told us. Two other employment agencies were told that Christian carpenters were wanted."

The only man on duty at the Capital Agency said that he knew nothing about the advertisement, and that no information could be given until today, when the proprietor returned.

Major Daniel G. Stivers, who is in charge of building Camp Merritt, where accommodations for more than 40,000 soldiers are being erected, said last night:

"We do not want any carpenters at all here. The work here is nearing completion and we do not want more men. We have always had enough men and have never advertised for any.

"In engaging workmen absolutely no discrimination has been made at any time. We have no control over employment agencies, but if it has been represented that carpenters are wanted for work here and that only Christians are wanted, the advertisements do not represent our needs or our policy."

At the offices of the MacArthur Brothers Corporation at Camp Merritt, it was repeated that no carpenters were needed. A representative of the company said:

"We have never discriminated in the slightest degree against any good workman who has applied here. Up to last week, when there was no longer need for carpenters, we engaged all carpenters who came with the proper tools and were able to show that they knew the trade."

Sudden Leap to Favor as Christmas Present For Lads in Service

Beautiful Diary and French Book Bursts into Popularity.—Soldiers Feel Obliged to Learn French and Record Experiences for Loved Ones at Home.

Here Is a Marvelous Book to fill both needs—the

SOLDIERS-SAILORS DIARY and English-French Dictionary

The DIARY for recording individual experiences is the most serviceable book in existence and always will be a most cherished possession.

THE DICTIONARY—Self-pronouncing by new Sound-Spelling Method which exhaustive tests prove so simple that even a child readily acquires French with correct accent.

Richly Bound in Durable Textile Leather, Gold Edges, Gold Stamped, Strong Bond Paper, Fits the Pocket.

Send One To The Boy—Keep One At Home
Packed in beautiful gift box.

$1.00 POSTAGE PREPAID $1.00

Money back if not satisfied.

WINFIELD W. DUDLEY,
110 West 40th St., New York City.

Of Interest to Investors!

"New York Adds a New City Every Year"

Send for Booklet

New York Title and Mortgage Company

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $3,000,000

135 Broadway, New York 'Phone 6880 Cortlandt
203 Montague St., Brooklyn 'Phone 7100 Main

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE"
Meet me at the Fountain
SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Diminished Income Demands Diminished Expenses

Regard the matter how we may, it is an undoubted fact that these are times of diminished incomes.

The situation must be met, and met in such manner that undue discomfort must not be apparent.

We maintain, (and our contention is justified by 21 years of adequate service to the people of New York), that IT IS JUST IN TIMES LIKE THESE THAT GREENHUT'S MOST PERFECTLY SHOWS ITS VALUE TO PEOPLE OF MODERATE MEANS.

The ratio between income and expenditure has been and is steadily mounting. The latter soars, the former drops. Not a family in New York but what is affected to a greater or less degree.

Those who have traded at "The Big Store" for years KNOW that ours is no idle boast—that we invariably DO give

"BETTER GOODS FOR THE SAME MONEY OR THE SAME GOODS FOR LESS THAN ELSEWHERE."

And to those to whom every dollar must be made to perform extra service in these strenuous times, no better advice than this can be given:

"CONCENTRATE YOUR BUYING HERE."

GREENHUT'S.

For Your Boy at the Front or in Camp We Suggest a

WRIST WATCH

Some people have an idea that the wearing of a wrist watch is an indication of effeminacy.

Nothing of the kind. From the bravest men who made their mark at the Battle of the Marne to the latest recruit who is going forward to join his fellow Sammie at the front, there isn't a gift you could possibly send that would be more welcome.

The wrist watch, as a matter of fact, is a necessity. We have a choice collection of these—some with luminous dials, some plain We have specially priced all of them.

And by the way, bear in mind, the time is short, if you want your favorite boy at the front to receive his gift in time for Christmas.

Make Your Selections Tomorrow—The Time Is Just Ripe

$22 $25 $16.50 $30

Trench Radiolite Dial, American Movement—in nickel case; and leather strap; at.... $3.50

Nickel Watches—with American movement; small size; with radiolite dial; leather strap; at.... $4.50

The "Sammie" Watch—in a nickel case; fitted with a 7-jewel imported movement and radiolite dial; leather Kitchener strap; at.... $9.50

Same Watch—as above; in a 15-jewel movement; at.... $12

"Engin" Radiolite Watches—in nickel case; 7-jewel movement; leather strap; at.... $16.50

$4.50

12 Size Nickel Case Elgin Watch—7-jewel movement, with radiolite dial in leather case and strap; at.... $15

Waltham Watches—7-jewel movement; nickel case; leather strap; at.... $12.50

Same Style—in a 15-jewel Waltham movement; at.... $18

Elgin Watches—7-jewel movement; 10 year gold-filled case; radiolite dial; Kitchener strap; at.... $20

Waltham Watches—7-jewel movement; in a 14 kt. gold-filled back and Sterling silver bezel; radiolite dial; leather strap; at.... $22

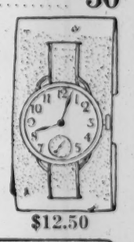
15-Jewel Crown Movement Watches—in gold-filled case; radiolite dial; Kitchener leather strap; at.... $25

Elgin Watches—15-jewel movement; in a Sterling silver case; round or square; radiolite dial and Kitchener leather strap; at.... $30

"Trooper" 15-Jewel Waltham Movement—in nickel case; radiolite dial; heavy strap; at.... $30

Elgin Watches—7-jewel movement; in a Sterling silver case and protector; with radiolite dial; khaki canvas strap; at.... $25

Riverside Watches—17-jewel movement; in a ¼, 14 kt. gold and Sterling Silver case; radiolite dial; leather strap; at.... $50



$12.50

The Columbia Shop

GRAFONOLAS AND RECORDS

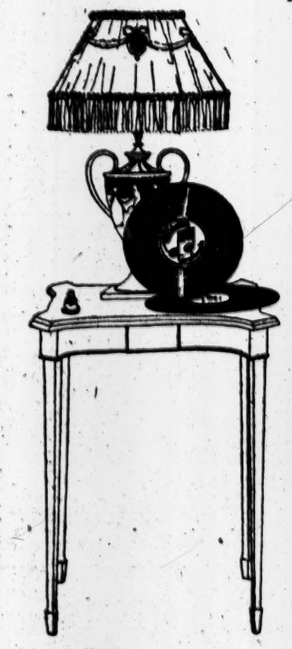
Fifth Avenue's Beautiful House of Music

IF those famous craftsmen, the Brothers Adam, could return to earth, they would most assuredly feel at home in The Columbia Shop. For there they would find, in surroundings of appropriate beauty, reproductions of their most artistic work worthily adapted to the use of good music.

The charming Columbia Grafonola in Adam design illustrated here is equipped with electric motor, starting and stopping automatically. It is an instrument of rarely beautiful design and superb tone.

You will be interested, we are sure, in these period Grafonolas. There are many other handsome designs in all the most artistic periods. Any of them will be sent to your home on trial. Convenient terms may be arranged and we shall be glad to advise you regarding the disposal of your present phonograph.

THE COLUMBIA SHOP
Fifth Avenue at 37th Street



Adam Design of Columbia Grafonola

Bargain Events Scheduled Today

IN THE SHOE STORE—2,500 Pairs of Women's $3.50, $4 and $5 Shoes; Button and Lace Styles; Patent Leather and Gunmetal Calfskin; Cloth or Dull Kid Tops; Sizes 2½ to 7, A to D Widths; Sale Today, Pair $2.45.

Any $24.50 Coat for Women In Our Entire Stock—at $19.50
A wonderful variety of exceptionally smart styles and materials, featuring convertible collars of Coney Fur, Seal Plush, Beaver Cloth; new shaped belts, pockets, cuffs, etc. All popular colors.

Women's and Misses' $16.50 and $18.50 Serge Dresses—at $13.95
Smartly tailored of all-wool French serge in an excellent quality. Charming new styles and colors.

Women's $2 and $2.25 Sample Gloves—Meyer's Make; pair $1.50
Pique Kid and PXM Cape, in tan, grey, black and white.

An excellent showing and sale of Inexpensive Infants' Apparel, for tots up to 3 years.

Let "The World's Greatest Grocery" Supply Your Table Needs. You'll Save Money On Every Item.

Women's $5.95 Wool Sweaters—sizes 36 to 46; popular styles and colors; sale.....$4.95
Untrimmed Millinery Sale—Black Silk Velvet Dress Shapes; at.....$1.39
Boys' Clothing Sale—featuring popular styles and materials in suits, overcoats and mackinaws; at.....$5
Printed Linoleums—4,500 yards of 95c quality; at sq. yd.....56c
Men's $2 to $3 Soft Hats and Derbies; at.....$1.65
Odd Lots of Domestic and Fancy White Goods—at marked economies today.

In the "Store Downstairs"

Enormous varieties of China, Glassware, House Wares and Lighting Fixtures, at specially low prices today. Best standard makes. Particularly big savings on Dinner Sets, Lighting Fixtures, Electrical Goods, Bathroom Supplies, Newest Devices for Lightening Kitchen Labor.

Filled Books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps Are Redeemable for $2.50 Worth of Merchandise in Any Department, or for $2 in Cash at the ℠ Office on the Fifth Floor. We Give ℠ Green Trading Stamps, as Usual. Ask for Them. Double ℠ Stamps Till 12 o'Clock. Single ℠ Stamps Thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day

OHIO WETS LEADING ON FACE OF RETURNS

Apparent Majority Against Prohibition 3,643, but Drys Still Claim Victory.

BIG ERRORS DISCOVERED

Hamilton County Reports 1,832 More Wet Votes, in Addition to Previous 10,000 Gain.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 8.—At the end of the second day following the Prohibition election in Ohio the result, whether the State was to be wet or dry, was still in doubt, but, with complete returns from the eighty-eight counties, sixty-seven of which had turned in official reports, the wets were leading by a majority of 3,643 on the face of the returns. This figure, however, included a gain of 1,832 wet votes in Hamilton County officially allowed by the Board of Elections in that county, which had not been reported to the Secretary of State today.

An announcement made by Secretary of State Fulton from figures compiled in his office gave the wets a majority of 588. These figures included all except one county and the 1,832 gained in Hamilton County.

Only thirteen of the county reports had been received by the Secretary as official returns when his tabulation was announced. The fact that none of the large counties of the State was represented by the 67 which had made official returns and that the wets had an apparent lead of 3,643 caused jubilation among the anti-prohibitionists, but the drys were still claiming victory. Officials of the prohibition movement announced that in case of defeat they would try again next year.

Much of the joy expressed by the wets was due to the acknowledgment by the Board of Elections of Hamilton County that 10,000 fewer wet votes had been included in the election night returns than should have been credited against prohibition. This, with the 1,832 allowed today by the board, brought the Hamilton County vote to closer approximation of the number cast in preceding wet and dry elections, though still more than 10,000 behind the vote cast by the wets in 1915.

The returns from the sixty-seven counties classified as official were those which had the sanction of the local authorities and in most cases modified preceding returns from those counties. The total unofficial and official returns, including Hamilton County's wet gains of 10,000 and 1,832, gave: For prohibition, 518,448; against prohibition, 522,091; indicated wet majority, 3,643.

The Presidential woman suffrage referendum, after wandering almost unnoticed for two days in the excitement of the prohibition contest, reappeared tonight. Figures from nearly every county showed its defeat by 136,419 votes.

FOR NATIONAL PROHIBITION.

Anti-Saloon Counsel Says Germany Aids Liquor Traffic.

Wayne B. Wheeler, counsel for the Anti-Saloon League of America, made the chief argument in favor of the proposed national prohibition amendment before the Hoboken Forum last night. He said in part:

"National constitutional prohibition should be adopted, because it is the only available method for permanently settling the liquor question. War prohibition would cease at the close of the war. Prohibition by prohibitive tax would be impractical and too unstable. A Federal amendment giving Congress discretion to prohibit the traffic would make the liquor issue dominant in the election of Senators and Congressmen. The best way to settle this vital issue which affects the lives and destinies of the people is to place it in the organic law where the changes of party politics cannot affect it.

"A national evil requires a national remedy. The liquor traffic is a national evil. Our interstate relations and the inherent, vicious character of the traffic make it so. The alcoholic may drink liquor in one State, and commit crime or become a public charge in another. Science has demonstrated that liquor is a habit-forming drug. The Federal Government realized that such evils must be dealt with by the nation. This is why the Harrison Anti-Narcotic act was passed.

"The liquor traffic aids those forces in our country whose loyalty is called into question at this hour. It is the strong financial supporter of the German-American Alliance. The purpose of this alliance is to secure German solidarity for the promotion of German ideals and German Kultur and oppose any restriction or prohibition of the liquor traffic. Its leaders urge its members to vote only for those who stand for Germanism and oppose prohibition. We cannot serve two masters. America must come first if we are loyal."

PLOTTED TO SHIP TUNGSTEN

Three Plead Guilty to Violation of the Espionage Act.

Robert Collin and Waldemar Adams, dealers in Swedish books, and Fritz Oerundal, steward of the steamship United States, pleaded guilty yesterday before Judge McCall of the Federal District Court to an indictment charging them with having violated the Espionage act, by conspiring to export tungsten, which is used in hardening steel. The tungsten was found packed in five-pound bags hidden in the hold of the United States. The value of the contraband here is about $500, but it is worth five times as much in Sweden.

Because of a suspicion that the prisoners were acting in the interests of Germany, Prosecutor Harold A. Content told the court that the matter was of national importance and asked that a heavy sentence be imposed. It was alleged that the tungsten was obtained from dealers by representing that it was not to be taken out of the country.

It was said that the accused men were acting in concert with two men in Sweden named Jorgenson and Anderberg. Sentence will be imposed next week. The maximum penalty for the offence is four years imprisonment and a fine, in each case, of $20,000.

FREE FLIER IN POISON CASE.

Court-Martial Exonerates Livingood and He Is Restored to Duty.

Samuel O. Livingood, the army aviation student recently arrested at Princeton charged with having in his possession a large quantity of deadly poisons, who was court-martialed on charges that he had the poison in his possession with the intention of using it to poison other aviators, and that he violated the regulations in keeping the poison without notifying his commanding officers, has been acquitted of the first charge and a small fine imposed on the second charge. It was announced on Governors Island that the young man's status as a soldier will not be affected by the findings of the court, and that he will be restored to duty at the ground training school at Princeton.

Numerous letters vouching for the good character of the young man, who is a member of an old Ohio family, were received by the military authorities. One letter which impressed the court was from Livingood's mother. It was officially announced that Livingood stands exonerated.

SAVED FROM DEATH AS SPY.

Mme. Teresita Carreno-Blois Rescued on Eve of Being Shot.

One American has returned to an Atlantic port with more than the usual gladness of home coming. She is Mme. Teresita Carreno-Blois, American pianist, who was arrested and held for some time in a French prison on suspicion that she was a spy.

Her mother, Mme. Theresa Carreno, the famous pianist, who died in this city on June 13 last, was a naturalized American, and the daughter was born in New Rochelle. Both had resided in Berlin and the mother had property there.

Mme. Carreno-Blois left this country in 1914 and went to Algiers. She had an income from Berlin property and the fact that she received remittances from Germany attached suspicion to herself. French officers boarded the steamship on which she arrived at Bona and arrested her.

"I was told that I was a spy and on that charge I was brought to trial," she said. "I protested that I was an American, but instead of believing me the trial was halted and an additional charge of having made false declarations about myself was laid against me. I was sentenced to be shot. That sentence would have been carried out except for the fact that on the day before I was to be shot word came from Ambassador Gerard, to whom I had appealed through the French Ambassador, and that saved me."

Mme. Carreno-Blois said that after her release the French authorities sent her to Spain, where she was kept under surveillance. To get into Switzerland, where her mother was then living, she had to go disguised as a maid. She was arrested a second time at Pont Arbies, but was soon released, and later reached England. Thence she took a steamship for the United States.

Lieut. Berg Caught Near the Border

LAREDO, Texas, Nov. 8.—Lieutenant Hans Berg and Lieutenant Loeschner, who escaped from Fort McPherson, Ga., Oct. 23, were arrested this afternoon by Customs Inspectors at a point six miles below Laredo, near the Rio Grande. They were turned over to military authorities.

Only One "BROMO QUININE."—To get the genuine, call for full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. Helps relieve a cold in one day. 30c.—Advt.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th St.

Announce for Today and Saturday, a

Sale of Men's Derbies at $1.95

¶ It is now almost impossible to secure any kind of hat to retail at $1.95. These are all derbies of the finest quality in material and finish, but have been termed "seconds" by America's best known hatter because they run a trifle light in weight and have very flexible brims. Close examination on our part fails to reveal any defect that would impair their wearing quality in the least.

¶ Black and Brown, in sizes 6⅝ to 7⅝.

Also—Men's Soft Hats at $1.95

¶ All in the most wanted shapes and colors. Remarkable values—and more remarkable in face of the prediction that even $3 hats will soon be a thing of the past.

Facts About the Sugar Situation

Our Government has asked you to use sugar sparingly. We believe that the people of this country will be glad to do their part to conserve the sugar supply when they know the facts.

These facts are as follows:

More than two-thirds of the source of Europe's sugar supply is within the present battle lines. This has resulted in greatly reducing the production of sugar in Europe.

England and France and other countries have been forced to go for sugar to Cuba.

Ordinarily, nearly all of the Cuban raw sugar comes to the United States and is refined here, chiefly for home use. This is not the case now.

In view of the exceptional world demand for sugar there is no surplus, and barely enough to tide us over until the new crop comes in. The people of the New England and Atlantic Coast States should use sugar sparingly. No one should hoard or waste it.

This Company has no surplus sugar to sell. It is working with the Government to conserve the supply, and to take care of the Allies so far as possible.

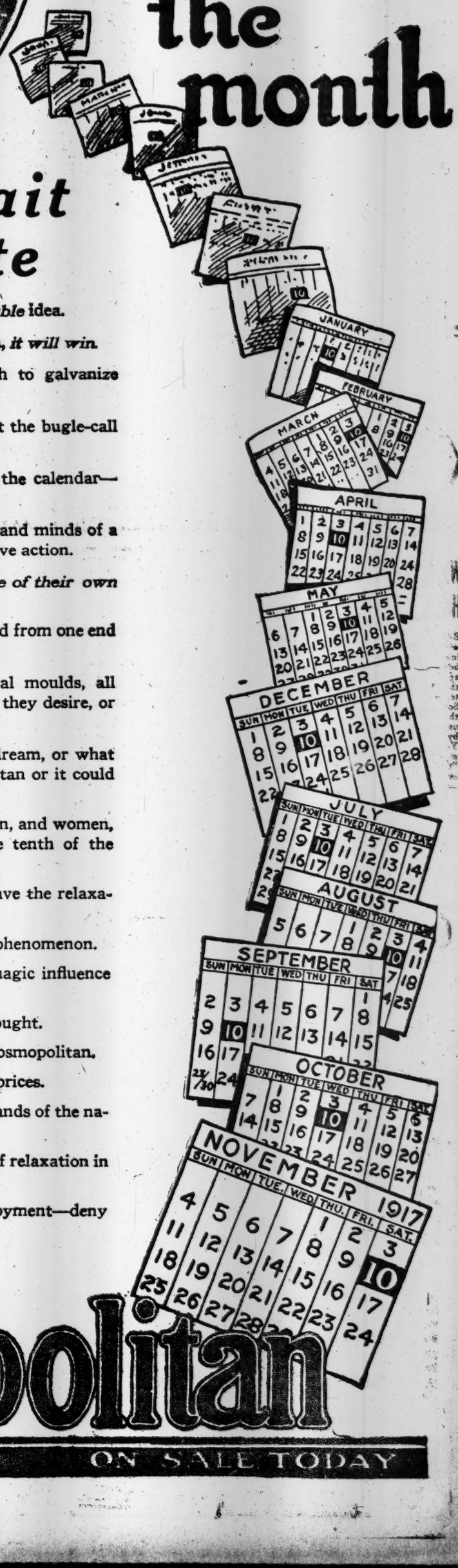
Do not pay an increased retail price.

American Sugar Refining Company

"Sweeten it with Domino"

Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown

The 10TH *of the month*



A Million Wait For This Date

Any idea backed by the homes of America is an *invincible* idea.

If it reaches into these homes and grips and holds them, *it will win.*

This idea—the Cosmopolitan idea—is powerful enough to galvanize and organize one million Americans every month.

Once a month they spontaneously spring into action at the bugle-call of the Cosmopolitan.

A million of them make a mental note of this date on the calendar—the Cosmopolitan date—the memorable tenth of the month.

Every thirty days a holiday spirit enters into the hearts and minds of a million Americans and prompts them all to this same impulsive action.

There is nothing behind them but *the irresistible urge of their own desires.*

The Cosmopolitan calls to something that is in them, and from one end of the continent to the other they respond en masse.

A million Americans, made in a million different mental moulds, all find in its pages something to which they aspire—something they desire, or require, or admire.

What they want, and what they think, and what they dream, or what they are, they *must* find between the covers of the Cosmopolitan or it could not rouse them to this spontaneous response.

Is it too much to say that in these times of stress the men, and women, who have so unselfishly shouldered the burden, welcome the tenth of the month?

Is it too much to say that the thinkers and the doers crave the relaxation that Cosmopolitan supplies?

There is no other phenomenon like to this Cosmopolitan phenomenon.

No other publication in all America exerts the same magic influence over the same number of people.

The favor of these million buyers is neither bribed nor bought.

They are not coaxed nor cajoled nor coerced to buy the Cosmopolitan.

There are no prizes, nor premiums, nor clubs, nor special prices.

The Cosmopolitan simply spreads its feast on the news-stands of the nation and says: "Come and partake."

And in a few days, the last copy has gone to make a day of relaxation in some one of more than a million American homes.

If you have been outside this zone of inspiration and enjoyment—deny yourself no longer.

Make today your day too!

Cosmopolitan

ON SALE TODAY

TERRITORIAL REARRANGEMENT AMONG MINOR BASEBALL LEAGUES TO BE PROPOSED

BASEBALL CIRCUITS TO BE READJUSTED

Heads and Managers of Local Clubs Will Attend Meeting at Louisville.

WAR MEASURES IN SIGHT

Territorial Changes to be Proposed as Solution of Minor Leagues' Difficulties.

President John K. Tener of the National League, President Harry N. Hempstead of the Giants, President Jacob Ruppert of the Yankees, President Ebbets of Brooklyn, Manager John J. McGraw, Miller Huggins, the new leader of the Yankees, and Manager Robinson of the Dodgers will all go to Louisville next week for the annual meeting of the National Association of Minor Leagues. The fact that these baseball men are going and also baseball men from all over the country is hint enough that important developments are expected at the conclave.

Nine minor leagues were put out of business last season, and if the minors intend to operate next season it will have to be under new conditions which will insure better business. President Mike Sexton of the association will go to the meeting with a proposition that none of the minors be allowed to start next year unless they can show financial support which will guarantee their finishing the season. Few of the minor leagues would be able to do this unless they received assurance of financial support from the major leagues.

As a training school for major league players, the minor league men will make a fight to get more co-operation and assistance from the majors than they have had in the past. For years they have sought practical aid, but it was not until the Federal League crisis that the major leagues came to the front with assistance. Just as soon as the Federal League was put out of the way, the minors were left to shift for themselves, but the war conditions which now confront the country have brought the minors to another crisis, and one which will have to be solved by the aid of the major leagues.

To Propose New Alignments.

President Sexton will suggest some kind of a territorial readjustment for the minors. That is, he will propose that the stronger clubs of various minor leagues combine to make new leagues. It is only a burden for the other clubs to carry several of the weaker minor league organizations. "The leagues which operate next season," President Sexton declares, "should be well selected geographically and properly financed before March 1."

To bring about a readjustment of territory in the minor leagues is going to necessitate radical changes in the fundamental laws of organized baseball. The surrender of territorial rights by any of the minor leagues is sure to meet with opposition, for although they may not be able to operate under the present conditions, all minor leagues want to protect their territory for the future.

President Sexton will advocate the appointment of a committee to map out new baseball circuits and collect data as to the financial status of the clubs which believe that they will be able to operate next year. It is also planned to limit the number of minor leagues the coming season. This plan is the first serious war measure which the baseball people have been able to take, and it is said to be only the beginning of radical changes which will follow in the game.

The expected financial aid is not forthcoming at the Louisville meeting, it is not at all improbable that the minor leagues will decide not to operate next season if the war conditions are as serious as they promise to be.

Expect Game to Expand.

What the baseball men are looking forward to is the great increase in popularity the game is going to take when the war is over. All baseball men predict that the national pastime will then enjoy a popularity greater than it has ever enjoyed before. On account of the increased participation in the game among the soldiers in France and in the training camps, a great baseball revival is sure to follow the end of the world war.

"I look for a wonderful revival of all kinds of sport at the end of the war," said Walter Camp of Yale, recently, "and especially professional baseball. This game got its start just after the civil war when the boys returned from the front and were all in such fine physical trim that they had to find an outlet for their athletic enthusiasm. That is what started baseball in this country."

Another cause for much worry among the major league club owners is the war tax on railroad fares, which will cut into their profits next season. The mileage of the big league clubs reaches unusually high figures each year, and the amount of the war tax on the railroad tickets is going to be a surprisingly expensive item. This added expense will be one of the strongest arguments toward a retrenchment policy when the major leagues convene next month.

Whether Davey Robertson plays next season with the Giants or enlists in the army, the Giants will probably play Russ Young in right field, for in the few games he played at the end of last season he showed so much talent that Manager McGraw considers him too valuable to sit on the bench.

Young shows more enthusiasm and real talent than any youngster who has broken into the game in fifteen years," says McGraw. "He is a willing worker, and is more anxious for work than any player I have seen in a long time. He is trying every minute and is a natural fielder. His hitting will improve all the time, for he knows how to bat and is quick to profit by suggestions. Above all he loves to play the game and that is half the battle."

PLAYED DESPITE INJURY.

Gilroy of Georgetown Faced Fordham with Broken Shoulder.

Johnny Gilroy of Georgetown was the leading scorer of touchdowns in the country last season and one of the greatest backs of the year. In Tuesday's game against Fordham, the Haverhill boy lacked the effectiveness he displayed last season. Some critics were keen enough to attribute it to the absence of Pete Woll, Gilroy's former running mate. But Bernie Wefers, Fordham track coach and trainer, threw a light on Gilroy's playing yesterday when he stated that the Georgetown star, known to only his mates, played through the entire game with a broken shoulder. A heavy harness protected Gilroy, but also slowed him up to a noticeable extent.

SIGNAL DRILL AT FORDHAM.

Maroon Begins Its Drive for Game with Cornell.

The Fordham players had their first drill since the Georgetown games yesterday. No scrimmage was held, but Coach McCaffery sent the squad through a long signal workout as the opening wedge in the drive for the Cornell game. The signal drill was preceded by a talk on the weaknesses shown in the Georgetown contest.

Although several of the players were excused from practice, none showed any evil effects from Tuesday's game, and all were prepared to start with Cornell where they finished with Georgetown. Joe Dumoe worked in the back field a while yesterday and called the signals. He will not supplant any of the backs, however, as he is needed on the flank. The short forward pass worked from various formations came in for considerable attention.

Stevens Institute and Fordham will not meet on the gridiron this season. The Engineers informed Manager Delehanty that they wish to terminate their season on Nov. 17. Fordham was endeavoring to arrange a game for Nov. 24, which date, and also Thanksgiving Day, are still open.

VIOLET REGULARS USED UP.

Substitute Backfield May Be Necessary in Final Games.

New York University's crippled football team had another day of rest yesterday, when Coach Wall decided that in place of scrimmage the drill should only be at signals. Besides giving the battered backfield a rest, the practice helped to perfect the team work, which is coming so slowly among this year's green material.

In all of the Violet's games to date fumbles have been deciding factors, and the coach is attempting to school his charges to make all fumbles count to their advantage.

The backfield is giving much concern. Egan, Christopher, and Fiedlbaum are on the sick list. Egan was out, but his shoulder injury prevented him from much active participation in the work. Christopher, who broke a bone in his foot, is expected to withdraw from the game for the rest of the season. This leaves Ebenfeld and Baker as the only sound backs on the first-string squad.

With Egan and Christopher unavailable, Coach Wall is desperate to find a quarter back and thrower for forward passes. Among the several who had trials was Finley, an end. At the other extreme of the line, Gardiner's place was filled by Wurth.

WEINSTEIN AT QUARTER.

Will Probably Pilot Columbia Eleven Against Hobart Tomorrow.

Throughout the scrimmage yesterday, the new possibility at quarter back, Weinstein, guided the Columbia team. Weinstein has steadily improved, and will probably guide the eleven in the fray with Hobart tomorrow. Neither Captain Cochran nor Mosen will play. Parnes, end on the second eleven, appears to be the choice for Cochran's berth.

Charley Shaw, full back, did not report yesterday, and was replaced by Don Memmott. Memmott has been substituted for Shaw, and showed up well during the forty-minute scrimmage with the team from Stuyvesant High School, making several substantial gains. When the 'Varsity had made five touchdowns, Coach Metcalf sent the second eleven to replace the high school boys.

Most of the time with the second team was taken up by practicing at punting. Houlahan, who outpunted Bodenhorn, the Amherst star, punted for the 'Varsity, and his kicks averaged about fifty yards.

Tom Thorp, assistant 'Varsity coach, drove the freshmen through a short signal practice yesterday in preparation for the game with Horace Mann on South Field at 3:30 this afternoon. Although earlier this week Laskey, the half back, was expected to be able to play by today, it was established that he could not play until a week has passed.

MURPHY RETURNS TO GREEN

Tackle to Play in Contest Against Penn at Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 8.—A light signal drill was all that Coach Spears would permit his Dartmouth team to indulge in this afternoon as the final priming for Pennsylvania Saturday. Murphy was used at tackle, and he will play in the Red and Blue contest. Jack Ross, who has been playing regularly at right end, will not be in condition to play, as a tendon in his leg that was pulled in the Penn State game is not well enough to permit him to stand another hard game. Freedburg will take his place.

S. W. Holbrook and C. F. Holbrook may play the full game, with Phillips and Lehman playing a half-game apiece at fullback. The first string backfield will get a rest from now until the time of the game, so as to give them every chance to be in the best of condition.

BROWN SCRUBS SHOW FIGHT

Regulars Have Hard Time Scoring in Scrimmage.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 8.—'Varsity and seconds fought to a standstill for about thirty minutes on the Brown gridiron in Providence today until a spectacular 88-yard run by a 'Varsity half back, Herriott, scored a touchdown. A few minutes later another first team touchdown came as a result of a series of nine plays with Coulter going over. The seconds were unable to score, although they far outplayed the first-string eleven during the major part of the afternoon.

Saturday's game with the Newport Naval Reserves, probably one of the strongest football teams in the East, gave added incentive to the scrimmaging.

CLINTON SWIMMERS WIN.

Defeat Stuyvesant Team as P. S. A. L. Tourney Opens.

De Witt Clinton High School's swimming team opened its season auspiciously yesterday afternoon by trouncing the swimmers of Stuyvesant High School in the West Sixtieth Street Baths, by the score of 27 to 20. This dual competition marked the opening of the Public Schools Athletic League's annual championship tournament.

Meets were also scheduled between Townsend Harris Hall H. S and High School of Commerce, and Erasmus Hall H. S. and New Utrecht H. S., but they were postponed. The Townsend Harris-Commerce series of races will be swam tomorrow, and the Erasmus Hall-New Utrecht meet will be decided next Thursday at the Fourth Avenue Baths, Brooklyn.

NEW RECORD MADE BY OMAR KHAYYAM

Viau's Three-Year-Old Lowers Pimlico Mark for Mile and a Quarter.

PIMLICO, Md., Nov. 8. — Wilfrid Viau's Omar Khayyam strengthened his claim to the premier honors in the three-year-old division when he picked up 130 pounds today and won the Pimlico Autumn Handicap at a mile and a quarter, making a new track record of 2:05 2-5. There was no Hourless in the field that opposed the Kentucky Derby winner, but before and after the match race between the two cracks it was stated that Hourless had been brought to Maryland to fulfill his engagements at Pimlico, which included the stake run this afternoon, and which was worth $5,000 and limited to three-year-olds.

The absence of Mr. Belmont's great horse in no way detracted from the merit of Omar Khayyam's performance, as he conceded as much as thirty-five pounds to one of the starters and thirty pounds to Gifford A. Cochran's Fairy Wand, which forced him to run a second and two-fifths faster than the previous track record time. How far he stands above the rest of the three-year-olds except Hourless can be judged by the fact that A. K. Macomber's Sunbonnet, the best three-year-old filly, carried fourteen pounds less than Omar and was among the also rans.

Mr. Viau's great horse ran one of his characteristic races. With Jimmy Butwell in the saddle he made no effort to go to the front, but his rider was satisfied to have him follow the good pace set by Fairy Wand. The lightly-weighted filly was well handled by little Walls, and though Omar Khayyam was in second place after he settled into his stride, it was evident that Fairy Wand was carrying him along as fast as he wanted to go. Entering the stretch Fairy Wand still had a good lead on the top weight, but the courage and reserve power that has marked Omar Khayyam in all his races was brought into play.

Butwell had to touch him with the whip to rouse him to his work, but when once called upon to display his speed Omar Khayyam set about catching the filly in front of him. At every stride he gained until he was alongside Fairy Wand a sixteenth from the finish.

Butwell rode his hardest then and Omar Khayyam leaped forward, and getting up in the last stride, gained the verdict by a nose. R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s Straight Forward ran over Sunbonnet in the stretch and took third place far in the rear of Fairy Wand.

There was a big crowd to cheer Omar Khayyam after this victory, and a good day's sport was enjoyed.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, all ages; purse, $700; six furlongs. Time—1:14.

Whippoorwill, R. T. Wilson, Jr's, ch. c., 2 years, 95 pounds, by Columbia Night fall, $6.60, $4.20, and $2.90. (G. Walls)....1
Grayson, Kentucky Stable's b. c., 2, 100, by Sir John Johnson-Melee, $4.90 and $2.80. (A. Collins).....2
Medusa, H. H. Hewitt's b. f., 2, 92, by Astronomer-Her Majesty, $2.70 third. (H. Erickson).....3

Flapper, Phalaris, Pollyanna, Portia, Mill race, Alderberry, Tippo Sahib, Jimmy Burns, Saturn, and Bajazet also ran. Tarquin, Lady Vera, Top Boots, and Mint Drop scratched.

SECOND RACE.—Patapsco Steeplechase for four-year-olds and upward; selling; handicap; purse, $1,000; about two and a half miles. Time—5:01.

The Brook, Mrs. T. J. Donohue's br. g., 4 years, 159 pounds, by Troubadour-Hattie, $4.50, $3.60, and $2.80. (A. Nicklaus)....1
Robert Oliver, Ral Parr's ch. g., 6, 145, by Fatherless-Diamontina, $6.20 and $3.70. (M. O'Connor).....2
Pigeonthorpe, F. Ambrose Clark's br. f., 4, 140, by Crackenthorpe-Blue Pigeon, $4.70 third. (N. Kennedy).....3

Eagle Thistle, Melos, Ogala and Stonewood also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; purse $700; one mile. Time—1:45 1-5.

Mary Maud, C. E. Clements's b. f., 104 pounds, by Irish Lad-Prizette, $26.10, $13.10, and $8.30. (J. Dominick).....1
Sixteen to One, D. Cunningham's ch. g., 99, by The Commoner-Hortensia, $9 and $6.10. (G. Walls).....2
Poor Butterfly, W. J. Press's ch. f., 94, by Celt-Aurine, $14.80 third. (H. Erickson)..3

Wood Violet, Woodthrush, Trophy, George W. Avery, Dalrose, and Jim Hoey also ran. Green Grass and Felicitation scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—Pimlico Autumn Handicap, for three-year-olds; $5,000 added; one mile and a quarter. Time—2:05 2-5.

Omar Khayyam, W. Viau's ch. c., 130 pounds, by Macco-Lisema, $2.90, $2.80, and $2.60. (J. Butwell).....1
Fairy Wand, G. A. Cochran's ch. f., 100, by Star Shoot-Countess Wanda, $8.60 and $4.50. (G. Walls).....2
Straight Forward, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s b. c., 110, by Star Shoot-Frankness, $6.70, third. (J. McTaggart).....3

Ticket, Sunbonnet, Delia Desmond, Manister Tot, and Mount Alden ran. Eil Roche, Wistful, Torchbearer, Walnut Hall, Lucius, and Corn Tassel scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For two and three-year-olds, claiming, purse $700, six furlongs. Time—1:14.

Milkman, Brighton Stable's ch. c., 3 years, 112 pounds, by Peep o' Day-Lucille B. L., $5.40, $3.80, and $2.50. (M. Rowan).....1
Jock Scot, G. A. Cochran's br. c., 3, 122, by Ogden-Frankie, $8.50 and $3.70. (W. Obert).....2
Mellora, J. W. Corrigan's ch. f., 3, 100, by Ultimus-Althora, $2.60, third. (A. Shuttinger).....3

Vocabulary, Cachet, Milbrey, Swift Fox, Tit for Tat, Melvolio, The Dean, and Ringdove also ran. Amalgamator, Cadillac, Mother Machree, Onwa, Zouave, and Hope scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—Severn Purse, for three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $700; one mile. Time—1:41 3-5.

Barry Shannon, Quincy Stable's ch. g., 3 years, 106 pounds, by Voter-Tower of Candles, $4, $2.80, and $2.30. (M. Rowan). 1
Harvest King, C. P. Winfrey's ch. c., 3, 105, by Sea King-Mum, $1.80 and $2.80. (A. Shuttinger).....2
Douglass S., C. W. Gasser's b. c., 3, 113, by Sir Huon-Victoria B., $3, third. (F. Robinson).....3

Dan, Air Man, Stalwart Helen, Ellison, Kingling II., and Miss Represent also ran. Top o' th' Wave, Sky Pilot, and Monomoy scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; handicap; purse, $700; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49.

Silk Bird, A. Bulcroft's b. g., 4 years, 110 pounds, by Disguise-Silk Hose, $11.30, $5.70, and $4.70. (T. Rice).....1
Yodeling, H. J. Morris's ch. g., 6, 117, by Roehampton-Yodler, $10.40 and $6.10. (E. Ambrose).....2
N. K. Beal, J. F. Cleaver's ch. c., 3, 113, by Glorifier-Puritan Girl, $11.40 third. (F. Robinson).....3

Tie Pin, Old Pop, Lady Moll, Blue Thistle, Napoleon, Sky Pilot, Hastena, and Galuway also ran. Paddy Dear, Captain Ray, Cuddle Up, and Soldier scratched.

Weather clear; track fast.

LAFAYETTE HARRIERS WIN.

Defeat City College Cross-Country Team by 25 to 30.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Nov. 8.—Lafayette's harriers defeated C. C. N. Y. in a dual cross-country run over the course from the Northampton Country Club to March Field this afternoon by the score of 25 to 30. The New York five gave Lafayette the hardest tussle of the season, and it was only through the balance maintained in Coach Bruce's team that the victory was brought home.

Sampson of Lafayette took the lead at the start of the race. After a couple of miles he was relieved by another Lafayette runner, and finally Russell came in at the end and led to the finish in 24:20. Wolfe and Rosofsky both gave Bruce's runner a lot of trouble.

The order of finish follows:

Russell, Lafayette; Wolfe, C. C. N. Y.; Groves, Lafayette; Rosofsky, C. C. N. Y.; Landes, C. C. N. Y.; Sampson, Lafayette; Evans, Lafayette; Hill, Lafayette; Kardier, C. C. N. Y.; Bouchner, Lafayette; Rosenblum, C. C. N. Y.; Goldberg, C. C. N. Y.

TRAPSHOOTERS CONVENE.

Interstate Body to Act on Elimination of Pros Today.

The elimination of the professional from trap-shooting was one of the many subjects discussed at the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Interstate Association at the Hotel Astor yesterday. Important action will be taken on this subject at today's session. All sections of the country were represented at the session, twenty-four delegates being present.

T. Haze Kellar of New York was elected President; Fowler Manny of New Haven, Vice President; E. Reed Shaner of Pittsburgh, Secretary, and Elmer E. Shaner of Pittsburgh was re-elected Treasurer and Manager. This year marks Mr. Shaner's twenty-fifth anniversary as Treasurer of the organization, and a dinner was given in his honor at the Astor last night. He was presented with a diamond pin.

Application was received from the Forest Hills Gun Club of this city for the Eastern Handicap, and applications were also received from Butler, Penn., and Wilmington, Del., for this event.

The South Shore Country Club of Chicago again applied for the Grand American Handicap.

IRISH BOXERS TO MEET.

Brennan and Coffey to Settle Dispute Tonight.

Unusual interest among the Irish descendants in New York is manifested in the outcome of the ten-round bout at the Harlem S. C. tonight between Jim Coffey, the Roscommon heavyweight, and Bill Brennan of Chicago. Brennan is also of Celtic origin and his followers, who, like Coffey's, are legion, are enthusiastic over his chances against his bigger opponent. The bout has been scheduled on three previous occasions, but in each instance something happened to cause a cancellation.

Billy Gibson, manager of the Harlem S. C., and Coffey, said last night, however, that the bout would go through as scheduled this evening. A belt emblematic of the "Irish championship" is to be presented to the winner. An attractive card of preliminaries will precede the Coffey-Brennan contest. Kid McFartland will officiate as referee.

At the new Polo A. A. the club management will hold its weekly boxing show, featuring a ten-round exhibition between Terry Miller and Eddie Fletcher.

CORNELL HAS FINAL DRILL.

Ithacans Go Through Plays to be Used Against Michigan.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 8.—The strenuous pace at which the Cornell football practice has been maintained this week was modified today, and there was no scrimage. However, it was the last long workout before the Michigan game, as the squad will leave tomorrow afternoon for Ann Arbor.

Instruction in defense against what the Cornell coaches, who have employed no scouts this year, have heard are the principal features of Michigan's attack, made up the practice. Dr. Sharpe and Ray Van Orman took direct part in the practice, showing the men by example what to expect from the Wolverines, and teaching them how best to offset the Yost plays.

PIMLICO ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; claiming; six furlongs. George Starr, 107 pounds; Pinafore III., 107; *Vocabulary, 100; *Tumble In, 100; Miss Sweep, 100; High Pass, 109; *Killarney, 109; Sister Marjorie, 100; King of the Wind, 112; Sunny Hill, 112; *Moosehead, 107; Arizona, 109; Savonne, 112; *Hope, 104; *Lady Eileen, 106; Clarissa, 109; June Bug, 114, and Midnight Sun, 117. Note—One excluded.

SECOND RACE.—The Junior Steeplechase, for three-year-olds; two miles. Gold Bond, 137 pounds; Altar Fire, 132; Big Four, 132; Russian Pinion, 132; Brand, 132; Crack 'o Day, 132, and Melodrama, 143.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and seventy yards; horses to be ridden by riders who have never ridden a winner. *Copper King, 105 pounds; *aCousin Dan, 95; *Scorpil, 107; *Cliff Field, 107; *Lazy Lou, 92; *Greetings, 102; *aMargaret L., 92, and *Ella Ryan, 92. aQuincy Stable entry.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; claiming; handicap; six furlongs. Mellora, 110 pounds; Cadillac, 108; Langden, 101; Swift Fox, 108; The Dean, 95; Bond, 105; Incog, 108; Kathryn Gray, 97; Top o' the Wave, 112; Woodtrap, 111; Amalgamator, 103; Lynette, 98; Milkman, 115; Thornbloom, 108, and Star Finch, 109.

FIFTH RACE.—For fillies; for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Eyelid, 110 pounds; Kate Green, 105; Dusty Boots, 106; Perigourdine, 105; Quietude, 112; Lady Small, 105; High Pass, 112; Mary Maud, 115, and Jule, 112.

SIXTH RACE.—Pimlico Autumn Selling Stake; for three-year-olds and upward; mile and one-quarter. aSky Pilot, 111 pounds; Judge Wingfield, 103; *Goldcrest Boy, 111; Kilmer, 111; aVermont, 113; *Brooklyn, 98; Obolus, 111; Water Witch, 110; Libyan Sands, 111; Dan, 103, and Ask Me, 108. aBryson entry.

SEVENTH RACE.—Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; mile and a sixteenth. Chiclet, 114 pounds; Fountain Fay, 100; Woodstone, 101; Woodward, 100; Bally, 105; Gex, 111; Wise Man, 102; Daddy's Choice, 105; Shooting Star, 105, and Whimsy, 108.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

FOOTBALL GENTLER, SAYS PITT COACH

Warner Asserts Game Is Sportsman's Test Now Instead of Rough Battle.

Glenn Warner, coach of the Pittsburgh football eleven, says that within comparatively few years football has changed from a rough and risky contest to a sportsman's test. "Football is a parlor game today compared to the way it was played in the 90s," says the Panther coach.

Warner says that the reason for this is the change in coaching policy and the improvement among officials. In spite of the changes and the improvement, the Pitt coach points out that football is still our roughest game, not excepting boxing and wrestling, but the redeeming thing about rough play today on the gridiron is that it reacts to the disadvantage of the team practicing it.

Warner says that he changed from the driving aggressive tactics of coaching soon after he took charge of the Carlisle Indian eleven. "I will never forget my first week at Carlisle," says Warner.

"I coached as I had been coached—taking advantage of the fact that players do not talk back to the coach. Before the first week was over some of the best players had quit the team and did not show up for practice. I sought them out to locate the trouble. They said that they liked to play football, but they did not like being cursed and tongue-lashed so much. I reformed and got them back on the team. It was a valuable lesson for me. I soon found that I could do my work without abusing or insulting my men."

In spite of the fact that, as Warner says, the game has lost many of its objectionable features, and there has been great improvement among the officials, there are still teams which constantly violate the code regarding roughness and abusive language. The spectators are so far away from the play that they cannot hear the remarks which are made, and the rules are violated in such a way as not to be noticeable to the crowd in the stand. In several of the games this season, the officials have failed to detect roughing, stealing a few yards with the ball, and even unseemly language. Many officials are prone to regard these violations lightly because this style of playing was in vogue when they were the moleskins.

"A player to play his game," says Warner, "must concentrate upon its problems in order to play his best. There is neither time nor need for dirty football. Indeed, if the game is not played in a sportsmanlike manner, it should not be played at all."

Coach Jesse Harper of the Notre Dame eleven, which defeated West Point last week, asserts that the success of his team was due to the fact that they used the forward pass as a threat against the soldiers rather than as an active play. By constantly having one of his players back as if to execute the pass, he kept the Army defense wide open and in that way his backs were able to gain through the Army forwards. Harper had the forward pass carefully developed and used it successfully a few times simply to keep the opposition in constant fear of it. The scheme worked with unusual success.

There has been an unusually large demand for tickets for the Dartmouth-Pennsylvania game which is to be played at Braves Field in Boston tomorrow. Special trains will bring crowds of Pennsylvania and Dartmouth students from Philadelphia and Hanover. The Green regards the Penn game as the greatest event of its schedule. Nate Tufts of Brown will referee the game, Carl Marshall of Harvard will be the umpire, Dr. E. J. O'Brien will be linesman and Tom Thorp of Columbia will act as field judge.

All chance for a post-season game between Pittsburgh and any of the eastern or southern elevens were dispelled yesterday when Pittsburgh announced that a post-season game had been arranged for Dec. 1 at Forbes Field between the Pitt team and the team from Camp Lee where the 312th Regiment is stationed. The Camp Lee eleven is coached by Lieut. Wilson, the former Yale star. There are many prominent college players on the soldier team.

Coach Rafferty of Washington and Lee has stirred up a lot of controversy in the south with the statement that "The reason Georgia Tech is so strong this year is because all the other teams have sent their players to the military camps. Georgia Tech refutes this charge by showing that twenty-two of last year's squad are now serving Uncle Sam. Three are still under age and three have been exempt.

A band of thirty-five students of Allegheny College of Meadville, Penn., journeyed to Pittsburgh a couple of weeks ago in a freight car to see their team play Carnegie Tech. They all lacked the funds to make the 125-mile trip with the team. An approaching freight train solved the problem. When the students saw an open box car they piled in and took a long, uncomfortable all-night ride.

Jim Thorpe of the Giants, who was one of the greatest half backs the game produced when he played with Carlisle, got back into the game last Sunday with the Canton, Ohio, professional eleven, which he manages. Thorpe showed flashes of his greatness and although he did not score a touchdown, his great work was the feature of the game. Canton played the Patricians and won by a field goal 3 to 0. Ghee, the former Dartmouth quarter back, started the game with Canton, but retired with a couple of fractured ribs. Kelleher, one of the Patrician players, was carried off the field with a broken ankle.

VAST SUM TO RED CROSS.

U. S. G. A. Liberty Tourney Receipts Total $72,375.78.

The first report of the "Liberty Tournament" held by the United States Golf Association July 4 last to raise a substantial sum for the purchase of ambulances for the French front has been made public by the Executive Committee of the national association and shows that $72,375.78 was raised by golfers of 500 clubs throughout the country. The Secretary of the United States Golf Association communicated with 1,497 clubs, and 500 responded with assurance that tournaments would be held. Every State in the country excepting Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, and Oregon was represented and played for the souvenir medal presented by the Red Cross and the United States Golf Association.

New York led in the number of clubs participating, seventy-five of the local organizations contributing to the national cause. This number is considered excellent by the United States Golf Association, as the Metropolitan Golf Association only a few weeks before the national affair held an ambulance tourney fund and raised many thousands of dollars.

Altogether 485 clubs participated in the Liberty Tournament. Pennsylvania, with 50 clubs active, was second, and Massachusetts, with 40, third. In Illinois 21 clubs held tournaments; there were 28 in New Jersey and 23 in Michigan. The greatest single amount from any one club came from the Allegheny Country Club at Sewickley, Penn., the members of which contributed $4,289. The Apawamis Club of Rye added $1,600 to the total. Washington's chief club, the Columbia Country Club, at Chevy Chase, gave $2,039.88. From the Country Club of Detroit came $1,600. The Nassau Country Club gave $1,500. The Oakmont Country Club, where the national amateur championship was to have been held, contributed $1,484.50. Piping Rock's members gave $1,440.

In the announcement of the total it is stated that several clubs are still to be heard from, and, according to the Executive Committee, the undertaking was a decided success from every standpoint.

C. C. N. Y. JUNIORS TRIUMPH.

Take Leading Laurels in Annual Interclass Swim.

Interclass honors in a swimming meet at C. C. N. Y. were carried off by the juniors yesterday with thirty-one points. The freshmen made twenty-six points and the sophomores eleven.

Many 'Varsity men were entered, but were not the stars because of the close competition. The individual star was Schoenberg, who put up a fast race in the 100-yard swim.

The summaries:

800-Foot Relay.—Won by 1919, (Schreiber, Grasheim, Baehr, Schoenberg;) second, 1921, (Katz, Rottenberg, Lubell, Lehrman;) third, 1921. Time—2:49 3-5.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by Pepys, 1919, 64 feet; second, Auerbach, 1919, 59 feet; third, Thuor, 1920, 55 feet; fourth, Hochman, 1921, 50 feet.

50-Yard Swim.—Won by Langer, 1921; second, Schreiber, 1919; third, Baehr, 1919; fourth, Friedlander, 1919. Time—0:30 1-5.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Lehrman, 1921; second, Grasheim, 1919; third, McTague, 1921. Time—3:00 1-5.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Schoenberg, 1919; second, Hodes, 1921; third, Lubell, 1921; fourth, Seligman, 1921. Time—1:00 4-5.

Novice Relay.—Won by 1921; second, 1920; third, 1919.

HOBART TRIES NEW PLAYS.

Squad Battered, but Expects to Give Columbia a Battle.

GENEVA, N. Y., Nov. 8.—In anticipation of the game with Columbia on Saturday, the Hobart College football team has been practicing new formations, and the men are getting extensive signal practice every day. As the result of last Saturday's game with Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, the members of the 'Varsity eleven are somewhat battered up, and it has been necessary to curtail scrimmage in the fear of injury.

It has been almost impossible throughout the week to get out enough men to make up any kind of scrub team for the 'Varsity to work against. This has proved to be a serious handicap to the eleven in all the games they have played. Gracey, the star punter of the eleven, who was out early in the season because of an injured knee, is back in the game again and will probably play on Saturday. Hanson will play quarter. Barber, a star half, was seriously hurt in last Saturday's game, so it is not expected that he will get back in the game before Saturday.

PENN GETS FINAL TOUCHES.

Folwell Returns to Fundamentals Preparing for Green.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—Bob Folwell today sent his Penn gridiron warriors through the last paces before the Dartmouth contest in Boston on Saturday. All the men worked with a will to enter the game in their strongest condition, for Fighting Bob has imbued all the athletes with some of his own aggressive spirit, and the men will go into the game determined to break the Green's string of victories.

The Red and Blue had only a light workout on Franklin Field today. Folwell thought it unwise to run the risk of injury to any of his charges. The men had a long and busy afternoon, however. First the players kicked and received punts for a quarter of an hour. The workout then reverted to rudimentary principles, and Folwell, Buck Wharton, and a staff of coaches put the men through a stiff drill consisting of falling on the ball, charging, tackling the dummy, taking forward passes, and finally a lineup against the second 'Varsity, where the men ran through their plays.

WELLS MISSES LAST CLAY BIRD IN 100

Professional Gunner Fails on Last Shot After 99 Straight at Manhasset G. C.

H. S. Wells, a professional, performed a remarkable achievement at the traps of the Manhasset Gun Club yesterday afternoon when he broke 99 clay birds straight out of four strings of 25 each. Wells broke 25 straight in a preliminary to the 75-bird handicap open shoot. In his first and second strings in the 75-bird shoot he broke 25 straight in each instance, and on the third string he broke every bird with such mechanical regularity until he got near the end of his string that the trapshooters and spectators were eagerly hoping for him to finish with a clean record. He missed the last bird, which to the spectators did not appear as difficult as many of those he dropped.

P. L. Hoag of the home club won the handicap, breaking 64, which gave him a full score on his handicap of 12. J. W. Eagleson and Dr. L. A. Van Kleeck, both of the Manhasset Club, tied for second, the former breaking 65, with a handicap of 8, and the latter smashing 58, with a handicap of 15. D. E. Smith, C. L. Thompson, and Charles Sherwood, also of the home club, tied for third.

The summary follows:

MANHASSET GUN CLUB.

Open Shoot, 75 Clay Birds.—H. S. Wells, professional, 74; P. L. Hoag, Manhasset G. C., 64—12, 76; J. W. Eagleson, Manhasset G. C., 65—8, 73; Dr. L. A. Van Kleeck, 58—15, 73; D. E. Smith, Manhasset, G. C., 71—0, 71; C. L. Thompson, Manhasset G. C., 65—6, 71; Charles Sherwood, Manhasset G. C., 57—14, 71; Herbert J. Matthews, Manhasset G. C., 60—10, 70; H. H. Shannon, Port Washington Y. C., 67—0, 67; E. O. Sealey, professional, 66; E. B. Magnus, New York Athletic Club, 65—0, 65; P. E. Coffee, Manhasset G. C., 48—15, 63; W. M. Meyerhart, professional, 53—0, 53.

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KARL MUCK PLAYS OUR ANTHEM HERE

Boston Symphony Conductor Is Warmly Greeted as He Leads The Star-Spangled Banner.

THRONG IN CARNEGIE HALL

President Healy and Committee of the Brooklyn Institute to Confer with Major Higginson Today.

After its exciting experiences of last week, the Boston Symphony Orchestra arrived in New York and opened its season in Carnegie Hall last night. The fact that these two great organizations are to be under the same management this year was made the occasion for a demonstration of similar character to that which greeted the New York Philharmonic Society when it made its first appearance of the season. There was the same crowded house, the same enthusiasm, the same insistence on encores, and the same tendency to make the occasion a patriotic demonstration. The latter was perhaps the most striking feature of the evening. The audience was in a mood to cheer anything, and Carnegie Hall probably was never more thoroughly aroused than when Dr. Karl Muck, the conductor, stepped to the front of the platform and began to lead the orchestra in the playing of The Star-Spangled Banner. Then the audience rose as one man and cheered and cheered. Dr. Muck turned and bowed, and the orchestra played the anthem again. Then the audience

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 9, 1917.

THE RUSSIAN OVERTURN.

The issue which KERENSKY postponed he only postponed. It was certain to return to plague, if not to destroy, him. When anarchy and order confront each other there is no possible outcome except a fight to the death. Anarchy cannot compromise with order, nor order with anarchy. KERENSKY tried to make a team of them. The only result of postponing the explosion was to make it bigger

While KERENSKY could not possibly avert the inevitable conflict by shutting his eyes to it, there was one thing he could accomplish by that, and he accomplished it. He could give anarchy an advantage when the fight could no longer be postponed, and this, with no such intention, he did. If he had accepted the challenge the moment the glove was thrown down, order would have had a better chance. Anarchy might indeed have won, but it would not have had the immense advantage these months of delay have given it.

Suppose KERENSKY had confronted the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates at the outset with a threat of force and the will to carry it out. Suppose he had declared that the Duma, as the only elected body, acting by and through the Provisional Government, was entitled to the reins of power until a Constituent Assembly was elected. Suppose he had refused to receive advice or instructions from the Bolsheviki and had called on the army to disperse their council. It is certainly true that there would have been bloodshed. There would have been a trial of strength that would not have ended until either order or anarchy was destroyed. But is not that just what is coming about now? And what has been gained by postponing it? Was it not certain from the moment these mutually incompatible forces confronted each other that one must have the life of the other, that nothing short of the death of one was possible?

By postponing it KERENSKY, with the best intentions, merely gave anarchy time to breed and grow, and nothing grows so fast as anarchy. All his superhuman labors and sacrifices were in vain. It was for nothing that he made his great tour of the battle line, recalling the troops to their duty, and then led them himself in a gallant, useless charge; for everything that he did and tried to do was undermined by himself. All anarchy asked was time, and that KERENSKY gave in full measure. He battled against anarchy, but he battled like the fisherman in the Arabian Nights who fought with a sword against a flood. Like the fisherman, he had given full scope to the genie who brought the water, and since he did not speak the one word which would have halted the genie, his gallantry was useless against the waves.

KERENSKY has been no more ready of late to recognize the irrepressible conflict than he was at the beginning. He has hoped for compromise, not understanding that anarchy will have no compromise. He would not declare the Bolsheviki outlawed and appeal to the army; he would not even take the initiative in asking the sentiments of the army. Military commanders volunteered to him the information that they would support him, but he took no measures in consequence of that assurance. In the presence of gathering rebellion he strongly suggested the character of ROBESPIERRE, the man of theories and words, not deeds, the irony of whose fate it was to be arrested by the rival faction in the very act of signing the too long delayed order to arrest them.

What may be the extent of the Bolsheviki victory we shall not know for some time. They control the means of communication, and we are getting no information except what they see fit to let us have. Of late there have been many signs that they were not having things altogether their own way outside Petrograd. But LENINE, who is the incarnation of the new Government they have set up, has dealt a cunning stroke in promptly committing it to "the handing over of the land to the peasants" and "the settlement of the economic crisis." The opposition may be as strongly in favor of these things as the Bolsheviki, but this declaration puts the Bolsheviki in the affirmative and the burden of proof on their adversaries, and the peasant, who has not been too friendly to the Soviet, is likely to be made at least irresolute. It is an audacious and daring stroke, designed to drive a wedge in the heart of the forces of order.

We need not point out the disaster to the allied cause which a Bolsheviki triumph in Russia would be. The peace they propose would release 147 German divisions which could be thrown against us in the west, and solve the problem of feeding Germany; for, whatever the Bolsheviki may say, it is not possible for Russia to be really neutral in this war, and a separate peace would necessitate her aiding the Teuton Powers at least to this extent. But the Bolsheviki have not taken Russia, they have only taken Petrograd; and we believe there is enough sense and honor left in Russia to make that only the first step of a long march for them. The conflict is inevitable; the pity is that it was not begun when anarchy first raised its head.

SOCIALISM DEFEATED CADORNA.

Socialism is probably responsible for the disaster which has befallen Italy. It has been known that General CADORNA was aware of the German intention to attack him, but it has been assumed hitherto that he was deceived about the place. The Germans are supposed to have struck him unexpectedly in a weak spot, taken him by surprise to that extent. This, it now appears, was not the fact. "CADORNA," General MAURICE informs us, "knew of the approaching attack, its place and approximate date."

Why, then, did his troops give way before it? It was not because of any overwhelming concentration of Germans; General MAURICE disposes of that legend too. The Italians gave way before the same Austrian Army which they had previously defeated, reinforced by German units whose number has been greatly exaggerated. Why did they give way? The Italian official bulletins, in the first shock and horror of the catastrophe, ascribed it to "cowardice" on the part of certain units, but subsequently eliminated the word. What was back of that charge and its subsequent withdrawal without retraction? General MAURICE says:

> It is clear that a great part of the disaster, for it can be called nothing else, was due to insidious propaganda which has gone further than CADORNA suspected.

But not further than VON BELOW suspected, not further than he positively knew. The German peace propaganda is a military manoeuvre, conducted with the intention of bringing about German victories in the field. It brought about such a victory in Galicia last Summer. It has brought about another in the Julian Alps this Fall. It intends to bring about more. A peace propagandist, a Socialist, is doing more effective work—actual military work—for the German arms than Crown Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM, HINDENBURG, and BELOW put together.

Nor need we expect that our own armies will not be attacked in the same manner that those of Italy and Russia have been. The German propagandist will do his best to weaken their morale in the same way in which he weakened those of KORNILOFF and CADORNA. It is time to recognize him, not for a misguided theorist, but for a German soldier doing military work for LUDENDORFF, and for the same purpose for which BELOW is doing it—to bring about disaster to our arms. Throughout the war socialism has worked on the side of Germany, always helping the enemy of the democracies of England, France, Russia, and the United States.

THE LIBERTY LOAN'S SUCCESS.

The official figures give precision to the earlier reports of the great success of the Liberty Loan. The amount asked was $3,000,000,000. The amount offered was $4,617,532,300, or 54 per cent. more than the amount asked. The amount accepted is $3,808,766,150, or one-half of the excess above the amount asked. This surpasses everything in our experience. The single offering is larger than the total takings in all subscriptions in our four-year civil war. As a prediction, the result would have been thought incredible if the records of other nations had not accustomed us to think in billions. England is smaller than this country in both population and wealth, but England has twice realized in excess of four billions from single loans. Germany is not our equal in capacity for loans, but she has placed more than one of over three billions of dollars. And the foreign loans were placed after years of war and exhaustion of resources such as we have not experienced. Proportionately to capacity, our loans, although marvelous, are less so than those of other countries. But proportionately to our education in Government loans the comparison leaves nothing to be desired, and is full of encouragement that future results will be even more gratifying.

The analysis of the subscription is more surprising than the total, and is important in its significance. If the loan were taken by the banks, capitalists, munitions makers, and war interests generally, Germany would have less to fear than if the loan were popular. It is popular in a degree for which the world affords no equal. Never before was there a loan taken by 9,400,000 subscribers. Less than 1 per cent. of the subscriptions were in sums ranging from $50,000,000 to $50,000, by something less than 100,000 subscribers. All of this small number have their subscriptions reduced by varying percentages, rising with the amount up to 40 per cent. That is in order that all subscriptions below $50,000 may be allotted in full. The total of them is $2,488,469,350, distributed among 9,306,000 persons. The result is that, although the subscriptions were about half above $50,000, the allotment is disproportionately among the smaller subscribers. That is as it should be, for the good of both the subscribers and the country. The banks would be disqualified for financing the commerce of the war in proportion that their resources were absorbed by investment obligations. That is what happened in England. The banks were so eager to be helpful, and the need of their help was so great, that they took more than was good for them. The bonds which the banks take have to be sold again to free the commercial funds of the country from the lockup. But the bonds which are taken by the people do not have to be sold again, and ought not to be resold except in case of need. The lockup which is harmful to the banks is beneficial to the people. Their interest return is all that ought to be realized unless enterprise is to suffer from dear capital. And, while other investments are losing in principal more than they pay in interest, governments are a rock of refuge for the anxious. Happy the holder of governments who observes dealings in them of millions of dollars with fluctuations of cents per thousand. Happy the patriot who reflects that he has done his bit against his country's enemies, the foes of civilization, by taking bonds, and finds his profit surplus. Happy and firm as a rock is the country whose Government is fortified by ownership of its bonds among many millions. It behooves Germany to remark that Liberty bondholders are truly lovers of liberty and that their numbers, like the total of their subscriptions, have capacity for multiplication as the necessity grows. Germany has caused the world to marvel at the manner in which she can float loan after loan, even in paper. We can cause Germany to marvel how we can float loans in gold, and make each later one larger. We are proud of this loan, and shall be ready for the next before this one is spent.

THE WAR CONFERENCE.

The war conference to be held at Paris on Nov. 15 will not meet in an hour of elation and illusion. Stout as the faith of the conferees may be in the final triumph of their cause, they cannot fail to realize that it will be long deferred unless their resources—material, military, and political—are not only co-ordinated but employed with the greatest skill and resolution.

That the strategy of the Entente has often been at fault need not be emphasized. Italy is now suffering from a failure to estimate the importance of General CADORNA'S offensive on the Isonzo. There were ominous precedents—the conquest of Poland, the sudden expulsion of the Russians from Galicia, the crushing of Serbia, and the deadly thrust at Rumania—achievements that were carried through with that precision and thoroughness so characteristic of the German war machine. In the case of Italy, there was ample notice of Germany's design. Two weeks before VON BELOW broke the grip of CADORNA on the upper Isonzo and the Italian Army reeled in rout from the shock, it was known that the Germans were moving troops from the Russian to the Austrian front. But, apparently, there was no awakening in London and Paris to the peril of a great Italian reverse in Venetia, and no understanding of its consequences. Now, when it is seen that the Germans are reaching out to grasp the industrial wealth of Lombardy and Piedmont, there is a hurrying of reinforcements from France to stem the tide of invasion. A more timely concern would have made CADORNA so strong that the enemy's foot would never have been set on Italian soil.

When the conference convenes the skies will be black over Italy, and in Russia there will be chaos and civil war, if all signs do not fail. But the conferees will address themselves to their task with the belief that it is the dark hour before the dawn. Certainly their resources in man power and wealth are immensely superior to those of the Central Powers, Turkey, and Bulgaria. Time will fight on the side of the Entente and America. Every day reinforcements will flow to the aid of the Italians until a vast army is in the field confronting the Austro-Germans. Bad as the Russian situation is, there is hope even there. The armies of the French Directory knew no discipline at first and ran in headlong flight from the shadow of an enemy; but order was brought out of chaos and the raw levies became invincible veterans.

The difficulty with the Entente has not been the realization that co-ordination was necessary, but differences about the means to co-ordination and even about policy, political as well as military. To the council table comes the United States with a long purse and all the sinews of war; also a moral influence that counts for much. The American representatives will disclose the sum of our resources, what progress has been made in preparations for war, when our armies will be ready to take the field, and what may be expected of the navy. As to the strategy of the conflict, General BLISS and Admiral BENSON will not be in a position to insist on their views, but their advice will no doubt be helpful. Secretary LANSING indicates the part of the Americans in the deliberations when he says: "It is the earnest wish of "this Government to employ its mili- "tary and naval forces and its re- "sources and energies where they will "give the greatest returns in advance- "ing the common cause."

THANKSGIVING.

President WILSON'S Thanksgiving Proclamation recites the causes of thankfulness that Americans have, their "great blessings." They are fighting "against a tyranny that "threatened to master and debase "men everywhere." They are defending their own rights and those of "free men throughout the world." They are united in a common purpose and filled "with a new and greater national spirit."

To many the world looks dark and Thanksgiving a sort of mockery or a hypocrisy. They are grievously wrong. The United States has been roused by a momentous danger into heroic mood and action. America has not deigned to eat the fat and drink the sweet, to heap up wealth and forget courage, patience, self-sacrifice, love of country, to slink ignobly from the supreme battle for liberty and democracy, to wait, prosperous and dishonored, until Germany, having had her will of Europe, comes to chastise and dominate the United States. Though our sons be called to wounds and death, though our purses be thinned, though doubtful or disastrous days come upon us for a time, we have chosen the better part. We shall be able to endure the worst fortune and the bitterest hardships. We are strong in union, in the justice of our cause. We have learned to be brave, to be kind, to put by superfluities, to further by every good means the defense and rescue of democracy.

This will be a Thanksgiving of national patriotism, of men and women purified and strengthened by peril and the discipline of self-denial, grateful that America has proved her greatness of soul.

SUFFRAGISTS AT COOPER UNION.

The Cooper Union praise meeting of the suffragists was naturally given in large part to rejoicing and rose-wreathed anticipation after the New York victory, by whatever pacifist and pro-German aid attained. Though New York has shown the right way to suffrage, by the people of the State, the New York suffragists continue to yearn for suffrage by Federal amendment.

Unfortunate, to say the least, is the resolution, "adopted unanimously, not to say clamorously," appealing to Congress to submit the amendment to the Legislatures, so that the suffrage campaign may be ended, "thereby "relieving the energies of the women "of the nation from the struggle for "political justice, so that with single- "ness of purpose we may work for "worldwide democracy." Allowance must be made for the enthusiasm of the agitators, the leaders of a "movement," to whom their beloved "Cause" does not appear in its true perspective or proportion. Allowance must be made for the communicative emotion of a crowd. Otherwise what should be thought of making the grant of Federal suffrage the condition precedent of undivided and whole-hearted support of the Government and the war?

The resolution wrongs the persons who accepted it in their joy. The phrase "women of the nation" is another evidence of the imaginative and poetical element so strong among the woman suffragists. They are not the women of the nation, or half or a third of them. Nor is there any justification for assuming the solidarity of the feminine suffragists or voters. They will not vote as women, but as Republicans, Democrats, Progressives, Prohibitionists, Wets, Socialists. And the feminist of the last category, the Socialists whose menfolk have given the New York women the ballot, will not work for the war, for the triumph of democracy. Suffrage or no suffrage, they will labor, as the man Socialists labor, against the war and for a German peace. These sinister allies, and the taint of pacifism and socialism on so many suffrage chiefs, the dubious past utterances of some of the most famous of them, make it imperative for the multitude of suffragists who are not pacifists or Socialists or enemies of preparedness to emit a clear note of loyalty. Not that their loyalty is doubtful, but because they are in unpatriotic company.

Dr. ANNA HOWARD SHAW, the most honored of a band that counts so many brilliant and pulchritudinous advocates, saw what the occasion demanded. She said, to be sure, that "My country, right or wrong," was "pseudo-patriotism," and she indulged in the singular anti-climax, "as "citizens we say to our President that "we stand with him as he has stood "by us and will stand by us for the "Federal amendment," but she said nobly:

> We have consecrated ourselves and our organization to the service of our country. * * * Our country needs us. There is a service we can render. This is not a war of men only. Our army in the field will fail us unless we stand by them loyally at home.

"The Star-Spangled Banner" and "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" were sung with fervor. It is the United States, the victory of freedom, and not a mere victory of woman suffrage, that they symbolize. It is obvious enough that the suffragists, apart from the Socialists and pacifists, have no reason to proclaim a loyalty that nobody doubts; but, on account of the numbers of the pacifists and Socialist suffragists, and their substantial solidarity against the war, it is right, and useful, it is a public service, for the patriotic woman suffragists to declare their patriotism. "The dark forces" are at work here as in Russia. They will be increased by woman suffrage. It is salutary for the woman suffragists who are for America First to utter the faith that is in them.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

One Curve He Will Take Slowly.

Only one definite announcement of purpose has been made by Judge HYLAN since his election, and that was his determination to stop what he calls the "Garyizing" of the New York public schools and to restore the old system in the schools where the Gary plan is already to a greater or less degree in operation. Probably the Judge could not say less than this, as he talked so much on the subject in his campaign speeches and then so bitterly denounced the work-study-play plan. Then, however, as his speeches showed, he knew nothing about the system he denounced, or, rather, he knew much about it that was not true.

Before it comes time for him to act on this very important matter he will be under a heavier sense of responsibility than now, as well as under no little compulsion to inform himself as to the realities of the Gary system as modified to meet metropolitan conditions. Having done so, he will of necessity abandon the illusions that now possess him. He will find out, exactly as did the union officials who visited a Garyized school, that much of what he has been told was a product of malicious invention or deep ignorance—that the Gary plan is not a dark plot to condemn children to lifelong servitude, that it increases instead of diminishing their opportunities for rising in the world if they have the capacity for doing so, that it comes near to doubling the efficiency of the city's educational plant at a cost to the taxpayers much less than they would pay for the many new schoolhouses otherwise needed at once, and that to a large degree it solves the part-time problem.

If Judge HYLAN chooses to do so, he can call these schools by another name, and so keep his ante-election promises of de-Garyization, but that he will be able or willing to abandon the plan altogether, or to any considerable extent, is something that will be believed of him only by those who insist on expecting the worst instead of the best from the new administration.

That the Judge knows and appreciates the value of an education his career proves. He will hardly go deliberately to work to deprive a large number of New York children of educational advantages which the work-study-play plan more than any other puts within their reach. "Laber" would have a word or two to say about that.

Suburbanites Must Pay the Penalty.

One of our correspondents made moan, yesterday, that the members of the great commuting tribe are unable to vote in the city where many of them pay heavy taxes and where their interest in honest and efficient municipal government is considerably greater than in the suburban towns where they pass their nights and some of their Sundays.

The situation is rather cruel for the commuters, and it has, unquestionably, its hardships for the city. There seems to be no remedy for it, however, except through some not easily imaginable changes in the legal definition of the word "residence."

A man and his wife cannot live in the country and in the city at the same time, and home, not business, by immemorial agreement, determines where they live. The difficulty is mitigated, after a fashion, by the extension of the urban limits to take in the outlying communities, but that is a slow process, it cannot go on forever, and it has its disadvantages as well as its advantages.

Sailors Ask for Victrola Records.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The boys on the U. S. S. George Washington have purchased a Victrola to help pass the evenings away on board ship, but their limited funds have not been sufficient to provide many records. If any of your readers have any records which they can spare, and are willing to contribute them, will they kindly send them to Oscar A. Ettari, Coxswain, U. S. S. George Washington, Box 33, care of Postmaster, New York? Any gift will be gratefully acknowledged.

OSCAR A. ETTARI,
U. S. S. George Washington.

PRO CROCE AZZURRA.

We're only a part of the rearguard,
Novara's our regiment's name,
We're cavalry chargers who worked hard
For masters so long known to fame—
For masters who held back the onslaught,
And bled on Friuli's fair plain,
And are dying in struggles well fought.
(*His* head, red with blood, on my mane!)

She will learn in her home on the Po
How *he* helped check Cadorna's retreat—
She will listen with head bended low
And know that they never will meet—
But she'll know that his horse bore him bravely
And joined him in death, at the last,
And a shadow will flit o'er her strangely
As she dwells on our fox-hunting past.

She will know that my comrades are dying
And suffering tortures of hell—
She will work for the Red Cross, but, sighing,
She'll still help the Blue Cross as well.
She'll remember I carried her safely
O'er fences and great high gates, too,
That I died for my *master* quite bravely,
And *she'll* help the Blue Cross—won't you?

VERGILIA BARON.

[Subscriptions for the Italian Blue Cross should be sent to Conte Federico Gualdaro, Croce Azzurra, 4 Via Brera, Milan, Italy.]

DISCUSS CARE OF INSANE.

Commission Conducts Hearing on Enlarging of State Hospitals.

The Hospital Development Commission, created by the last Legislature to formulate a plan for the systematic enlargement of State institutions for the insane and feeble-minded, conducted a hearing yesterday at the New York Academy of Medicine, at which Senator Henry M. Sage, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee and head of the commission, presided. In opening the session, Senator Sage said that the commission had been at work since early in July. He told of visits to various institutions all over the State, and to similar institutions in other States, particularly Massachusetts. The Chairman said that the commission had been created to try and institute a common-sense method of handling the insane in institutions operated by the State or municipal governments.

The function of the commission, said Senator Sage, is to determine where new buildings are needed, where extensions of existing accommodations have to be made, and to get down to some coherent plan. What must be avoided, he declared, was the haphazard method of running to each successive Legislature with requests for appropriations.

George A. Hastings, Executive Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, in an address, advocated the immediate establishment of psychopathic hospitals, especially in New York City. These, he said, could take care of many outside patients who would not wish to go to a State asylum. The reception of patients in such hospitals he thought would enable the staff to learn the probable time needed to effect a cure or to determine whether the case was hopeless.

Dr. Owen Copp, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania State Hospital at West Philadelphia, said that the function of the psychopathic hospital was that of a clearing house.

"Every large city has its quota of mentally unbalanced," said Dr. Copp. "Naturally these drift to the institution in their own locality. Patients to such institutions should not go any further in the hospital unless their condition makes it imperative. There should be clinics both for research and investigation."

In answer to a question from Chairman Sage, Dr. Copp said that he thought that the care and investigation of insane cases belonged exclusively to the State. Municipal Governments were too liable to shift, he asserted.

At the hearing today the commission will deal with matters affecting the treatment of the feeble-minded.

NAVY WIVES TO STAY HOME.

American Officers Warned Against Taking Them to Europe.

BASE OF AMERICAN FLOTILLA IN BRITISH WATERS, Oct. 10, (Correspondent of The Associated Press.)—An order to American naval officers and men not to bring their wives from the United States has just been issued by the commanding officer of the United States destroyer flotilla operating in European waters. It reads:

"The force commander is of the opinion that it would be very inadvisable for any officers or men of the naval force in European waters to cause their wives to take passage for Europe."

Two American naval officers succeeded in getting their wives to join them before the order was issued. Both were married in April. The next month their husbands received orders to sail for Europe. One wife came from Philadelphia and the other from Boston.

Those responsible for the prohibition justify it on the ground of efficiency. An American naval officer of high rank said:

"We must get the maximum of efficiency out of our officers and men. They must be unfettered to go wherever they are sent at any time. We cannot have their wives following them around from one base to another. It may look hard to the thousands of young wives of our naval men, but they must remember that this is war and that they are better off back home, where they can be of more use to the nation."

Triumph of "the Cause."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the belief of many of us, "the cause" has triumphed against the home, and those forces of degeneracy represented by increasing childlessness, divorce, and the craze for gadding, publicity, and excitement on the part of women have been crystallized into law in our State of New York. What we revered as the sacred interrelation of the sexes in our past history, the supposed chivalry and protection of women which has been our pride, was all a mistake and a crime. Our fathers really held our mothers in slavery. New York women have now received the "emancipation" which brands the stigma of inferiority upon those former women who neither possessed nor desired these "rights." The "justice" and "equality" which consist in the possession of all the privileges of men plus all the special privileges of women have been won.

For those who feel this as a loss beyond expression, may it be permitted to point out one small gain? Tammany, the known representative and protector of this city's underworld, lost when suffrage lost before, and now wins the greatest victory in its history when suffrage wins. The political shrewdness of Mr. Murphy and his associates, so forcibly demonstrated in this election, evidently foresees no danger and perhaps added strength from this new vote. In Ohio prohibition wins (or makes a close fight) while suffrage loses. We may, therefore, regard it as one gain that the soprano oratory concerning "forces of evil," "the liquor traffic," &c., stands revealed by the facts as hysteria and humbug. New York is added to the leprous white patches in the charts of the suffrage disease, and its electorate swells that "female vote" by which a handful of agitators terrorize legislators and politicians to spread the infection further. But they may now find it less easy to obtain the signatures of a careless minority of women and the votes of a complaisant majority of men on the false pretense of a struggle of the powers of light against the powers of darkness. ANTI-SUFFRAGIST.

New York, Nov. 7, 1917.

In Defense of Dr. Muck.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am writing to protest with all the power that lies in me against hasty and unconsidered attacks which have been heaped upon Dr. Muck of the Boston Symphony Orchestra during the last few days. A statement by Major Higginson in today's Boston papers reveals the fact that Dr. Muck has never refused to play "The Star-Spangled Banner," that it was Major Higginson himself who refused the tardy request of a few Providence ladies and the challenge of The Providence Journal, and that it is Major Higginson himself who assumes the full responsibility for this refusal. No man in America would dare for a single instant to impugn Major Higginson's patriotism or the immeasurable service which he has rendered to his country during his eighty-odd years. It is almost an insult to him to mention them in this connection.

As for Dr. Muck: He has attended strictly to his business—the interpretations of music which have been an inspiration to many thousands. Analyses of his programs at the end of the musical season have shown his absolute catholicity in the matter of the nationality of the musicians whose works he has produced. There has never been the slightest authentic instance of his ever resorting to propagandizing, or to the expression publicly or private, for aught I know, of whatever opinions he may hold upon the war.

To the La Follettes, the Hillquits, Hylans and Hearsts we should be ceaselessly opposed. But to this great musician, who, though he be an enemy, has never assailed by word or deed the country which has welcomed his art, though irrevocably hostile to the ruling spirit of his native land, it should be the true American instinct to be generous. Or must magnanimity be reserved for the battlefield alone? STEARNS MORSE.

Woodsville, N. H., Nov. 3, 1917.

ART NOTES.

Interesting Work by Negro Children for War Relief.

At the Coady Galleries is an exhibition and sale of paintings and drawings by negro children for the benefit of the American Circle for Negro War Relief. The needs of negro families whose men are now serving in the United States Army and Navy are emphasized in the little catalogue and also the importance of negro contributions to art and music.

The young contributors to the exhibition have a racial sense of pattern and of vivid color and a gift amounting to genius for the arrangement of their material in a way to fill space to the best advantage. Take, for example, "The Party," by P. W. Henderson, aged 13—a group of youthful revelers seated around a table on which is a birthday cake and above which depend lights and colored balls. The indifferent drawing and the crude conception of the human face and figure are what one would expect from a very young artist attempting an elaborate composition. What is unexpected is the real beauty of the spacing. The perspective is exactly that of the early primitives. The adult artist who considers the difficulties overcome will say a cordial "bravo" to Master Henderson. Robert Taylor, 9 years old, grapples no less courageously with a street scene, and it is easy to trace in his design the progress of his interest in separate objects. The most salient thing in the street is to him a large sign advertising tooth powder, over which he has spent much successful effort. The windows of houses come next, and he works them in with a cleverness that many a painter of street scenes might envy. Next pedestrians, and he has noticed that the nearer ones look bigger than those at a distance. Then vehicles driving rather crazily around corners, and the picture is made, a very fine little production, if you can get rid of all sophisticated notions of what a picture should look like, and see with the eyes of the artist.

G. Saunders draws a house, not as the Philistine sees it, neatly enclosed and protected and placed on a street or surrounded by a garden or grounds, but a house naked to its enemies, the front removed and a sectional view of the interior given from the rooms under the sloping roof to the ground floor. The ingenuity of the arrangements, all on one plane, compels admiration. The exhibition lasts three weeks and provides entertainment of an unusual type for a good cause.

Exhibition by the Durant Kilns.

The Durant Kilns have placed on exhibition some of their new pieces, which include a number of particularly fine bowls of Chinese jade green, a table decoration in aubergine or egg-plant color; one in the Persian blue, which is the special color triumph in this pottery; one in the old Egyptian sapphire, and several examples of the white Italian and Greek majolica made on pink clay, which shows through the white enamel. These beautiful glazes are of a character found in no other modern work, and with the classic shapes chosen for the vases, fruit dishes, candlesticks, and other favorite pieces, constitute a ware that appeals to collectors whose taste has been formed by the great works of the past in Egypt and China, Persia and Italy.

Etchings By Howarth.

Etchings and mezzotints by Albany E. Howarth are on view at the Kraushaar Galleries until Nov. 24. Chronologically arranged, they show the progress of an artist who has trained himself in the technique of etching to a high degree of efficiency, and who had for his teacher in the fine art of printing no less a master than Frederic Goulding. As usual the work grows at once firmer and freer as the etcher's command of his tool strengthens, and nothing in the exhibition is better than "The Prior's Doorway, Ely," with its contrast of fretted detail and open line. Unfortunately a number of the later plates are on a very large scale and lose in interest as they increase in size.

Pictures by Eduard J. Steichen.

In the upper gallery at Knoedler's is a group of pictures by Eduard J. Steichen, in which a formula has been given true life and what in painting corresponds to the soul. The paintings of sea and landscape have still much of the Undine about them. They are impersonally beautiful and can be seen without the suspicion of a quickened pulse. But the flower paintings compel a sincere and deep emotion on the part of the least impressionable observer. Their quality hardly can be described. The purity and depth of the color in such studies as Gloxinias and Petunias, the richness of the texture, the mingling of sensuous and intellectual appeal, have not been before in the flower painting of Western countries. The character of the work is not, however, Oriental or imitative of any school, past or present. Use has been made in the backgrounds of cubist research, but these magnificent backgrounds, with their geometric suggestions and their scientific construction, only enhance the living and personal loveliness of the flowers placed against them. It is a remarkable little collection, contributing to art a new expression and a demonstration of the highest technical adequacy.

A War Poster Exhibition.

In co-operation with the Arden Studios the American Art News is organizing what is hoped will be a most complete and comprehensive exhibition of War Posters of the allied and neutral nations, to open on or about Dec. 2, next, the proceeds of which will be given to the Red Cross.

The committee in charge will be composed of Mrs. James C. Rogerson and Mrs. John W. Alexander of the Arden Galleries, and James B. Townsend.

Exhibition of a New Society.

The Society of the Painters of New York is now exhibiting in the Academy Room of the Fine Arts Building. The title of the new society is somewhat misleading, indicating the prevalence of New York scenes in the exhibition. It is merely an association of painters who live in this city and find their subjects where they choose. Mrs. Fry in the Grand Canyon, Sophie W. Brannan in California, Charles Warren Eaton in Connecticut, and Mrs. Cooper, the President of the society, in Mexico. Each member has a chance to exhibit a picture, as there is no jury system, and the present collection is mildly representative of the National Academy ideal, with perhaps fewer divergences in the direction of new methods and strictly modern influences.

The Union League Club Exhibition.

The most prominent feature of this month's art exhibition at the Union League Club is F. Wellington Ruckstuhl's "Lincoln" of April 15, 1865. It represents Lincoln recumbent on his death bed, with two angels at the head of the bed. The pictures on view are from the collection of James G. Shepherd, and include the remarkably fine group of paintings by Matthew Maris, with several by his brothers, William and Jacob. "L'Enfant Couchée" is a fine example of Matthew's earlier and more popular style, before he merged detail into one shadowy impression. It is easy to understand how those who had fallen under their spell never could believe it possible that the painter could rise to greater heights of emotional expressiveness or penetrate more deeply to the secret of form, but the head of "The Bride" and the beautiful "Childhood" with its misty hair and palpable flesh are much more moving in quality. A characteristic duck picture by William Maris, "The New Brother" and a "View of Dordrecht" by Jacob Maris uphold the claims of the less gifted brothers. There also are several Harrison pictures, among them the classic little idyl with the goat by Corot, as direct and simple as Theocritus, and a group of American paintings. Anton Mauve's superb little "Winter" is among the Dutch paintings and represents the sincere charm of an artist whose work grows in favor among true connoisseurs.

MEXICO PROTESTS AGAINST EMBARGO

Declares There Is No Reason Why We Should Put Her in Class with European Neutrals.

CANNOT TRADE WITH FOE

Ambassador at Washington Gives Out Informal Statement from His Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Ignacio Bonillas, the Mexican Ambassador, made public a cablegram from Rafael Nieto, Assistant Secretary of the Mexican Treasury, today dealing with the American embargo situation in its relation to Mexico and arguing that it is unjust and unnecessary. The text of the cablegram follows:

Mexico City, Oct. 23, 1917.

The situation in Mexico as consequence of the European war concentrated entirely the commerce of Mexico with United States. While the United States did not enter the conflict, the financial and commercial situation in Mexico suffered in part only, as regards exports to Germany, chiefly coffee, tobacco, dye woods, and fodder.

The entrance of United States into the war has caused a noteworthy dislocation in Mexican commerce, not as much as regards exports, which continue with some regularity, but chiefly because of restrictions imposed by the United States to its export commerce. While Mexico ships to the United States petroleum, metals, copper, zinc, antimony, and other metals indispensable for the manufacture of war material, and sisal hemp, guayule, hides, skins, and cattle, on the other hand the United States have greatly restricted the exportation of articles of first necessity for Mexico, and recently the exportation of gold and silver.

Under such conditions Mexico has suffered greatly from the United States restrictions, for it is generally thought that there should exist complete freedom of commerce between Mexico and the United States. Mexico needs principally to import from the United States wheat and flour, cotton and cotton manufactures, machinery of all kinds, especially agricultural and mining, electrolytic copper in the shape of wire and cables, manufactured articles of iron and steel, railroad material and rolling stock, and mining exploitation material.

Mexico would wish that such articles could be exported freely from the United States. Mexico proposes to uphold its present prohibitions regarding the exportation of certain articles of first necessity, but it is entirely disposed not to place any restriction to the exportation of petroleum and its by-products, sisal hemp, and other vegetable and mineral fibres, rubber, guayule, cattle and products, dye woods, fine woods, and other tropical product peculiar to Mexico, such as coffee, cocoa, chicle, &c.

The general public opinion is to the effect that as Mexico has no way of trading with countries inimical to the United States and being an adjacent neighbor of the United States, there is no reason whatever for placing into effect as regards Mexico the embargoes which have been decreed against European neutrals.

RAFAEL NIETO,
Assistant Secretary.

RUSH TO CHANGE BONDS.

More Than 1,800 Applications for Conversion of Liberty Loan.

The bond exchange department of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, at 50 Wall Street, was nearly swamped yesterday with applications for the conversion of the 3½ per cent. bonds of the first Liberty Loan into 4 per cent. bonds of the same maturity and interest dates, but in every other respect identical with the 4 per cent. bonds of the second Liberty Loan. Yesterday was the first day for filing applications for conversion, the change in the interest rate being effective as of next Thursday, Nov. 15. It is expected that the bank will be in a position to make deliveries on that date.

All day long the banking quarters were crowded with bank messengers and bondholders who came with requests to have the bonds converted. It was estimated that during the day the bank had received upward of 1,800 applications. Up to a late hour last night the clerical staff had not completed the work of tabulating the blanks, and it was impossible to ascertain the amount of bonds offered for exchange into the 4 per cents.

Applications for conversion must be made out on blanks prepared by the Reserve Bank, and which may be obtained at any bank or trust company. Bondholders who apply for conversion on or before Nov. 15 will receive the higher rate beginning on that date, and those who file their applications from Nov. 15 to Dec. 15 will have the interest adjusted as of Dec. 15 unless they insist on the date of presentation being taken as the basis. After Dec. 15 all interest adjustments will be made as of the date of presentation. The privilege of converting the 3½s into 4s expires six months after Nov. 15, but will be renewed for another six months at a subsequent date should the Government put out a third Liberty Loan.

Persons holding registered bonds and desiring to change the name of the owner should write to the Treasury Department in Washington and have the transfer made on the books before applying for a conversion of the bonds.

Holders of bonds should not remove any of the coupons on their 3½ per cent. bonds. The new 4s will be ready for delivery on Nov. 15, will carry six coupons, one an "adjustment coupon" representing interest at 3½ per cent. from June 15

TALK OF DROPPING CAPITAL PICKETS

Women's Party Here Plans to Withdraw Washington Guard Tomorrow.

WORK FOR NEW AMENDMENT

More Than $5,000 Collected to Continue the Campaign for Nation-Wide Suffrage.

President Wilson was hissed, more than $5,000 was collected for work to further the passage of the Federal suffrage amendment, and plans were laid with a view to ending on Saturday the picketing of the White House at a meeting of the National Woman's Party in the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton yesterday afternoon. The 500 women present, who more than filled the ballroom, included several ex-prisoner pickets in their Occoquan prison garb. Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont was in the chair.

The hiss came from only one woman, when in the course of an address by Dudley Field Malone, who had been enthusiastically received as the courageous champion of the party, told of the refusal of the President at one time to receive some of the party members. Mr. Malone subdued any similar demonstrations.

"Ladies," he said promptly, "I hope no one ever can or ever will hiss the head of the nation. We can only educate him. The reason he does not understand is because he had had bad advisers and he has not been able to learn because of his isolation as the President of the country."

"The very substantial victory we have won in New York is not due, in my judgment," Mr. Malone continued, "to the belated efforts of the gentlemen in the Cabinet, but to the men and women in New York who love liberty."

He told the women that picketing was legal, however it might be questioned as a matter of taste, and of his interest when he saw women like Mrs. John Winters Brannan and Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., illegally thrown into a "rotten prison."

"When I went to see the President about it," he said, "he told that he was shocked, and he told Mr. Hopkins, (J. A. H. Hopkins, husband of one of the imprisoned pickets,) that he had locked up the law to see that he could discharge the Judge who had sentenced the women. When I saw those women sentenced I said that no administration, whether it liked the policy or not, had any right to throw American women into jail."

There was applause for Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, and Mrs. Whitehouse when Mr. Malone mentioned them in connection with the New York suffrage victory.

"But it cannot be denied," he continued, "that the women who dared by their picketing to dramatize the injustice done American women did much to aid in winning the victory. Now, fellow-citizens of feminine gender, if you have differed before about picketing, don't continue your differences. Men never succeed unless they stand together, and women will do no better. You are going to have victory, but don't sweetly ask for anything—demand it."

Mrs. Thomas A. Hepburn of Hartford, Conn., who said that as a member of the National American Woman Suffrage Association she had not been able to talk in favor of the pickets and had resigned, urged the women to pledge their money for the work of the party.

"We must work all over the country this next month," she said, "and we will need $25,000."

The pledges came slowly and with much urging, but at the close of the meeting $5,123.15 had been pledged and in the collection $400 in cash had been taken. There were two pledges of $500, one "for the courage of Dudley Field Malone" in supporting the party, and $500 in honor of Mrs. Belmont.

Some of the contributions were given facetiously in the names of those described as opponents of suffrage. For instance, Mrs. John Winters Brannan gave $100 "in the name of THE NEW YORK TIMES." Another woman gave $5 for "Elihu Root, who did so much to win us the victory"; $25 from "the Sunshine home of Mr. Arthur Dodge"; $10 "out of sympathy to Everett P. Wheeler"; $5 for "Marjory Dorman," and "30 cents each for Anna Katherine Greene and Minnie Bronson."

Mrs. Brannan, Mrs. Rogers, and Miss Doris Stevens were among the ex-prisoners pickets in Occoquan blue checked prison garb. Later in the afternoon they slipped off their gingham gowns and revealed afternoon dress underneath.

The matron of Occoquan, Miss V. H. Bovee, who "treated the women as if they were human beings" and lost her job, was there, wearing an official white gown. She received a roll of bills from some one in the audience.

Mrs. Brannan called for fifty volunteers to take the 12:30 train with her tonight for Washington, to be ready to picket the White House on Saturday. Among the volunteers was a negro woman, Mrs M. M. Young, a dressmaker of 103 West 141st Street. Mrs. Young said she knew there were women of her race in the prison, and she wanted to join the pickets. Mrs. E. O. Guilford, Miss Edna Thomasson, Dora Wendroff, Bertha Apter, Elizabeth Hamilton, Dorothy Bennett, and Lily Winner also volunteered.

Miss Doris Stevens said after the meeting that this would undoubtedly be the last time that the White House would be picketed.

DEMAND RELEASE OF PICKETS.

Suffragists Here Will Ask Wilson to Free Them from Prison.

One of the first political moves of the women of New York City, following their enfranchisement, will be a meeting of women voters of the Committee of One Thousand, to be held Sunday evening at Public School 40, 314 East Twentieth Street, at 8 o'clock, to pave the way for a demand upon President Wilson for the immediate release of the imprisoned women suffrage pickets in Occoquan Prison and the indorsement of the Federal suffrage amendment.

The committee is a new organization of self-supporting women. Mrs. Charles Beard is the Chairman. Following the meeting, the women will take the midnight express to Washington to call upon the President on Monday morning. A special committee of the women is interviewing Congressmen with a view to arranging the interview with Mr. Wilson. While the women will ask for the release of the imprisoned pickets, they are not affiliated with the Woman's Party, which has been doing the picketing.

Fifty women are already pledged to join the delegation to see the President, and all women wishing to increase the number are invited to attend the meeting ready to entrain with them.

Other women members of the committee are Jane Oliott, organizer of the Bookkeepers, Stenographers, and Accountants' Union; Cornelia Swinnerton of the Teachers' Union; Lou Rogers, cartoonist; Stella F. Walker, Dr. Agnes Cloud, Amy Mali Hicks, Helen Todd of the Brownsville Mothers' Association; Louise Grant, Minnie Lieb, Alice Kissam, Bertha Ridkin, Nora C. Smitheman.

The City Party has had forty different headquarters during the campaign, and some of these will be kept open for educational work, among them that of the Third Assembly District at 321 West Fourteenth Street, which will be a political centre. Classes for the study of conditions in the district will be held and classes in citizenship to instruct men and women in the functions of American Government will be formed.

244,670 ARMY RECRUITS.

60,000 More Than Was Needed to Bring Service Up to War Strength.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The 60,000 surplus mark was passed in regular army recruiting today. Since April 1 a total of 244,670 men have enlisted in the regular army. The daily statement on recruiting in the Eastern States follows:

	Obtained Since Nov. 7, April 1		Obtained Since Nov. 7, April 1
*Conn.	15 2,947	*N. Jersey.	9 7,206
*Delaware.	1 575	*New York.	92 57,038
Maine	1 1,119	*Penn.	117 28,786
*Mass.	23 12,017	*R. Island.	3 1,312
N. Hamp.	2 777		

*Quota obtained.

Total quota, 153,808.

Total obtained throughout the country on Nov. 7, 850.

Total obtained throughout the country since April 1, 244,670.

KISSES WIN MANY RECRUITS.

Miss Elliott Gets 25 Men to Enlist at Midday Meeting.

Twenty-five recruits were kissed into the navy by Marie Antoinette Elliott of 304 West Seventieth Street at the midday meeting held yesterday by the Minute Men of America at their headquarters at 217 Broadway. Miss Elliott began with a recruiting speech in which she promised to keep the first man who would enlist supplied with books and tobacco for the rest of the war, and to be a sister to him.

The additional bounty was given to the first man who came forward, and inspired two dozen more to follow his example. Speeches for recruiting were made by Mrs. Margaret Crumpacker, Mrs. George Alexander Wheelock, Sophie Irene Loeb, Commander Adams, and Chief Boatswain's Mate Rudolph, U. S. N., and others. There will be another noon rally today.

KIDNAP NEGRO SOLDIER.

Montgomery, Ala., Mob Arouses Colored Men from Ohio.

Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 8.—A negro soldier of the Ninth Separate Battalion, Ohio National Guard, training at Camp Sheridan, near here, who brushed against a white woman in a crowded street car early tonight, was seized by white men, thrown into an automobile and hurried out of the city. A few minutes later several score of soldiers of the same battalion started in pursuit, and late tonight nothing further had been heard from either party, except that about thirty-five stragglers from the negroes had been captured by military police.

The soldiers forcibly commandeered several automobiles, and last reports were that they were speeding toward Tuskegee, on the road which the white men were said to have traveled with their prisoner. Trailing the negroes in automobile and police patrols were forces of military police. In the meantime all negro soldiers on leave in the city were rounded up and returned to camp and orders were issued that no soldier should be allowed to leave the camp.

News that the negro had been taken from the car and rushed from the city spread rapidly. Negro soldiers on the street gathered quickly, and the military police rounded up about thirty-five of them. The arrest of the men brought a protest from Major Caldwell, negro commander of the battalion, who, according to the police, declined to order his soldiers back to camp, insisting that they had as much right on the streets as the citizens. He finally was prevailed upon, however, to round up his men and send them to camp.

LIFE TERM FOR RICH MAN.

Chinese Multi-Millionaire Punished for Royalist Plot.

PEKING, Sept. 10. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Chang Chen-fang, a cousin of the late Yuan Shih-kai and a multi-millionaire, has been sentenced by the Supreme Court of China to a life term in prison for participation in the effort of Chang Hsun to restore the Manchu boy Emperor to the throne.

Chang Chen-fang held many offices under Yuan Shih-kai. He was Acting Military Governor of Chihli and Honan Provinces.

In addition to his life sentence he was fined $500 for smoking opium.

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The underwear carrying the AMHO brand is made on our own specially built and carefully selected machinery, designed to make the garment look good and *be* good. Lots of "economically" desirable devices are disregarded by us because their adoption means a sacrifice of thoroughness to speed. ¶ Garments made on the cheaper and quicker machines sometimes look as well as those made by the better and slower processes but they do not give the same satisfaction. You'll understand why if you read "With the Camera Man Through a Modern Plant." We'll gladly send you a copy.

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725 FIFTH AVENUE
Between 56th and 57th Streets

The New Galleries will be open from November 12th to 30th with a
LOAN EXHIBITION of ITALIAN PRIMITIVES
the full gross receipts of which will go to the
American War Relief
Admission, 50c.; Saturdays, $1.

HUNGER STRIKER IS FORCIBLY FED

Miss Alice Paul, a Suffragist Picket, Is Greatly Exhausted After the Ordeal.

HAD FASTED FOR 78 HOURS

Washington Officials Said She Would Die Unless Strenuous Measures Were Taken.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—After refusing to eat for seventy-eight hours, Miss Alice Paul, Chairman of the National Woman's Party, who is serving a seven months' sentence for picketing the White House, was forcibly fed at the Asylum Hospital today. This bare announcement was given to the friends of Miss Paul by the hospital authorities, who said that the weak suffragist leader was greatly exhausted afterward.

The decision to prevent Miss Paul from starving by forcibly administering food was reached by Dr. J. A. Gannon, chief resident physician at the hospital, after consultation with four other Washington physicians. The authorities refused to allow Miss Paul's physician, Dr. Cora King Smith, to be present when she was fed. Doctor Gannon announced early in the afternoon that unless Miss Paul partook of food she would die, and indicated that she would be forcibly fed if necessary.

Miss Paul was confined to the District Prison, but upon refusing to eat was removed to the Asylum Hospital for observation. This is the second time she has undergone this ordeal, having been among the suffragists who were forcibly fed in a London prison several years ago.

Miss Helen Paul came to Washington from Moorestown, N. J., yesterday to remain as close to her sister as the jail authorities permit. All of today she was at the hospital, but she left in the evening without having seen the patient.

Mrs. Harvey Wiley, wife of the former Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, and Mrs. William Kent, wife of Tariff Commissioner Kent, called upon Superintendent Zinkham today and laid before him the demands for which Miss Paul is striking. These demands are that Miss Paul and the six other suffrage prisoners be given the right to buy food in the prison. At present they are denied that privilege, although other prisoners enjoy it; to exercise; that women are permitted to buy cakes and men are permitted to buy tobacco. The suffragists want to extend the privilege so that they may buy milk and eggs.

Miss Helen Paul, discussing her sister's condition, said:

"I told Mr. Zinkham that he would kill my sister if he forcibly fed her. She has never been able to tell me about her experience in England, it was so horrible, and I know she cannot go through with it again. How can such a brutal thing be thought of when all she is asking is decent treatment for the others imprisoned with her?

"What has she done that she should be treated like a criminal and not even as well, for they are permitted exercise and visitors and can buy food at the jail canteen. She has given her life to working for suffrage for women. I know she has bitterly opposed the Democratic Party, but I cannot believe that the President or the men he has appointed will deliberately risk her life in this way."

TWO AUTOMOBILES UPSET.

One Skids Into Bridge Rail and the Other Is Hit by Another Car.

Julius Kappelman, a manufacturer, of 4,812 Twelfth Avenue, Brooklyn, and his wife and their son were hurt when their automobile turned over on them on the Manhattan Bridge last night. William Saunders, the chauffeur, who was thrown from his seat and escaped injury, lost control of the car near the Brooklyn end of the bridge. The automobile skidded and turned over after hitting the railing on the road. Mr. and Mrs. Kappelman were attended by a physician and were taken home. Their son, Abraham, was taken to the Brooklyn Hospital with a broken ankle.

A similar accident at New York and St. Mark's Avenues, Brooklyn, injured Charles J. Tagliabue, 63 years old, head of a manufacturing company; his secretary, Miss Emma Boettcher of 452 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn, and the chauffeur, David Newman. Another car hit the rear of the Tagliabue automobile and turned it over, crushing the limousine top upon the man and woman. Miss Boettcher and Newman were taken to the Jewish Hospital. Mr. Tagliabue was attended by a physician at his home. They are expected to recover.

COLONEL'S CAR HITS A MAN.

Roosevelt Takes Victim of Accident to Hospital Which Bears His Name.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's automobile, in which the Colonel was riding, knocked down John Murphy, 30 years old, a Western Union lineman, at Thirty-eighth Street and Park Avenue yesterday. Murphy was taken in the Colonel's car to the Roosevelt Hospital, where it was found he was suffering from lacerations to the scalp and contusions to the left ribs.

Murphy, whose home is at Jamaica, was engaged in stringing telegraph wires at the time. He walked from behind one of the park inclosures on the avenue and stepped directly in front of Colonel Roosevelt's car, according to witnesses. After leaving Murphy at the hospital, the Colonel went to the West Thirtieth Street Station and reported the accident. The automobile was driven by Charles Lee, chauffeur.

MOTOR POLICE GRAFT.

Auto Owners Assert That They Paid Money to Escape Summons.

Several auto owners and chauffeurs testified yesterday before the Extraordinary Grand Jury, who are investigating the police work following the slaying of Ruth Cruger, and told of alleged extortion by motorcycle policemen. One motorist said he had paid $50 to avoid a summons, and that thereafter he was compelled to pay many additional sums of money to police cyclists, who apparently considered him a safe and easy victim, he said. Another autoist asserted that he had been held up by three motor cyclists in Central Park within a half hour and had been forced to pay the men to escape a summons to court.

These bribe-money statements were obtained, it is said, through the assistance of members of the Professional Chauffeurs' Union, and partly with the assistance of private detectives. All of the new evidence was presented by Assistant District Attorneys J. W. Osborne and A. J. Talley. It is expected that the investigation will be completed today and that the Grand Jury will report on Monday.

KARL FREUND
Collection
ON SALE TODAY,
And Tomorrow
At Clarke's Art Rooms
5 West 44th St., near 5th Ave.
SALE, conducted by Augustus W. Clarke, starts at
2:30 o'clock promptly.
AMONG the afternoon's offerings:
Antique French furniture, tapestry and needlework, wrought iron window guards, mantels, the famous Lancaster bed, lamps and many other objets d'art.
Other valuable furniture.

MISS SELIGMAN TO WED SAML. LEWISOHN

No Formal Announcement Made Owing to Recent Death of Bride-to-be's Father.

The engagement of Miss Margaret V. Seligman, daughter of Mrs. Seligman and the late Isaac N. Seligman of 36 West Fifty-fourth Street, to Samuel Lewisohn, son of Adolph Lewisohn of 881 Fifth Avenue, has been made known to the relatives and intimate friends of the families. No formal announcement has been made owing to the recent death of Miss Seligman's father, I. N. Seligman.

Miss Seligman is a niece of Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff and of Mrs. Paul M. Warburg, whose husband is the Vice Governor of the Federal Reserve Board. She is a graduate of Miss Masterson's School and also of the Institute of Musical Art, being keenly interested in musical matters.

Mr. Lewisohn was Treasurer of the Fusion Committee of 1917 and has been engaged in many political and social activities in New York. He is active in the business of copper companies with headquarters at 61 Broadway. He is Trustee of the Bureau of Municipal Research, Treasurer of the Jewish Protectory and Aid Society, also of the People's Institute and Greater New York Library War Council, and is a Chairman of the Young Men's Committee of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropic Societies. He was a former member of the Board of Parole of City Reformatories, and is a member of the Interment Committee of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor.

No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

MISS FANNIE PITCAIRN WEDS.

Daughter of Late U. S. Consul General Marries David W. Frackelton.

Miss Fannie Pitcairn, only daughter of the late Dr. Hugh Pitcairn, for many years United States Consul General at Hamburg, Germany, and Mrs. Pitcairn, was married to David Waddell Frackelton of Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Pitcairn at Pittsburgh, Penn.

The bride has lived with her mother at 423 West 120th Street, this city, since the death of Dr. Pitcairn, and is a graduate of the Teachers College.

After Dec. 1 the couple will be at home at 1,924 East Seventy-fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

PROF. ROGERS TO MARRY.

Playwright Engaged to Miss Marie Baer of Cincinnati Art Theatre.

Mrs. Morris Hall Pancoast of Philadelphia announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Marie Baer, to Robert Emmons Rogers of Boston, a Professor of English at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Miss Baer for the last three seasons has played leading parts in the productions of the Philadelphia Stage Society, and is at present appearing at the Autumn season of the Art Theatre of Cincinnati.

Mr. Rogers has written a poetic fantasy, "Behind a Watteau Picture," which is to be produced by the Greenwich Village Players in their new theatre on its opening on Nov. 15. He is a graduate of Harvard, Class of '09.

MISS PARSONS BETROTHED.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Parsons to Wed Lieut. R. Pratt.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Parsons of New York and Glen Cove, L. I., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Laura C. Parsons, to Lieutenant Richardson Pratt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Pratt of Brooklyn and Glen Cove.

Miss Parsons was introduced to society in December, 1913, by her mother, at the same time as her sister, Miss Mary Parsons. She is a sister of John P. and W. H. Parsons, Jr.

Lieutenant Pratt has two married sisters, Mrs. Frank J. Frost of Kansas City, and Mrs. Burton P. Twitchell of Nordhoff, Cal.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Barreto Weds Lieut. Wilcox.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Miss Phyllis Elizabeth Barreto, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Barreto of this place, was married this afternoon at her home to Lieutenant Montgomery Wilcox of Flushing, L. I. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Sheridan, Chaplain of the 315th Regiment, heavy artillery, now at Camp Upton, of which the bridegroom is a member. There was a reception at the Ritz-Carlton in New York after the ceremony.

Arnold-Armijo.

Miss Beatrice Louise Armijo, daughter of Mrs. Everett L. Kerns of 269 West Seventy-ninth Street, and Robert V. Arnold, son of Mrs. George A. Arnold of Cambridge, Mass., were married last evening at St. Stephen's Episcopal Church. A reception followed at the home of the bride.

Miss Dorothy Arnold was maid of honor, and John Lawton acted as best man. The ushers were Roger J. Gilmore, Sidney Boyer, Albert F. Pickerneil, John S. Insky, Walter C. Lee, and Dwight H. Ellis.

The bride is a graduate of Smith College, class of '13. Mr. Arnold was graduated from Harvard in 1908. They will reside in Yonkers.

Oakes-Stoddart.

The marriage of Miss Gertrude Cecelia Stoddart, daughter of George B. Stoddart of Oyster Bay, L. I., and William C. Oakes of Atlanta, Ga., took place on Wednesday evening at the home of the bride's father, the Rev. Charles J. Canivan, rector of St. Dunubuc's Roman Catholic Church performing the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Oakes will make their home in Atlanta, Ga.

Miss Marion Lipps Weds E. R. Drew

Miss Marion Frances Lipps, daughter of Mrs. Martin Lipps of this city, and R. Reginald Drew, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Drew of 712 St. Nicholas Avenue, were married yesterday at St. Agnes's Chapel, in West Ninety-second Street, the Rev. W. W. Bellinger officiating. Theodore Freeman was best man. The couple will reside at 1,635 University Avenue.

Geis-McLaughlin Engagement.

Mrs. George L. Shook has announced the engagement of her sister, Miss Ella W. Geis, to First Lieutenant Warner McLaughlin, Ordnance Department, U. S. R. Lieutenant McLaughlin is the son of Justice Chester B. McLaughlin of the Court of Appeals and is a graduate of Harvard and of the Columbia School of Mines. No date has been set for the wedding.

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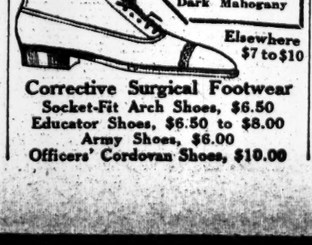
Genuine Cordovan
Long, Slender Lasts
$5.45 to $8.00
Dark Mahogany
Elsewhere $7 to $10
Corrective Surgical Footwear
Socket-Fit Arch Shoes, $6.50
Educator Shoes, $6.50 to $8.00
Army Shoes, $6.00
Officers' Cordovan Shoes, $10.00

MRS. HARKNESS LEFT $10,084,542 ESTATE

Appraisement Is Less Than Half the Estimated Value Made at the Time of Her Death.

The estate of Mrs. Mary Warden Harkness, wife of Charles W. Harkness, Standard Oil man, who died on Dec. 8 last, was appraised yesterday at $10,084,542, which is less than half the estimate of the value of the estate made at the time of her death. The valuation includes her half of the residuary estate of her husband, which was really $11,537,002, but which was taxable at only $2,900,788, because after her husband's death, which occurred May 1, 1916, she gave away securities and cash aggregating $5,968,704. Her estate was entitled to other deductions for the cost of administering and paying taxes on the estate of her husband.

The appraisal of Mrs. Harkness's estate shows that a few days after her husband's death she notified the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, pastor of St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church, that she would contribute $300,000 toward the endowment fund of the church in memory of her husband because it was interested in seeing an adequate endowment established for the church. Her will gave $300,000 additional for the same purpose, and she also left $10,000 to the clinic maintained by the church. Many other charitable gifts, making a total of more than $1,000,000 were provided in the will and made public when it was filed for probate.

The transfer tax report shows that the shares left by Mrs. Harkness to her brothers and sisters, were as follows: Henry Warden, brother, $300,000 in trust; Edith W. Corning, sister, $10,000 in jewelry and two-thirteenths of the residuary estate, the share being $1,204,915; Clarence A. Warden, brother, $20,832 in jewelry and one-thirteenth of the residue, $223,829; William G. Warden, brother, $20,832 in jewelry, $5,750 in prints, one-thirteenth of the residue outright and one-thirteenth in trust; Barbara W. Strawbridge, sister, furs, $1,425, and two-thirteenths of the residue; Sarah B. McLean, sister, one-thirteenth; Elisabeth B. Ketterlinus, sister, one-thirteenth in trust; Herbert W. and Nelson B. Warden, brothers, one-thirteenth outright. She also left a share in the residue to three nieces and a nephew.

Mrs. Harkness had real estate worth $570,000, of which $535,000 was the value of her residence at 2 East Fifty-fourth Street. Her country place at Madison, N. J., was not taxed in this State. The value of the contents of her residence, including her jewelry, was $108,726, and her securities were appraised at $6,304,279.

WHITRIDGE LEFT $1,100,310.

Estate of Railroad President Goes to His Widow.

The estate of Frederick W. Whitridge, lawyer and President of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, when he died on Dec. 30 last, was appraised yesterday at $1,583,876 gross and $1,100,310 net, all of which went to his wife. The bulk of his estate consisted of securities worth $1,230,157, the largest item of which was $510,000 Third Avenue Railroad adjustment bonds, appraised at $284,250. He held thousands of shares of stock in industrial, mining, oil, and transportation companies appraised as of no value. Although he was an officer of the Union Sulphur Company the report shows that he held no stock.

Mr. Whitridge owned seven parcels of real estate in East Eleventh, East Ninth, and Perry Streets, but the equity in the property was only $36,341. He held insurance aggregating $260,561. He owed $340,398 to the Central Trust Company and $70,720 to Livingston & Co. for loans.

Aviator Eastman Dies of Injuries.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—William Eastman, Jr., of Evanston, Ill., an instructor in the Government School of Aeronautics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, died today from injuries received last Friday when he was struck by the propellor of an airplane engine which he was explaining to a class.

Eastman was a student at the institute, and when he enlisted in the Signal Corps was appointed an instructor.

Geoffrey B. Lehy.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—Geoffrey B. Lehy, a coffee importer, and recently appointed a member of the committee to fix the price of coal in Boston, died at his home in the Dorchester district last night. Mr. Lehy, formerly a member of the City Council, was first President of the Boston City Club, and had been actively identified with many business interests. He was 62 years of age.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN H. BYRNES, a retired Police Sergeant, died yesterday at his home, 318 Lewis Avenue, Brooklyn, in his sixty-fourth year. He was appointed a patrolman in 1878 and was made a Sergeant in 1896, retiring five years ago.

HENRY KORDES, retired contractor and builder, died in his eightieth year, on Tuesday, at Hollis, L. I.

WILLIAM DOYLE, for many years in the hotel business at Glen Cove, L. I., died at the Flushing Hospital on Wednesday, aged 56 years.

THOMAS JOSEPH FRANCIS HAYDEN, a student for the priesthood at the Cathedral College of the Immaculate Conception, died on Wednesday after an operation for appendicitis. He lived at 95 Nelson Street, South Brooklyn.

Mrs. ISABEL W. GAMBLE, widow of William Gamble, a marble merchant, died at her home, 62 Hooper Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday from pneumonia. She was born in Scotland seventy-one years ago and had lived in Brooklyn for half a century.

Mrs. SARAH G. STOOPACK, wife of Nathan Stoopack, a dry goods merchant, died on Wednesday at her home, 282 Eleventh Street, Brooklyn, aged 39 years.

Miss ELIZA C. WARING, for many years active in missionary work of the Church of St. Ann, died in the Church Charity Foundation Home for the Aged, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. She was the sister-in-law of Bishop Scherewski of Tokio, Japan, translator of the Bible into the Chinese language.

WILLIAM WEBSTER, a civil war veteran and for many years an engineer of the New York and Brooklyn Ferry Company, died at his home, 590 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 74 years.

GEORGE A. GROVER, 52 years old, who was re-elected on Tuesday for his sixth consecutive term as a member of the City Council of East Orange, N. J., died at his home there yesterday. He had been a real estate and insurance agent in East Orange for many years. Mr. Grover was formerly State Supervisor of Bills for New Jersey. He was a member of the East Orange Lodge of Elks and the Hollywood Republican Club.

FREDERICK SHIELDS, a veteran of the Crimean War, is dead at his home in Osceola, Penn. He served for four years in the Queen's Own Light Dragoons, and took part in the Crimean campaign under General Lord George Paget.

Mrs. J. J. LOWTHIAN, widow of J. J. Lowthian, who was connected with the General Electric Company, died suddenly on Tuesday at her home in White Plains, N. Y.

WILLIAM P. B. REDMAN, formerly a merchant of this city, died yesterday at his home in Coytesville, N. J., in his seventy-second year.

Dr. JOSEPH FREDERICK PELL HODSON, retired dentist, died yesterday at a sanitarium, aged 73 years.

Captain GEORGE W. ELY, aged 72, former traveling passenger agent of the Southern Pacific Railroad, died in Montgomery, Ala., yesterday.

HOWARD EARLE BROWN, 38 years old, a lawyer of 2 Rector Street, died yesterday at his home, 200 Park Hill Avenue, Yonkers.

HENRY HOENIGSBERGER, President of the Western Sausage and Provision Company, died last night at Flower Hospital, in his fifty-second year. Mr. Hoenigsberger was a native of Germany and was graduated from the University of Heidelberg. He lived at 316 West Seventy-ninth Street.

RICHARD REIDY, credit manager of the Arnold Constable Company, and with that firm for more than forty years, died yesterday at his home, 884 West End Avenue, in his sixty-eighth year. Mr. Reidy came to this country from Ireland as a boy and was first employed in the old Grand Street store of the Arnold Constable Company.

ABBOTT LAWRENCE SEELIGMAN, sales manager for Henry Gernsheym & Brother, manufacturers of knitted goods at 344 Broadway, died suddenly last night at his home, 155 West Seventy-ninth Street, in his sixty-sixth year.

CORRECT STATIONERY
Finest Die and Plate Stamping
The Complete Book Store
E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave.

MARION P. CLIFTON DEAD.

Oldest Guest of the Actors' Fund Home Was in Her 85th Year.

Miss Marion P. Clifton, the oldest guest of the Actors' Fund Home on Staten Island, and an actress who had a long career in this country, died at the home yesterday in her eighty-fifth year. Miss Clifton was born at Ringwood, Hampshire, England, July 8, 1833, and commenced her career at the Old Pavilion Theatre, London, in 1854.

In 1904 Miss Clifton came to this country and joined a Summer stock company then playing "Uncle Tom's Cabin" at the Tremont Theatre in Boston. The following season she was leading woman at the Vine Street Theatre in Cincinnati, Ohio. Then she played two seasons in Denver, one season at Buffalo, two in Rochester, N. Y., and six consecutive seasons with Maggie Mitchell and Kate Claxton. Her last appearances were "The Two Orphans" and "Search Lights of a Great City."

Eugene B. Woolworth.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Eugene B. Woolworth, President of the Utica, Clinton & Binghamton Railroad, died today at his home in Clinton after one day's illness with pneumonia. He was 72 years old. He was the father of Mrs. Gilbert S. Blakely of 2,207 University Avenue, New York.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

ARNOLD—ARMIJO.—Nov. 8, in St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, by the Rev. Dr. De Lancy Townsend, Beatrice Louise Armijo, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Everett L. Kerns, to Mr. Robert V. Arnold.

CUTLER—MANLEY.—At St. George's Church, Maplewood, N. J., Nov. 7, 1917, by the Rev. Elmer M. Lywen, Ruth Pearre, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Norris Manley, to Ralph Hinchman Cutler, Assistant Paymaster of the United States Navy.

FRACKELTON—PITCAIRN.—On Thursday, Nov. 8, 1917, at Cairncrest, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Pitcairn, Pittsburgh, Penn., Fannie, daughter of the late Dr. Hugh Pitcairn, U. S. Consul General at Hamburg, Germany, and Mrs. Pitcairn, to David Waddell Frackelton of Cleveland, Ohio.

KREPPS—CLARK.—On Nov. 3, St. Thomas Episcopal Church, Mamaroneck, N. Y., by the Rev. Caswell, Miss Lily Prudence Clark, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mervin M. Krepps of White Plains, N. Y.

GRANDIN—HOW.—Nov. 8, Josephine W. How to Egbert H. Grandin.

Jersey City.

LOUGHRAN—KILDUFF.—Nov. 7, Mae F. Kilduff to Hugh C. Loughran.

Died.

BELLAH.—Suddenly, at Newark, N. J., Nov. 7, 1917, Joseph, beloved husband of Annie D. Bellah. Funeral services at his home, 225 8th Av., Friday evening, Nov. 9, at 8 o'clock. Wilmington, Del., and Lockport, N. Y., papers please copy. Interment New Rochelle, N. Y.

BEVIN.—At his home, 412 West End Av., N. Y., suddenly of pneumonia, William Dayton Bevin, beloved husband of Addie La Count. Funeral services and burial Saturday, Nov. 10, 1917, at Syracuse, N. Y. Private.

BOUVIER.—At her residence, 28 West 97th St., Thursday, Nov. 8, 1917, Elizabeth S. Bouvier. Interment St. Louis, Mo.

CLARK.—On Nov. 8, at St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, N. J., Clara Macoy, 72 years of age, daughter of the late Robert Macoy. Funeral private.

CLAPP.—Mary P. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's,) Monday, 11 o'clock.

CROKE.—On Nov. 8, 1917, Edward, dearly beloved husband of Elizabeth Hart. Funeral from his late residence, 40 Clarkson St., Monday, Nov. 12, at 9:30 A. M. Solemn requiem mass at St. Anthony's Church, Sullivan St. Interment Calvary. Please omit flowers.

DAVIS.—On Wednesday, Nov. 7, Joseph H., beloved son of Susan and the late H. A. Davis and dear brother of Sydie, Ida, Julia, Louis, Rene, and John. Funeral from 366 Fulton Parlors, 228 Lenox Av., between 121st and 122d Sts., Friday, Nov. 9, at 1 P. M.

DEGEN.—On Thursday, Nov. 8, Fanny, widow of Moses Degen. Funeral Friday, Nov. 9, at 1 P. M., from 247 Audubon Av., New York City. Cemetery Mt. Zion, Maspeth, L. I. Henry Clay Lodge I. O. O. F.

DORZOLLO.—On Nov. 7, Julius, aged 65 years. Funeral from his late residence, 109 West 225th St., Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

DOUGLAS.—Thursday, Elizabeth Douglas, wife of Ernest A. Brooks. Notice of funeral later.

FOWLE.—Jeannette. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's,) Saturday, 2 o'clock.

GOGGIN.—On Nov. 6, Mary A., beloved wife of Joseph R. and mother of James H. and Mary E. Gogrin, and aunt of Rev. John F. Meehan. Funeral from her late residence, 1,529 Commonwealth Av., Bronx, on Saturday at 9:30 A. M. Solemn high mass of requiem at St. Anthony's Church, Commonwealth Av., at 10 A. M. Interment St. Raymond's. Please omit flowers.

HAMMERSTEIN.—On Nov. 7, George, son of Solomon and Tina Hammerstein. Funeral Friday, 10 A. M., from his late residence, 242 East 71st St.

HOENIGSBERGER.—Entered into rest, on Thursday evening, Nov. 8, 1917, after a brief illness, Henry Hoenigsberger, age 51, late residence, 316 West 79th St., New York, beloved husband of Rosita Freund and father of Consuelo L. Hoenigsberger. Funeral notice later. Chicago and Milwaukee papers please copy.

HODSON.—Suddenly, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 7, Dr. J. F. P. Hodson of 50 West 45th St., in his 74th year. Services Saturday morning at 11 o'clock at the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, 48th St. and 5th Av.

HODSON.—Joseph F. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's.) Lying in state.

KEELER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 7, 1917, Mabel A. Keeler, wife of the late Charles E. Keeler. Funeral services Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. Charles T. Hotchkiss, 1,416 Beverly Road, Brooklyn, N. Y. Interment private. Detroit papers please copy.

KINSTLER.—Selena, beloved mother of Adolph, William, Isidor, and Ike, suddenly. Funeral will take place from Meyer's Undertaking Parlors, 228 Lenox Av., Friday, Nov. 9, at 2 P. M.

LORTON.—On Thursday, Nov. 8, 1917, Mary Walton Lorton, late of Chappaqua. Notice of funeral later.

MacKAYE.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Nov. 7, 1917, Mary Proseus MacKaye, widow of David Morrison MacKaye. Funeral services at 615 Palisade Av., Yonkers, Friday, at 2 P. M. Interment private. Please omit flowers. Rochester and Albany papers please copy.

O'BRIEN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 7, Geraldine H., widow of the late Joseph O'Brien, at 942 St. Mark's Av. Funeral Saturday, Nov. 10, from St. Gregory's Church, St. John's

'LIFER' FLED PRISON TO PROVE INNOCENCE

Convict Gives Himself Up Here After Coast-to-Coast Search for Witness.

CALLED "MAN OF MYSTERY"

Present When Woman Was Killed at Washington, D. C., but Denies He Fired the Shot.

An escaped convict's futile coast-to-coast search for the man whose testimony he hoped would clear his name from the charge of murder ended here last night when James MacDonald, known also as George Gillette, walked into Police Headquarters and surrendered himself. MacDonald told the police that he had left the Federal Prison at Lorton, Va., several months ago, and had spent $500 travelling from San Francisco to New York in his vain quest. He was out of funds and discouraged, he declared, and wanted to give himself up before he was caught.

MacDonald is a nattily dressed, clean-looking man and but for the haggard lines of worry on his face—he said he had lost forty pounds due to anxiety since his escape—he would never be taken for anything but a well-to-do business man without a care in the world. The story he told involved a cabaret party in Washington in 1910, the fatal shooting of one of the party, a woman, his own arrest and conviction for the murder, and his subsequent efforts to find one of the witnesseses, who, he asserted, could exonerate him.

It seems that nearly eight years ago, MacDonald, who is an expert accountant, found himself one evening in the Capital. It was proposed that he join a party of several men and women who were "going to make a night of it," and the young man accepted. While at one of the cafés, according to his story, after everybody had been drinking pretty freely, an argument arose between two of the men. The next thing MacDonald remembers is hearing the crack of a pistol and seeing one of the women fall across the table shot through the body. The shooting sobered MacDonald and he stayed with the dying woman while the others fled.

MacDonald was arrested by the police and charged with the shooting. It became a murder charge when the woman died in the hospital. While in jail awaiting trial, MacDonald maintained such a complete silence that he gained the name of the "Man of Mystery." However, his identity was discovered when he was recognized in court by an old friend of his family, and his brother, who is in the jewelry business in New York, and his wife, also here, were notified.

At some time before a verdict was reached, says MacDonald, a man who was present at the shooting visited him in jail and told him that preparations were under way to free him. This man told the prisoner that the man who actually fired the shot would reveal himself. But that was the last MacDonald heard of the witness, and the jury, after deliberating fifty-eight hours, found him guilty. He was sentenced to Atlanta for life.

In prison MacDonald's ability as an accountant came in good stead, and he did a great deal of work for the Warden. He became an expert in the Bertillon system, and was one of the most trusted convicts in the place. However, he never forgot the man who, he believed, could, if he would, free him, and every dollar he made he saved against the time when he should have the opportunity to seek the real criminal.

Once his wife and little daughter, who are still living in New York, came to visit him. MacDonald begged his wife to tell their child the true story, but she refused, saying she would break her heart to have to tell the little girl her father was a convict. Hence the child was informed that her father was "studying medicine" in Atlanta.

"I don't know what I would have done had they left me in Atlanta," MacDonald told the police here. "I had a good room, was well cared for, had made many friends, and, in fact, except for my freedom and the cloud over my name, I was almost contented.

"However, a year or so ago they opened a new Federal prison at Lorton, and I was invited by the man who was going there as Warden to come and take charge of the Bertillon system. I accepted his invitation. But when I arrived at Lorton, I found the new Warden did not live up to his promises. I was closely confined, and many of the privileges I had enjoyed at Atlanta were taken away. The thoughts of the injustice done me came on me with doubled force, and when I got a letter from a friend, saying the man I was looking for was in San Francisco, I decided to beat it.

"It was a fairly simple matter to walk out. I had saved nearly $500, which I took with me. I went at once to San Francisco, but found the man I sought had gone to Los Angeles. I went to Los Angeles, but missed him there, and then followed him from place to place across the continent. It always seemed that I would reach a city in time to find he had just left.

"Finally, my money was nearly exhausted and I had to do something. But before I could decide what to do, I discovered a hot trail for my man leading to New York. Here I came. I did not let my wife know I was here, nor any of my other relatives. It will be time enough to see them when I am out of jail and my name cleared. I hurried to this city and went to the hotel where the man I wanted was supposed to be living. To my dismay, however, I found that it was the wrong man. I discovered a man by the same name as the one I wanted, but he was not the man."

Lieutenant Leeson examined the files of the "wanted" and found that a general alarm had been sent out from Washington for MacDonald. A comparison of MacDonald with the picture of him in the alarm showed undoubtedly that it was the same man. The police in Washington were notified, and a telegram from Chief Pullman in reply said that officers were on their way to take the escaped convict back.

ATTACKS DU PONT SUIT.

P. S. du Pont Asks Dismissal of Action on Stock Ownership.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 8.—Daniel O. Hastings, Special Master in the du Pont stock suit, pending in the United States District Court, involving the ownership of powder stock formerly owned by Coleman du Pont, having filed his report of the stockholders' vote on the proposition for the company to acquire the stock, Pierre S. du Pont, the principal defendant in the suit of Philip F. du Pont, who brought the issue, today petitioned the court for an order to dismiss the bill in equity. This, if granted, would dispose of the entire litigation in favor of the defendants. The petition goes to Judge J. Whitaker Thompson of Philadelphia, who heard the suit.

Mr. du Pont contends that the finding of the court, to the effect that stockholders should decide for themselves whether they wanted to purchase for the company the stock involved in the suit, has been carried out, and that, as the report of the Master, Mr. Hastings, shows that an overwhelming majority of the stock was voted in opposition to the purchase, the obligation imposed in the finding has been fulfilled.

$2,000,000 Cargo of Jute Arrives.

A freight steamship arriving yesterday at an Atlantic port brought in what is said to be the most valuable shipment of jute ever received in this country. The consignment totaled 30,000 bales, valued at about $2,000,000. The freighter also brought 2,000 tons of manganese ore, destined for munition factories.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‹) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Walter Ewing Hope of New York City was admitted to practice.

41—H. Gould, plain., v. K. Gould. Submitted.

19—W. A. Hartranft, plain., v. A. R. Mullowney, Judge of the Police Court of the District of Columbia. Reargument concluded for plaintiff.

26—C. A. Korbly, receiver, &c., applt., v. Springfield Inst. for Savings et al., and 27—Springfield Inst. for Savings et al., applts., v. C. A. Korbly, receiver, &c. Argued.

34—The U. S. for the use of T. H. Kessler & Co., plain., v. Title Guaranty and Surety Co. Argued.

35—E. O. Ellison, plain., v. City of Lamoure et al., and 36—D. Lloyd, plain., v. City of Lamoure et al. Argument commenced for plaintiffs.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Nov. 9: Nos. 35, (and 36,) 30, 38, 39, (and 40,) 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, and 47.

Southern District.

COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Before Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, Post Office Building.

Beard‹Tug Flannery.
Hamburg-Am‹US.
P & R Ry‹Sherman.
Re Gannon.
Atl Fruit Co‹Cargo of Sugar.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Court opens in Room 337, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Re Independent Mach & Tool Co.
Pidcock‹L V RR.
Williams‹Univ Film M
Hammerschlag Mfg Co ‹Import & T Nat B.
Erskine‹L I RR. (2.)
Jasondi‹Naw Aug C.
Rose‹Netherlands-Am S N Co.
Pick‹D, L & W RR.
Giernamyer‹Marden, Orth & H Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—In Room 235, Post Office Building, at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Graanhandel‹Baxter.
Glasel‹Goetz.
Turner‹Cosden.
Same‹Liquid Gas Co.
US.‹19 Bales Rugs.
US.‹Beloochistan Reo Co., (2.)
Reid‹Morse.
Sergeant‹Royal Pro.
Fontano‹Russian Am Line.
Guaranty T Co‹McCabe.
Fine‹Atl C L RR, (2.)
Gaisel‹Bedford.
Lawrence‹Beth Steel.
Am Institute‹Kasman
Fredericks‹I M M Co.
Am Tob Co‹S S Rosalia.

DISTRICT COURT—Howe, J.—Court opens in Room 323, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A.M.—Jury Calendar.

Monk‹Lehigh V RR.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT.—Chatfield, J.—Court opens at 2 P. M. in Room 323, P. O. Building, Brooklyn. Bankruptcy discharges.

Gabriel Heatter, Bro.
David M. Hermalin, Louis Reich, Franck C. Standen, Rose Kraus, Joseph L. Schwartz, Gerard J. Duringhoff, Peter Guthy, Josephine Borgert, Charles S. Mulligan, Frank W. Redfield, Rosi Cohn, Charles S. Ackley.

Compositions:
Louis Goldner, Morris Goldschmidt.

Motions:
Gussie Rankin, Robert T. McMurray &

Hano‹Hano Weinkrantz Co.
Gans‹Schlanger.
Perley‹Shubert.
Bregman‹Blumenstein.
Quaid‹Ratowsky.
Victoria Bldg & Con Co‹O'Connor.
Zobel‹O'Connor.

PART IV.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Not in session.

PART VI.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part 10 A. M.

Funk & Wagnalls Co‹Fishman.
Bauerdorf‹North Am Wall Paper.
Greenhall‹Davis.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Inquest—Weissbach‹Fitzgerald.

Williams‹Medlin.
Shepherd‹NY Rys.
Rainsberry‹Lauppe.
Gormley‹Greeley Sq Amuse Co.
McKay‹Int R T.
Murphy‹Walls.
Fruehrmann‹Whitridge.
Prager‹Garfinkel.
Di Rocco‹Canepa.
Glass‹C I & Bklyn. RR, (2.)
Gerety‹Harlem Market Warehouse Co.
Goll‹Elder.
Keenan‹Balordi.
Angel‹Trowbridge.
Heckscher‹Bayliss.
Manfredi‹Cava.
Stepheny‹Am Thermos Bottle Co.
Asch‹same.
Visono‹Union Ry.
Shulman‹S. Asch Co, Inc.
Manatik‹Gen Optical Co, Inc.
Bruno‹Diamond.
Shapiro‹same.
Koehler‹Bernaggozzi.
Kiernan‹Belt Line Ry Corp.
Kamnin‹Goldberg.
Haperoft‹8th Av Coach Co.
Sankowitz‹Childs Co.
Russ‹Horowitz.
Harris‹Wolthalter (2.)
Leibowitz‹Claflin Crp.
Schulsinger‹Abels.
Kahn‹Abeles.
Hofman‹H S Realty.
Hanson‹Hanson.
Jashnoff‹Radin.
Isystrom‹Villard.
Rolph‹Mack.
Silberlauer‹Wisconsin Cond Milk Co.
Gattesman‹5th Av Coach Co.
Sohn‹Wise.
Spitzer‹Childs Co.
Ames‹Krieger.
Dundee‹Union Ry.
Jodnick‹Int R T.
Meshenberg‹Im Auto

Bennesch‹Bennesch.
Baron‹Baron.
Mann‹Mann.
Baum‹Stockwell.
Gibbel‹Susskind.
Frank‹Donnelly.
Von Bernuth‹Von Bernuth.
Case on.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART VII.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART III.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Regut Rty Co‹Rosenzweig.
Brody‹Loohan.
Rosenblatt‹Taylor.
Gerstman‹Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theo Sem.
Kaplan‹S & C Clothing Co.
Schultz‹Golden.
Conness‹McDonald.
Richmond Borough Nat Bank‹Kindler & Collins.
Sherman Nat Bank‹Strauss.
Pearsall‹Shore Bathing Suit Co.
Leserman‹Schmeid.
Jakob‹Werba.
Weiss‹Mark Aron, Inc.
Gens & Co‹Tomberg.
Schlein‹Walworth Bros.
Horowitz‹Jawits.
Solomon‹Austern.
Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Cannon‹Fitzpatrick, (2.)—Francis W. Pollack, Matter of Busch—Wilbur Larremore.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Herman Epstein‹33 Cooper Square Realty Corp.—Henry Brady. Mathilde S. Sterns‹Annie Epstein—Eugene A. Donohue.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar.

Re 173d St Rty Co, Inc.
Re Bronx Boulevard.
Hartmann‹Beerli.
Wiebke‹same.
Von Duffe‹Sternschuss.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J.

Carlucci‹Central Brew Co.

PART II.—Tierney, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—.....J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Hendrick, J.

Riggs‹3d Av RR.
Schilling‹same.
Bottari‹Sabella.
Greenfield‹So Blvd.
Eller‹Union Ry.
Bilsky‹Board of Education.
Einhorn‹Simmons.
Butler‹Inter R T Co.
Sina‹West Elec RR.

Highest number reached in regular order 1123.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S. No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

Cohen‹Kronenfeld.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Tierney, J.—Nesmith‹Kanarek—Joseph I. Berry. Stein‹Bergen—Edgar Hirschberg.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION — Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Stapleton, Rich, Blackmar, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar at 10 A. M.

Panzer‹C I & B RR.
Jirdinston‹Forest Box Co.
Schall‹Schwartz.
Heinze‹Fullerton.
Martyn‹NY Dock.
Moffart‹Jarvis.
Hunt‹Wood.
Berke‹Midland RR.
People, &c‹Griffone.
Shields‹B H RR.
Osborne‹Village of Tarrytown.
Hoergen‹Riegelman.
Smith‹Smith.
Duckett‹Harrison.
Lewis‹B H RR.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelby, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Diaz‹LehVal RR. et al
Cotter‹I S Busbrey & Sons.
Pines‹Fee Realty Co.
Collins‹B H RR.
Berkowitz‹Sperling et al.
Re Rutland Road (W'orthing Imp Co.)
Kuntzaer‹Kunitzer.
McCord‹Levy.
Osachis‹Sincevitch.
Ehrlich‹de Hierapolis.
Cohn‹Cohen.
Howell‹Cole.
Carrella‹Orsini.
Nesci‹Nesci.
Roberts‹Farrell.
Hill‹Meyer.
Palmieri‹Palmieri.
Hannafin‹R F Stevens Milk Co.

PART I.—Benedict, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part III.—Scudder, J.—At 10 A. M.

Albers‹Albers.
Connor‹Connor.
Weathered‹Weathered
Kathowsky‹Moskowitz
R & G Light Fixture Co‹Katz.
Potashnick‹Potashnick.
Grinberg‹Commonwealth Improv Co.
Garfinkel‹Garfinkel.
Favorito‹Merlina.
Smith‹CNY.
Bevew‹same.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 324.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kapper, J.; Part II., Callaghan, J.; Part III., Kelly, J.; Part IV., Taylor, J.; Part V., Carretson, J.

Coyle‹Kennedy.
Ryerson‹B H RR.
Helfreich‹B H RR.
Galski‹Creighton.
Lillanfield‹B H RR.
Blaut‹Olmstead et al.
Schuetz‹Evers.
Eckelman‹Weiner.
Farwell‹Realty Holding.
Travers‹CNY.
Carraturo‹CNY.
Fallacara‹C I & B RR.
Bert'n‹Interb R T.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day upon this call:

Scott‹D, L & W RR.
Phibbs‹Kury.
Kwasniewski‹Kelly.
Kollman‹B H RR.
Payne‹Law Reporting Co.
Schaffer‹Wood & ano.
Dantziger‹Betz.
Noonan‹NY Cons RR.
Gallagher‹Adikes.
Lemon‹C I & B RR.
Rabinowitz‹Yerret.
Hindley & Pendleton Co‹Newman & Carey Sub Const Co.
Regan‹Atl Steved Co.
Elflein & Sons‹Conomos.
Faessler‹Ward Baking Co.
Mann & ano‹Rechnitz et al.
Bernstein‹Wells Fargo Co.
O'Leary‹B H RR.
Meade‹Mohun.
Miller‹B H RR.
Kohler‹N Y Rys.
Withnell‹US Motor Cab Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2,824.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—Part V., Smith, J.

Dime Savings Bank‹Hoytries Const Co.
Naughton‹Kirby.
Eyl‹Jacobs.
Doyle‹Saggiome.
Hopkins Sec Co‹190th St Holding Co.
N Y Title & Mtge Co‹Stuyvesant Bldg Co.
Cook‹Kapper.
Torre‹Goldner.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Van Siclen, J.—In Part I at 10 A. M. Naturalizations. No day calendar. Highest number reached on the general calendar is 2015.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Bepler‹B H RR.
Rutkn‹B, Q Co & Sub Ry.
Ishrat‹B H RR, (2.)

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Platt, J.—Day calendar. Hearing of motions—Naturalization of aliens.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.

Wills for probate:
Cornella, E Carrville.
John S Latimer.
John de Yongh.
John S Kain.
Phoebe Anna Murray.
Louise G Bell.
Stanley Littel.

Petition to revoke probate:
Thomas J Morrow, Executors' acctg.:
John K Clapp.
Henry Iden, Sr.
Henry Iden, Jr.
Sarah L Morgan.
Mabel E Taylor.
Elizabeth Tripp, in re estate:
Thomas L Denton.

Discovery:
Thomas L Denton.

Administ'tor's acctg:
Horton A Crisp.
Roy S Bates.
Bridget Loftus.

Petition for administration:
James Morgan.
Kate Reilly.

For objections:
Gerd Martens.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M. Nos. 210, 224, 235, 241, 244, 245, and 246.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM CAHILL, Bankrupt.—No. 25,097.

To the Creditors of the Above Named Bankrupt:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 5th day of October, 1917, the said William Cahill was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and a first meeting of creditors was held October 25th, 1917, and the said bankrupt having since filed amended schedules, YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that a second first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 22d day of November, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend. The claims, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy 23,634.—In the matter of SPOKESER.

NOTICE is given that Albert J. Stocker, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, December 10th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,236.

Notice is given that GEORGE WALLACE MIDDLETON, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, December 10th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,972.

Notice is given that SAMUEL WEINGRAD, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, December 10th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,460.

Notice is given that MURRAY R. KING, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, December 10th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy 23,688.—ISIDOR GINSBERG.

NOTICE is given that Isidor Ginsberg, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, December 10th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy 23,047.—MITCHELL BERNSTEIN.

NOTICE is given that Mitchell Bernstein, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, December 10th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25,005.

Notice is given that ALBERT SONBERG, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on December 10, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, November 8, 1917.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,829.

Notice is given that HARRY A. BRIDGEMANN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on December 10, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BELLER SHOE CO., INC., Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above named bankrupt:

Please take notice that the bankrupt herein has filed with me an offer of composition of 20 per cent. cash, plus all claims entitled to priority and all administration expenses, together with its petition praying that a meeting of creditors be called to act upon the same.

Please take further notice that a special meeting of creditors to consider, act, and pass upon the said offer, to examine the bankrupt thereon, prove claims, and to transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting, will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on November 20, 1917, at 11 A. M.

New York, November 8, 1917.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
31 Nassau Street, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ABIGAIL H. BISHOP, Bankrupt.—No. 17,871.

Please take notice that the above proceeding has been reopened upon the petition of the bankrupt herein, and has been referred to me.

Please take further notice that a special meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on November 20, 1917, at 11:30 A. M., at which meeting the creditors may attend, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

New York, November 8, 1917.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,022.—In Bankruptcy.—HAAS BROS., LADIES' TAILORING CO., Bankrupt.

Haas Bros. Ladies' Tailoring Co. was duly adjudicated bankrupt on September 27, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on November 20, 1917, at 12 noon. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25253.—In Bankruptcy.—EMIL WAGNER, Bankrupt.

Emil Wagner was duly adjudicated bankrupt on November 7, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on November 21, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24418.

Notice is given that ABE L. UTITZ, individually and as a copartner of the firm of Abe L. Utitz & Company, &c., bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on December 10, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25,227.—In Bankruptcy.—RUDOLPH F. VOGT, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Rudolph F. Vogt are hereby given notice that on November 5th, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that a meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, November 22nd, 1917, at 11:15 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRY SCHLESINGER DRESS CO., INC., Bankrupt.—No. 23,568.

To the Creditors of the Above Named Bankrupt:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 1st day of September, 1916, the said Harry Schlesinger Dress Co., Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt; a first meeting of creditors was held November 9th, 1916, and a trustee elected therein; said trustee having departed this life, a second first meeting of creditors was held August 16th, 1917, and another trustee elected therein. Said trustee having failed to qualify, YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that a third first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 22d day of November, 1917, at 10:45 o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ARPAD WELLISH and CELIA WELLISH, individually and as copartners trading as A. Wellish & Co., Bankrupts.—Chas. Snongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, Nov. 9, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 115 West 27th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Ladies' dresses, waists, fur coats, furs, skins, silks, piece goods, trimmings, machinery, power tables, show rooms, fixtures, safe, &c.

HENRY H. FRYLING,
Ancillary Receiver.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Ancillary Receiver, 220 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT

SIX WOMEN KILLED AS 4 FLOORS FALL

Beans for Soldiers Stored in Top Story Cause Brooklyn Structure to Collapse.

OLD BUILDING OVERLOADED

Manager of Concern That Used Upper Floors Held by Coroner Under $5,000 Bail.

Six women were crushed to death yesterday with the collapse of the top floor supports in the four-story brick building at 17 and 19 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn. The beams of the old-fashioned structure were insufficient to support the 60,000 pounds of sacked beans which were stored there, Assistant District Attorney Wilson and Coroner Wagner, who investigated the accident, believe. A sensational report that the building had been dynamited by German spies to destroy the food contained in it, was denied by both the Assistant District Attorney and the Coroner.

Frederick Babcock of 289 Johnson Avenue, Hempstead, L. I., manager of the Duculda Mercantile Company, which rented the fourth floor and employed five of the six victims, was held under $5,000 bail for alleged criminal negligence in loading the floor beyond the limits set by the factory department. The six women who were killed were:

JOHANN, Mrs. JOSEPHINE, 30 years old, 132 Wyckoff Avenue, Brooklyn; sister-in-law of the building's owner, and cashier for the Johann Steamship Supply Company, which occupied the street floor.

KENNEDY, Mrs. HELEN, 35 years old, 81 Congress St., Brooklyn.

JENSON, Miss NELLIE, 23 years old, 656 Baltic St., Brooklyn.

ROLAN, Mrs. LIZZIE, 40 years old, 303 Van Brunt St., Brooklyn.

RANA, CORA and LOLA, sisters, 166 Bridge Street, Brooklyn.

All the women except Mrs. Johann were employed by the Duculda Mercantile Company, and fell through three floors when the planks of the fourth floor gave way under their feet. Mrs. Johann was at work on the first floor, and was crushed under the bean sacks and planks. Mrs. Rolan, one of the five dead bean pickers, had gone to work for the first time yesterday morning, after promising her four children at home that she would bring them back a real supper. Mrs. Rolan's husband has been out of work, and it was her first attempt at earning money.

The roof collapsed a few minutes after 9 o'clock. Patrolman Edward C. Cunningham of the Amity Street Station had just walked by the building, when he heard a muffled crash, followed by a sound like an explosion. When he turned the walls of the building were standing, but the windows and the doors had burst open. Protruding through the doorway from under bean bags, planks, and plaster Cunningham saw a woman's hand and arm. Unable to draw the hidden body out, or even to see if there was life in it, Cunningham telephoned for all the reserves of the precinct, and also the Fire Department. The police and firemen spent the next six hours finding and removing the six bodies.

John C. McNulty and four other men who were shifting beef on the first floor for the Johann Steamship Supply Company when the top floor gave way saved their lives by leaping through the door to the street when the noise of the breaking beams was first heard.

Mr. Babcock, manager of the Duculda Company, probably owes his life to being late, for he would have been at work with the women on the top floor had he been on time. He told Assistant District Attorney Wilson that the Building Department Inspectors had ordered him several months ago not to put more than seventy-five pounds to the square foot on the top floor. Mr. Wilson said that night that he believed responsibility rested with Babcock and the officials of the Duculda Mercantile Company, and not with the owners of the building.

Investigation showed that some of the woodwork in the basement had been charred, but the Coroner and the Assistant District Attorney believe the fire was caused by the explosion of an ammonia tank in the refrigerating plant on the first floor.

WAR JOB FOR CHALMERS.

Represents Motor Manufacturers on Defense Board.

The announcement was made yesterday at the offices of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, 7 East Forty-second Street, that Hugh Chalmers, one of the Vice Presidents of the organization, had been appointed as the member representing the motor manufacturers on the committee to co-operate with the War Industries Board of the Council of National Defense in regulating the use of the automobile factories. Mr. Chalmers is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chalmers Motor Company.

The other two members of the committee, appointed earlier in the week, are A. W. Copland, representing the Motor Accessories Organization, and John R. Lee of the Henry Ford motor factory. Mr. Copland was Chairman of the Production Schedule Committee in the work of designing and building the new army truck recently delivered to the Government.

The committee will formulate a plan apportioning the amount of work which the factories will be allowed to do for private use, subject to the needs of the Government.

Auctions.

SALE TO-DAY 2 P.M.
Also To-morrow at the Galleries of
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Cor. 25th Street AUCTION ROOMS
CHOICE
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Consisting in part of Modern & Antique Furniture in suites and odd pieces, Persian Carpets and Rugs, Floor Tables, Electroliers, Mirrors, Sheffield Plated Ware, Chinese Porcelains & Curios, Cut Glass & various other objects.
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A Quantity of Furs,
Consisting of Coats, Muffs, Scarfs, Carriage Robes, &c.,
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Continuation Sale, starting with Lot 1670.
REAL ANTIQUES
FINE MODERN JEWELRY
One of the Chances of a Lifetime. E. F. EBLE, Antique Collector of more than forty years, retiring from the Antique Business, has placed his entire collection, valued at $100,000, to be sold at public auction without reserve. CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer, will sell this day, Friday, November 9, 1917, at 17 E. 48th Street, at 10:30 A. M. Stock removed for convenience of Sale.
Entire stock, consisting of Diamond Set, Antique, Modern Gold and Silver Jewelry, Silverware, Objets d'Art, Dutch and Modern Curios, Sheffield Plate, Bric-a-brac, Bronzes, Old China, Glass, Tapestries, Hangings, Camelshair and Cashmere Shawls, Laces, etc., etc. Fine old Rings, Scarf Pins, etc.
Also large collection of loose precious and semi-precious stones, such as Pearls, Rubies, Emeralds, Amethyst, Topaz, etc., etc., Intaglios, Cameos, Mosaics, Scarabs, Wedgwood work.
This sale is without reserve to the highest bidder.
E. Eble, retiring from the antique business, will still continue with order work at 204 W. 43d St.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

AMOSKEAG SERGE Wanted.—6301, 7301, 7614, in navies. L. Finkelstein & Son, 17 West 3d.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash, coats, suits, dresses. Bargain Cloak Co., 1,170 Broadway. Madison Square 7974.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash; surplus stock; better grade suits, coats, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany or F. & H., all colors; small quantity or large; also serges, 106, 8, 284, 6636, 7120; also 4x kersey, (blue.) Orchard 4482.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Will buy Botany 318 and F. & H. Columbia broadcloth, $2.08, 2 per cent. cash. Chelsea 9048.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany or F. & H., any quantity for cash at a price. 1,113 Times.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Will buy for cash any quantity, 318 or Columbia; also pompoms, kersey, velours. Madison Square 3809.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Burgundy, taupe, F. & H., or botany; cash. Haft, 104 West 27th.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Forstman & Hoffman or Botany for cash. Myer, Gans Co., Farragut 3678.

BROADCLOTH Wanted. — Taupe and Burgundy broadcloth. Farragut 9339.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Open for wool plushes, navy. Phone Greeley 8172.

CHASE CHINCHILLA Wanted.—1½ inch 16 strip. Farragut 2980.

CHINCHILLA Wanted.—Single width, blue and gray. Stuyvesant 1634.

CLOAKINGS Wanted.—Open for Fall cloakings, cheviots and velours; any quantity; will pay spot cash. D. Pankin & Sons, 37 West 20th St.

CLOAKINGS Wanted.—Of any description for cash. R. & W. Cloak Co., 50 West 17th.

CLOTH Wanted.—Open for ¾ Melton or other heavy coating, all shades; spot cash. Chelsea 9955.

COATS Wanted for Spring.—Ladies' and children's; big orders for the right style. 113 West 29th, 11th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking, Spring styles. 1,261 Broadway, 8th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Sub-manufacturers or contractors of girls', junior, or children's coats. 11th floor, 139 West 37th St.

COATS and Suits Wanted.—Open to buy jobs; any quantity. T. Weinberg & Sons, 144 West 37th St.

COATS Wanted.—Sub-manufacturers making juniors' and girls' coats of the better kind for Spring. 2 285 Times Annex.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples, 5th floor, 1,140 B'way.

COATS Wanted.—Will buy any quantity for cash. Farragut 2045.

COATS and SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. 45 West 25th, 1st floor.

COATS Wanted.—Will pay cash, fur-trimmed. Herowitz, 26 East 20th. Gram. 5498.

COATS Wanted.—500, out of stock, below $10. 141 West 28th, 12th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. 3d floor, 39 West 19th St.

COATS Wanted.—Ladies' coats; low price, any quantity. Phone Stuyvesant 1400.

COVERT Wanted.—Will pay cash for Deering, Milliken 5301 covert at a price. Greeley 1982.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Quantities flesh Jap. Crepe eight mummy, 36-inch, also same width in domestic crepe. Harris Bros. & Barnett, 11 East 26th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at new Spring styles, Georgettes, taffetas, and serges; bring sample; ready to place orders; looking from 9 to 12. Max Rubenstein & Co., 39 West 32d St., 6th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring dresses in taffetas, crepe de chines, crepe meteors, and georgettes. 6 West 32d, 15th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors call toplin, taffeta and serge samples, Spring orders placed at all week. Paris Dress Co., 35 West 31st St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers looking at Spring styles in silk and serge dresses of the better kind. Call between 2 and 5 P. M., 146 West 50th St., 11th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Looking at Spring styles only; Georgettes, silks, and serges; immediate orders placed. Feinberg, 38 East 20th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Looking better grade Spring styles, Georgette, Taffeta. 5 West 31st., first floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Placing orders on medium and high-priced Georgette dresses. 5th floor, 35 West 35th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at samples silk, serge, and afternoon dresses. 18 West 27th St., 10th floor.

DUVET DE LAINE Wanted.—F. & H. 7570, all colors, any assortment. Farragut 2616.

GABARDINE or POIRET TWILL Wanted.—In navy. Farragut 2980.

JERSEY Wanted.—Open for a quantity of black wool jersey. H. Ragovin, 109 West 26th St.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Dyeing plans, in good condition. European Dyeing Co., Mad. Sq. 3418.

POMPOMS Wanted.—Taupe, mole, reindeer, and burgundy; same colors in lightweight velour, any quantity for spot cash. Phone Greeley 4297.

POM POM Wanted.—Taupe, Burgundy, Reindeer, navy, black. Jefferson Worsted Mills. Madison Square 7559.

POM POM Wanted.—Reindeer, plum, and taupe; will pay cash. Chelsea 7834.

POPLIN Wanted.—All colors, for cash. Chelsea 1161.

POPLIN Wanted.—Also serges and Panama. Stuyvesant 3335.

RATINE Wanted.—In tans, rose and gobelin. V. N. Smith & Co., 35 East 21st.

SERGES Wanted.—Whitman 104-99, botany 11433-704, U. S. 838, and other men's wear serges. Schlang, 151 West 26th. Phone Farragut 3814-5.

SERGES Wanted.—Will buy Nos. 9, 99, 104, 7120, or any men's serge cheap for cash. Call after 10 o'clock, 29 West 21st. Phone Gram. 5625.

SERGE Wanted.—Single warp, all wool, any quantity, for cash; also all wool poplins. H. Zardenberg Co., 30 West 26th St. Farragut 9830.

SERGES Wanted.—104, 99, 9, 7120, or others, any quantity, for cash. H. H. & S., 39 West 21st.

SERGES Wanted.—M. S. 833 and Gera 10712, navy or something similar. Mad. Sq. 1540.

SERGES Wanted.—Open to buy Whitman's 104, cash. S. Simon, 135 West 27th.

SERGE Wanted.—Quantity of 7120 for cash. Madison Square 7557.

SERGES Wanted.—Will buy for cash Nos. 9 and 99 Whitman. Chelsea 9048.

SKIRTS Wanted.—We are now ready to look at the above line for our Spring catalogue. Parry Dame & Co., 142 East 32d St.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber open for 50 suits at sacrifice. First floor, 15 West 26th St.

VELOURS Wanted.—Will buy for spot cash, American Woolen Co. velours, styles K544, 6869, 11060; also botany or F. & H. broadcloth, all colors. Harry Kitzinger & Co., 1,333 Broadway.

VELOURS AND KERSEY Wanted.—Will buy for cash American Woolen Company's Nos. 544, 13046, 13009, 11050, 15020; also other velours and kersey. Farr. 3452.

VELOURS Wanted.—Quality 7575, color 674 and black; quality 7576, black. Murray Hill 8371.

VELOURS Wanted.—Cash paid for American K 544 and 11050. Ben Ginsburg Co., 138 West 21st. Chelsea 3465.

VELOURS Wanted.—Burgundy and Taupe velour coatings for cash. Noschkes, 37 West 28th.

VELOUR Wanted. — Open for heavyweight Burgundy, all grades. Telephone Farragut 9030.

VELOURS Wanted.—Brown heavyweight for cash. Chelsea 1858.

VELOURS Wanted.—13009, 544, 11050, 13046, 13045, 15020; spot cash. Mad. Sq. 3121.

VELOURS Wanted.—Coating, taupe, reindeer, and beetroot. Mad. Sq. 9415.

VELOUR Wanted.—11050 or K 544, all colors, for cash. Madison Square 7425.

VELOUR and Pom Pom Wanted.—Reindeer taupe. S. Sats & Sons, 1,182 Broadway.

VELOUR DU NORD Wanted.—Salt's 50-inch at a price. Einhorn, 112 Madison Av.

VELVET AND VELVETEEN Wanted.—Jobs shorts and remnants. E 473 Times Annex.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

LEO L. DOBLIN
JACKSON & CO.
FACTORS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
494 Fourth Ave. Tel. Mad. Sq. 7797.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

VENETIANS Wanted.—Cash for good quantity Marquise de Luxe finish, both 32 and 54 inch. Box 23, Madison Square Station.

WAISTS Wanted.—Three three seventy-five crepe de chine Georgette; handkerchiefs wanted; Madeira, linen. Jobs dress goods, satins, woolens. Room 806, 1,133 Broadway, 9:30 to 12.

WAISTS Wanted.—New styles in silk waists, 28 to 35. J. Neuman, Jr., 470 4th Av., 6th floor.

WHITE CHINCHILLA Wanted.—All wool; for cash. Tel. Gramercy 6104.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Will buy any quantity fancy mixtures, plaids, velour checks, light and heavy weights; also black and blue serges, all makes, spot cash; call with sample or telephone 9027 Spring for our woolen buyer, who will call immediately. Elias Surut & Sons, 670-74 Broadway.

WOOL PLUSHES Wanted.—All makes, any colors. Call Frank & Frank, 141 West 38th, or phone Farragut 002.

ZIBELINE Wanted.—Large or small quantities. Federal Toy Co., Wms. 1047.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APRONS.—For immediate delivery, full assortment on hand. E. B. Kursheedt Apron Co., 1,182 Broadway.

ARMY LEGGINGS.—5,000 pairs regulation olive drab canvas side-lace leggings, slightly imperfect, rejected by Government inspectors, but exceptionally good value, at big sacrifice. Solo Shoe Co., 100 Reade.

BAHNSEN 50103, 50169, 50155; all shades. Madison Square 6205.

BLUMENTHAL'S STRIPS, also Frybloff plush, selling below market price; act quick; grand opportunity. Phone Hydol, 4254 Madison Square.

BOLIVIA.—F. & H. 7835 and 7830, all shades. Madison Square 6205.

BROADCLOTHS.—A. D. Juilliard; style 110; price $2.15; also 544 and 15020, at $2.20. Farragut 3678.

BURELLAS, 6310, 60057, all colors, at the price; broadcloths, velours, Whitman's 1210. Madison Square 2426.

BURRELLA.—American 6310, taupe; Buckley & Cohen, 700 navy. Chelsea 320.

CLOAKINGS, 3-4, to sell at 55c net. Chelsea 9868.

COATS.—Large stock of ladies' and misses' fur-trimmed velour and Pom Pom coats; immediate delivery; also suits. Stein & Schoncert, 140 West 22d.

COATS.—Spring line ready to show, consisting of ladies', misses', and junior coats, in new set materials and styles. Goldshein Bros. & Bruckner, at 130 West 17th St. Tel. Chelsea 392.

COATS.—Jobbers only; immediate delivery; all lined coats; roney collars, $10.75; exceptional values. Greenberg-Frachtman Co., 33 East 9th St.

COATS.—Guaranteed seal plush, fur trimmed, belted, 48 inches long, $10.35 to $15.25, for sale purposes. If this is not cheap, what is cheap? Hutner, 48 West 26th St.

COATS.—Velour coats, fur trimmed, all colors, for immediate delivery. Raikes & Hantman, 15 West 20th.

COATS.—Silks, mercerized and cotton plushes, broadcloth, velour coats, very reasonable. Ulin Bros., 53 East 11th.

COATS.—Infants' cloth coats, 2 to 6; children's plush coats, 6 to 14, and ladies' cloth coats, cheap. Hutner, 48 West 26th.

COATS.—The best sellers in chicken coats and others, fur-trimmed, good values; delivery today. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Pom-pom and fur-trimmed plush coats on racks; immediate delivery. Herman D. Brous Co., 134 West 29th Street.

COATS.—Plush and cloth, fur-trimmed, on rack for immediate delivery; prices right. L. Schwartz & Sons, 38 West 28th St.

COATS.—500 coats, fur-trimmed, for immediate delivery, to close out. Rubin & Braff, 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Plush and cloth coats, reasonable prices, immediate delivery. A. L. Schulman, 27 West 20th St.

COATS, COATS, COATS, fur-trimmed, on racks; immediate delivery. Korostoff, 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—Immediate delivery; pom poms, velours, and plushes; excellent values. Norwalk Bros., 105 Madison Av.

COATS.—Big stock ladies' fur-trimmed velour coats; immediate delivery. S. Emanuel & Co., 43 West 27th St. Farragut 5154.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed, all shades, for immediate delivery Hirschhorn Bros., 12 W. 27th.

COATS.—Job of ladies' and misses' coats; close out cheap. Stock Cloak Co., 40 West 18th St.

COATS.—See special, $10.80; large fur-trimmed collars. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th St.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed, immediate delivery, also suits. Eisenberg & Waldman, 115 West 30th St.

COATS.—Plushes, cloth; regular and jobs; immediate delivery. Schoen, Weissman, 53 West 24th.

COATS.—Jobs to close out in fur-trimmed coats; big values. Trio Cloak & Suit Co., 39 West 32d.

COATS.—3,000 for immediate delivery, sizes 2-6 and 8-14, at a price. Rosh & Mayers, 1,178 Broadway.

COATS.—Fur trimmed, on hand for immediate delivery. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th St.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed coats on the racks for immediate delivery. I. Zelikow & Sons, 19 West 24th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Immediate delivery; new styles; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Stouts, chicken coats, immediate delivery. J. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

COATS.—Fall line to close out. Rudolph & Co., 195 Chrystie St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Closing out at a price. 11 East 31st, first floor.

COATS.—Fur trimmed, $9.50, $16.50; immediate delivery. Cohen Bros., 54 W. 21st.

COATS.—Jobs to sell on broadcloth and velours. J. D., 51 West 13th. Chelsea 405.

COATS. — Wool, velour coats, half lined, $10.75. Rubin & Ullus, 50 West 17th St.

COATS.—To close out very cheap. Aero Coat House, 51 West 24th St.

COATS.—Velour on hand. Goldberg & Rukin, 152 East 23d St.

DRESSES.—Contractors with plant of 40 machines are ready to work for jobber or manufacturer who can supply enough work on dresses or any kind of Government work. L 105 Times.

DRESSES.—High class afternoon, evening and dinner gowns, also serges, for immediate delivery; very low prices. Jansen Costume and Dress Co., 37 West—37th.

DRESSES.—Fifty serge and satin dresses to sell; direct from contractor. Astor Costume Co., 129 West 22d.

DRESSES.—Wool jerseys, serges, silks, velvet and evening dresses; special values. Glockner, 40 West 27th St.

DRESSES. — 100 serge dresses to close out cheap; latest style, good values. S. & G. Rabinowitz, 17 East 22d.

DRESSES.—To close out velveteen, satins and serges cheap. Congress Waist & Dress, 34 West 20th St.

DRESSES.—Attention, jobbers! Spring lines ready; wonderful values. Greater New York Silk Co., 44 East 23d St.

DRESSES, serges, $3.75; velvets, silks, $5; biggest opportunities. Greater New York Silk Co., 44 East 23d St.

DRESSES.—To close out, job of silk and serge dresses, at reasonable price; originally $12.50 to $17.50. I. Adler, 24 West 30th.

DRESSES., 200 serges and 100 jerseys, close out, cheap. Gross & Liebowitz, 134 West 28th St.

DRESSES.—To close, silks and serges, $3.75 up. Nivel, 151 West 26th St.

DRESSES, Serges, Satins.—Lots 25, close out; finest assortment. Wolfert, 1,133 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk, close out, $7.50 up. Novelty, 116 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk; close out, $7.50 up. Novelty, 116 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Wool jersey and serges, close out. Star Dress Manufacturing, 122 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Silks, serges, and Jerseys; will sell at price. Room 416, 1,270 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Jobs in silk and serge. American Shirtwaist, 151 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Silk and serge sold as job. Cohen-Polowan, 19 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Job of serge dresses to close out cheap. Stuyvesant 779.

DRESSES.—To close out cheap, 500 serge velvet, party. Subin, 36 West 20th.

FURS.—Misses' and children's sets; popular-priced goods at reasonable prices; immediate delivery. Kessler-Levy, 57-59 East 11th; uptown showroom 3 West 29th.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

FUR COLLARS.—Kit coney, large sizes, $1.85. Farragut 616.

GINGHAMS.—Wilson's Progress, checks, stripes, plain, spot delivery. J. Praitas, Worth 248.

HAIRPINS.—Bundle hairpins; large quantity; immediate delivery; factory prices. Phone Bowling Green 9580.

INFANTS' COATS. — Three exceptionally snappy styles, sacrifice; sizes, 2 to 6. Sternberg Bros., 55 West 21st St.

KARAMI CRUSHED PLUSH, Pearson's Mercerized 5041, Lymansville 313; very cheap. Farragut 9811.

KERSEYS.—American 15020, and Wyandotte 422, all colors. Ben Kramer, 1,237 Broadway. Mad. Sq. 9036.

KERSEY.—Light weight, brown and navy. Chelsea 590.

KERSEY, — Metcalf's 9190; brown, green, navy. Madison Square 5441.

KNITTED SCARFS.—Silk and fibre, ladies' and men's, to close out at very low price. S. R. S. Knitting Co., 87 Duane St.

LEGGINGS.—Jersey legging drawers and leggings for children, all colors and sizes, in stock, right price. Halpern-Phillips Co., 121 West 17th.

LOOPINES.—Sorapman & Huffman 7487; all colors; $2.75 net. Mad. Sq. 3823.

LORTEX.—36-inch, cotton serge, navy, black, green, 31½c. Phone 8749 Franklin.

MACKINAWS.—40 men's coats to sell out cheap. Wearbest Raincoat Co., 17 West 17th St.

OXFORDS.—Fifteen pieces 5350 to close out at a low price. Chelsea 5019.

PIECE GOODS.—300 pieces, consisting of crandles, voiles, nets, tussah silks, &c. Olympic Dress Co., 55 West 3d St.

PILE FABRICS.—Face plush, pom pom, velour, broadcloth; reasonable. Farragut 2648.

PLUSHES. — Esquimette, $3.60; Peerless, $3.40; Dobsen 1104, $3.25; Pearson mercerized. Farragut 3812.

PLUSH.—Salt's Peco Esquimette, guaranteed sealette, and Dobsen's plush in quantities below present mill prices. V 77 Times.

PLUSH.—Blumenthal's lapinex, $3.50; genuine kerami, $3. I. Arbus & Sons. Farragut 3334.

PLUSH.—White, Wissphstmer's, $6-in.; close out. Rosh & Mayers, 1,178 Broadway.

PLUSH.—Peerless P, 10; cheap. L. Finkelstein & Sons, 17 West 3d St.

PLUSHES, — Original 40-40; reasonable. Charles Feldman & Sons, 50 Bond St.

SEAL MUFFS and SCARFS.—Others, at reasonable price. 109 West 126th, 1st floor.

SERGES.—Gera 7008, Garfield 528, and Juilliard's 54299. Ben Kramer, 1,237 Broadway. Mad. Sq. 9036.

SERGES.—7614, 7301; will exchange black for navy. 2 296 Times Annex.

SERVICE FLAGS, made of battleship bunting, 12 by 18 inches, $2.25 dozen; 24 by 36 inches, $5.50 dozen. Hamilton Flag Co., 5,418 7th Av., Brooklyn.

SILKS.—Exceptional values, all trades, immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., succ. Marks-Senner, 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 9380.

SKIRTS.—Plaids and striped silks, $2.25 up; new striped silk crepes. New York Silk Garment Co., 1,133 Broadway.

SNAP FASTENERS.—No. 1, 0, 00, 000, extra quality, lowest quotation, light paper for export, largest production. Snap Fastener Sales Co., 1,328 Broadway. Greeley 2682.

STOLES, CAPES, plush and Karami; also Baffin seal and other fur effects; we're headquarters. Michael Bros., 118 West 20th.

SUITS.—130 fur-trimmed suits to close out; also coats; immediate delivery. Porter & Schattman, 147 West 22d.

SUITS AND COATS of the better grade, to close out. Gittelson & Steinhaus, 19 West 34th St.

SUITS.—Spring suits and coats ready for the jobbing trade; popular prices. M. Kanapack, 129 West 27th St.

SUITS.—150 high-grade suits, to close out. S. Kurlan & Co., 65 West 36th St.

SUITS.—150 desirable suits to close out. Fensterstock & Rosen, 35 West 31st.

SUITS.—Broadcloth and serge suits, to close out. Hirsch orn Bros., 12 W. 27th.

SUITS, — Broadcloths and poplins; nobby styles; close out. Gutman, 43 West 24th.

SUITS.—100, at $8.75 each. Call Frank & Frank, 141 West 38th.

SWEATERS.—Men's, women's; large stock; immediate delivery; prices low. Milbury, 843 Broadway.

VELOURS.—American 11050, and Wyandotte, all colors, also Burgundy. Ben Kramer, 1,237 Broadway. Madison Square 9656.

VELOURS.—544, Metcalf 9190, broadcloth, Lymansville 313, astrachan, Pearson 9041, Farragut 9811.

VELOURS.—Garfield's 5060, one navy, one brown, one army, $1.00 net. Tel. Greeley 382.

VELOUR.—American 11050, 2 navy, 2 brown, 1 green. Chelsea 5822.

VELOUR, green, 0359, 5250, 5884, 5816, to close out. Madison Square 6375.

VELOURS.—0359 Botany; F. & H. broadcloths, all colors. Mad. Sq. 3121.

VELOUR.—American 13009, navy and green. I. Arbus & Sons. Farragut 3334.

VELOURS, kerseys, and broadcloths, all colors. Oakland Textile Co., Gramercy 5213.

VELVETEENS.—Plain and twill back, all colors, all widths; corduroy in narrow and wide wale, all colors; also clothing corduroy. Crompton-Richmond Co., 31 East 31st St. Madison Square 9760.

VELVETEENS.—24-inch, twill back, all colors, 60c regular. Rackin & Silverstein, 44 East 23d St.

VELVETS, Satina, Peau de Cygnes, small ends of woolens, close out at a reasonable price. 77 Madison Av., 6th floor.

VELVETEENS.—Black, 27 inches, dwilt dwilt back, Worai-dye; 25 pieces black; formerly $1.45; $1 a yard. 4475 Gram.

VELVETEEN.—Narrow wale corduroy, 36 in. wide, all colors; immediate delivery. H. C. Miller Bros., 95 Bleecker St., Spring 3278.

WAISTS.—Job of $16.50 cotton waists. Rialto Waist Co., 130 West 31st St.

WORUMBO.—691 and 977, all shades. Madison Square 6205.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday ...5½ per cent. for the best names
Wednesday...5½ " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Buyers Wanted Gray Goods.

Buyers were active in the local gray goods market yesterday, and the result was the disposition of a considerable yardage of goods. The printcloth sales included spot lots of 39-inch 68-72s at 12½ cents, and November-December business on 38½-inch 60-48s at 9¾ cents. Large December sales were made of 38½-inch 64-60s at 11 cents. In the sheetings 40-inch 8.75s brought 14 cents for shipment through the first quarter of next year, and 12¾ cents was paid for the same deliveries of 40-inch 4.25s. Sateens and twills in all widths sold freely at advancing prices to converters of specialties for the clothing trade. Printcloth prices closed this way:

39-inch, 80-80s..*15½c 27-inch, 64-60s .. 8c
39-inch, 72-76s..*14½c 38½-inch, 64-60s..11c
39-inch, 68-72s...12½c 38½-inch, 60-56s..10½c
39-inch, 56-44s... 8½c 38½-inch, 60-52s.. 9½c
38½-inch, 64-64s...11½c 38½-inch, 60-48s.. 9½c
*Asked.

States Pass Moratorium Laws.

After discussing the probabilities of the Soldiers and Sailors' Civil Rights bill, already passed by the House, being taken up by the Senate when Congress convenes next month, the November letter of the National Association of Credit Men draws attention to the fact that six States already have moratorium acts on their books, and that two States have passed civil rights bills. The former include Iowa, Michigan, Oregon, Wisconsin, Maryland, and Texas, while the civil rights bills have been passed by Massachusetts and Maine. The Texas act was passed at a special meeting of the Legislature of that State. Information concerning these laws may be obtained at the association's office, 41 Park Row, this city.

Glassmakers Sold Way Ahead.

Glassware manufacturers of this city are said to be practically sold out for the next six or eight months in plain staple lines such as household and hotel glassware. The demand this year in this respect is said to have been of unusual proportions, due to the probability of further advances being added to the already high prices. In some of the fancy lines, including the higher grades of cut glass and decorated glass, while prices are correspondingly high, demand has been more or less normal, and most manufacturers seem to be in a position to take care of some immediate business.

Good Season in Felt Hats.

Manufacturers of felt hats for men report the Fall season, which is now about over, to have been very satisfactory. In the Eastern markets the various shades of green have been most generally sought. In styles, there is reported very little change from a year ago, and plain staples were by far the favorites. Middle Western markets, on the other hand, not only have run toward a better grade of hats, but have taken liberally of the more extreme shapes as well. Light browns, and grays with comparatively high crowns and wide brims have sold there freely, and sales have been in larger volume in most cases than in the East.

Why He Looked That Way.

This is one they're telling around the department stores: An out-of-town hotel clerk had asserted that he could tell the city's man came from by the look of him, and the loungers in the office were waiting for him to make good. A breezy chap came in, the clerk called "Chicago," and was told that he was correct. Then two men came in together. One was full of snap and go and the other appeared to have all the vim and speed of a snail. "This is easy," the clerk said, "the first man is from New York and the second is from Philadelphia." "You're right with him, but you're wrong with me," said the second man. "I'm from New York, too, but I've just had a month of it as head of the adjustment bureau in a department store."

Glove Business Satisfactory.

Reports from local manufacturers of gloves indicate a good market generally, not only for this country, but for export as well. With leather quotations where they have been for some time, high prices necessarily have obtained for suede, kid, and buckskin gloves. Merchandise which formerly retailed at $1.50 must now bring $2.50 in most cases, and this percentage of advance has been about the same in all lines. Volume has fallen off a trifle, it is said, which was not unexpected at these high figures, but in money the season's turnover is a very material advance over former years. The cotton fabric glove has been one of the features of the season, American manufacturers getting most of the business which formerly went to Germany.

The New Taffetas Are Neat.

Some of the newest taffetas received here from the French silk mills are very neat to look at, and are said to combine with their beauty unusual wearing qualities. The colors seen are mostly of the more sombre order, yet the finish of the goods is such that this sombreness is relieved rather than heightened. Some of the new goods show narrow satin stripes of a self-shade running through navy and through black taffeta grounds, while through other navy grounds run narrow grosgrain stripes in self and contrasting colors, such as taupe, old gold, Burgundy, &c. The latter cloths are so finished that when the light hits them a certain way they take on a distinct shade of taupe. They retail at $3 a yard.

Raw Silk Prices Hold.

Reports from Yokohama indicate that the raw silk market there is steady and that holders are refusing to sell below the agreed-on base price of 1,300 yen per picul for No. 1 Sinshiu. Buying is steady, but not large, and visible stocks are estimated at 18,000 to 20,000 bales. The Canton market is very strong, with higher prices in sight. The continual change in exchange, which is again on the rise, is making business difficult. The Shanghai market is quiet, but firm, with prices on steam filatures above the parity of the other kinds. Little is heard from Italy, but the uneasiness that exists in the trade here regarding the possible interruption of business at Milan by the German invasion is not as great as it would have been had this country been an active factor in that market. The local market continues unchanged, both as to demand and prices.

Are Showing All-Fur Hats Here.

One of the features of the current millinery business in this city is the showing of high-priced all-fur hats and hats of fur combined with various materials in new effects. The most popular combinations are beaver, mole, seal and kolinsky, with fluvetyn, velvet, gold and silver cloth, gold and silver lace, brocaded satins, and faille silk. The leading shapes include Russian turbans, polo and helmet effects, &c., trimmed with quills and pompoms of fur, metallic flowers, gold ornaments, and ostrich.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Dr. Charles C. Pinckhard, a physician and oculist, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $167,377 and assets of $1,844. Inability to meet demands of Moulton & Ricketts, Inc., art dealers; the Realty Realisation Company, and the Chicago Savings Bank is given as the cause of Dr. Pinckhard's trouble.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday. The first name is that of the debtor.

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Bockel, Caroline G.—S. Moulé.....$1,122.09
Berman, Morris W.—J. T. Morrison...140.20
Bischoff, Marcus, David, and Abraham, (Bischoff Bros.) — Rosenberg-Neugess Co.....1,580.65
Casson, Morris, and Samuel Perlmutter—M. I. Elsfeldt.....265.35
Chiszola, Maurice L.—L. H. de Aarasgon.....1,516.00
Chalk, Benjamin—D. Shapiro.....197.00
Daniel, Charles—R. H. Donnelley.....200.75
Del Gais, Harry—Swift & Co.....101.27
English, Gerald C.—Hudson Boiler Mfg. Co., Inc.....1,109.94
Fitzhenry, Joseph J.—F. Barina.....4,150.30
Furstenberg, Samuel—S. Hotchner....406.56
Fusco, Modestina and John—F. S. Stardace.....276.66
Terber, Louis—National Lead Co.....117.25
Gilbert, Francis, assignee—Mechanics & National Bank of City of N. Y., costs.122.40
Hotzel, William—J. G. Gordon.....330.41
Haddon, Henry—Glimbel Bros., N.....258.10
Hartnick, Minnie L.—Supreme Realty Co.....112.35
Isaacs, Jacob—Lyons Koffler Clothing Mfg. Co.....218.83
Hill, William C.—Fisk, Doerr & Carroll Horse Co.....1,171.04
Johnston, Frederic—N. Y. Central R. R. Co. et al.....360.23
Kohn, Sidney—I. L. Kaas.....307.25
Kaplan, Harry L.—S. Silbergiade et al.645.40
Kiernan, William F.—M. J. Cohn.....148.66
Krulewitch, Isaac and Emanuel M.—G. R. McAllister.....4,800.03
Leventhal, Hyman, and William Loeb—Seller-Roger-Brown Co.....395.48
Lee Tire Sales Co.—Newman Tire and Rubber Co.....3,440.56
Lampe, Carl O.; (C. O. Lampe & Co.)—P. Garigulo & Co.....353.48
Lichti, Anna—Yorkville Paper Co.....777.57
Leibowitz, Caliman S.—D. Jones.....346.13
McAvoy, James—F. B. Gore.....347.97
Murphy, Catherine—R. E. Montanye.....121.41
Malkoom, Tony—S. M. Silverstein et al.282.74
MacArthur, John R.—C. H.

November Investment Suggestions

Our current general circular contains a carefully selected and well diversified list of high-grade bonds available at attractive prices.

This circular and our comparison of January and current bond prices will be of interest to you if you are contemplating an investment.

Send for November circular and Price Comparison AG-142.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Russian News Brings About Another Collapse—Evidence of Banking Support.

After a firm opening and an hour of fairly well sustained strength the stock market once more suffered a wide break yesterday following the receipt of the news of the overthrow of Kerensky and the announced intention of the Maximalists to propose an immediate peace with Germany. The declines that occurred in the following hour were as large as any that have been seen in the recent period of violent liquidation. Stocks broke from 5 to 11 points from the best prices of the day, and in some issues there was a difference of a full point between successive sales. Activity was greatly stimulated on the decline, and transactions ran to 1,312,000 shares. No issue was immune from the effect of the bad news, and some of those stocks which have been getting the benefit of pool buying got out of hand when selling orders began to flood the Exchange. In the afternoon there was a partial rally which wiped out a good part of the earlier declines, but the list closed with many wide changes on the losing side. It was a harvest day for room traders.

Steel common broke 7⅛ points from its best figure, which was 96⅞, and after a rally of 1½ points ended the session off 4¾. Its course was typical of the whole market. The selling movement ran its course in such a headlong fashion that the Street assumed that banking support had been evoked to check the downward movement. As far as could be learned, there was no organized support in the market and no meeting of bankers to discuss the situation developed during the day.

The Russian news was so discouraging that it was not fully credited for a long time in well-informed quarters. It was pointed out by bankers conversant with the situation in Petrograd that there is no party in Russian politics strong enough to bring about peace, even if the people desire it. The opinion seems to prevail that Russia must work out its own salvation through revolution, and it does not look to financial men as though Germany could afford to withdraw any considerable number of troops on the prospect of Russia's laying down arms. Yet the most favorable interpretation of yesterday's news indicates that Great Britain, France, and the United States must shoulder additional burdens and be prepared for a longer war than appeared necessary even a few weeks ago.

The Italian situation is really causing more concern in financial circles than the overturn of Kerensky in Russia. It is fervently hoped that Cadorna will be able to make a stand and win a decisive victory after narrowing his line of defense, but no attempt is being made to minimize the blow to the Allies' hopes in this quarter.

The Russian bonds and ruble exchange quickly reflected the latest news, the internal 5½s dropping to $110 for 1,000 rubles. At this price they are selling at slightly more than one-third of the offering price when the issue was brought out. Ruble exchange was nominally quoted at 11.50.

LONDON MARKET IS STRONG.

Prices Close Near the Best, Despite the Russian News.

LONDON, Nov. 8. — Cheerfulness marked the early dealings on the Stock Exchange today. The war loan, foreign rails and shipping, iron and steel shares were prominent leaders, and despite the Russian news prices closed near the best.

Russian bonds, however, declined a point and mines were sympathetically weak, while Russian exchange rose to 375, making the ruble worth barely 6¼d. Japanese and Italian bonds were firmer. Money and discount rates were quiet.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 60 francs for cash. Exchange on London (unofficial), 27 francs 39½ centimes. Five per cent. loan, 87 francs 55 centimes.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$3,023,857	$63,580,378
Ord. Internal revenue	21,097,346	207,490,714
Income tax	932,386	26,673,739
Miscellaneous	1,998,809	52,608,079
Total receipts	$27.[illegible],201	$350,361,911
Excess of ord. disbts. over ord. receipts	76,201,835	1,049,687,822
Excess of total disbts. over total receipts	39,008,086	145,710,358
Expenditures	103,254,037	1,400,049,734

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	4	Last	3½
Low	3	Renewals	4

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5¼	Sixty days	5¼
Ninety days	5¼	Ninety days	5¼@6
Four months	5¼	Four months	5½@6
Five months	5¼@5½	Five months	5½@6
Six months	5½@5¾	Six months	5½@6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days: 3¼@3½
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days: 3½@3¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days: 4½@5

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days	5¼
4 to 6 months	5½
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	5¾@6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75⅝	$4.75⅜	$4.75⅝	..
Cables	4.76½	4.76½	4.76½	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.76⅜	5.76⅜	5.76⅜	— .00⅛
Cables	5.74⅛	5.74⅛	5.74⅛	— .00⅛
Rubles—				
Demand	12.95	11.50	11.75	—1.60
Cables	13.20	11.75	12.00	—1.60

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand	—Cables.	
4.8665	London	$4.75⅝	$4.76¼
5.1826	Paris	5.76⅜	5.74⅜
	China—		
	Hongkong	70.00	70.25
	Peking	105.00	105.25
	Shanghai	98.00	98.25
19.295	Greece	19.40	19.45
40.19	Holland	43.75	44.50
32.44	India—		
	Bombay	35.00	35.50
	Calcutta	35.00	35.50
5.1826	Italy	7.35	7.38
40.84	Japan—		
	Kobe	52.00	52.50
	Yokohama	52.00	52.50
50.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	50.00	50.125
61.50	Russia	11.75	12.00
20.79	Scandinavia—		
	Stockholm	43.50	44.00
	Copenhagen	35.87	35.75
	Christiania	35.75	35.75
19.295	Spain	23.53	23.65
	South America—		
32.42	Rio	25.31	25.41
42.44	Buenos Aires	44.84	44.94
5.1826	Switzerland	4.40	4.37

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.69¼	$4.70½	$4.68¼

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $400,185,368; balance, $45,850,837; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,779,162; Federal Reserve credit balance, $19,461,000.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 150@5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, .3125 discount.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 43¾d, off ¼d; in New York, 80¼c. off ¼c; Mexican dollars, 65¾c.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£177,000
Circulation decreased	11,000
Bullion increased	165,363
Other securities decreased	1,658,000
Public deposits decreased	845,000
Other deposits decreased	1,329,000
Notes reserve increased	304,000
Government securities decreased	160,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 19.00 per cent.; last week it was 19.30 per cent. Bank rate is 5 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, NOV. 8, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	1,312,665	1,494,846	942,138
Year to date	163,164,626	178,108,165	150,900,839

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
20	21	100	Advance Rumely pf	20½	20½	20½	20½	— ⅝
..	..	400	Ajax Rubber	51	51	50	50½	— ½
3	3¼	600	Alaska Gold Mines	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
2¾	3	400	Alaska Juneau	2½	2½	2½	2½	— ½
16⅝	16¾	500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	17	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅝
70	74	400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	72	72	71	71	..
71	74⅝	600	Am. Agricul. Chem	77	77	74	74	—3
70	72	600	Am. Beet Sugar	72½	72½	69⅝	69⅝	—2⅝
154	175	100	Am. B. S. & F. pf	155	155	155	155	—7
30½	31	21,400	Am. Can	33⅜	35	29¼	29¾	—2½
90	93	200	Am. Can pf	96	93	92⅞	92⅞	— ⅞
60	61	3,000	Am. Car & Fdry	61⅜	62½	59	60	—1½
25	28	100	Am. Cotton Oil	26	26	26	26	+⅛
11⅞	12	1,800	Am. H. & Leather	13¼	13¼	12	12	—1
51	52	1,300	Am. H. & Leath.pf	54⅜	54⅜	50½	51	—2½
9¾	10¼	100	Am. Ice	10	10	10	10	..
35	39½	100	Am. Ice pf	39⅝	39⅝	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅝
49	49½	2,600	Am. International	52½	53	48½	49	—4
24¼	24½	7,100	Am. Linseed	25⅜	25¼	23⅝	24⅜	— ⅝
59½	60	1,000	Am. Linseed pf	60½	60½	59	60⅜	— ⅛
47	50	2,500	Am. Locomotive	52	52⅝	50⅞	50⅞	— ⅝
11	11¼	200	Am. Malting	11¾	11¾	11¼	11¼	+1¼
56	58	300	Am. Malting 1st pf	57	57	56	56	..
88½	91	100	Am. Shipbuilding	88½	88½	88½	88½	+ ½
70½	70¾	14,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	74⅜	76½	69¾	70⅝	—4½
101¼	102	100	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	— ⅛
..	..	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	94	94	94	94	+ ¼
51	52	200	Am. Steel Fdries	54⅛	54⅜	51½	51½	—2½
90	90¼	3,000	Am. Sugar Ref	95⅞	96	89½	90	—5½
107½	109¾	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	— ⅝
52	52¾	2,900	Am. Sumatra Tob	54½	54½	51½	51¾	—2¼
55	60	15	Am. Tel. & Cable	57	57	57	57	..
106½	106¾	6,900	Am. Tel. & Tel	110½	110½	105	105⅞	—4⅝
170¾	172	900	Am. Tobacco	176	176	171	171¾	—4
38	39	900	Am. Woolen	39½	39½	38¾	38¾	—⅞
88	89¾	200	Am. Woolen pf	91¼	91¼	89⅞	89⅞	—1⅛
18¼	19¾	600	Am. Writing P. pf	20½	20½	19	19	—2
12¼	13	400	Am. Zinc, L. & S	12⅞	12⅞	12¼	12¼	— ½
52¾	52½	22,200	Anaconda Copper	56	56⅞	51½	52½	— ⅜
..	12	200	Assn. Dry Goods	12	12	10	10	—3
54	55	100	Associated Oil	56	56	56	56	..
82	83	7,000	Atch., Top. & S. F	85	85½	82	82¾	—2½
83	87½	400	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	87	87	85½	85½	—2½
9	10	100	At., Birm. & At	9	9	9	9	— ⅛
92	92¼	7,000	At., Gulf & West	96	97¼	90⅜	92¼	—3½
59	60	100	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	59½	59½	59½	59½	— ⅛
51	51⅜	16,100	Baldwin Loco	55½	56¾	49½	51¼	—3¾
50¾	51	4,100	Baltimore & Ohio	52½	53	50⅛	50⅜	—1⅞
60½	62½	200	Baltimore & O. pf	62	62¼	62	62¼	+2
..	..	70	Bank of Commerce	176	176	176	176	..
85	87½	500	Barrett Co	87	87	87	87	—1
99½	100	200	Barrett Co. pf	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	— ⅛
75	78	2,900	Bethlehem Steel	82	82½	74	75⅝	—5¾
75¼	75½	111,500	Beth. Steel cl. B t.c.	80⅝	82½	72½	73⅞	—5½
85	85	400	Beth. Steel pf	89	90	89	90	—1
95½	96¼	1,200	Beth. S. sub. r. f.p.	98¼	98¼	96⅝	96	—2
45¼	45½	15,200	Bklyn. Rapid Tran	47⅞	47⅞	41½	45½	—2⅝
6	7	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S	6	6	6	6	— ⅝
99½	101½	200	Burns Brothers	99½	99½	99¼	99¼	—2
16	16⅝	300	Butte & Superior	17¾	17¾	16¼	16¼	—1
34⅜	35	500	California Packing	35⅝	35⅝	34½	34½	—1½
11½	12¼	600	California Petrol	12⅞	13	12	12	—1⅜
29	30	300	CaliforniaPet. pf	30¼	30¼	30	30	—2
133¼	133½	15,600	Canadian Pacific	136¼	136¼	131⅝	133⅜	—2⅞
26	28	100	Central Foundry	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ¾
35½	36	300	Cent. Foundry pf	36¾	36¾	36	36	—3
59¾	60½	10,700	Central Leather Co	64½	65	58½	59	—1½
95	100	600	Central Leather pf	100½	100½	99	99	—1½
30	30⅝	1,100	Cerro de Pasco	31	31¾	30½	30½	— ⅝
58	58½	1,800	Chandler Motor	60	60	57	58¼	—1⅝
44¾	45	1,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	47	47	44½	44½	—1¼
..	9⅝	100	Chicago & Alton	10	10	10	10	..
..	7	500	Chi. Great Western	7	7	7	7	..
20	20¼	200	Chi. Great West.pf	20	20¼	20	20¼	+⅛
37	37½	7,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P	39¼	40¾	37	37	—2⅝
76	78	400	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	76½	76½	76¼	76¼	+ ⅛
94	96	700	Chi. & Northwest'n	96	96	94	94	—2
17¼	17¾	3,400	Chi., R. I. & P. t. c.	19¼	19¼	17	17½	—1¼
50	50½	1,800	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	52	52½	50	50½	—1⅞
40¾	41	800	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	42¼	42½	40¾	40¾	—1¼
13	14	5,100	Chile Copper	14½	14⅝	12⅞	13¼	— ⅝
37¼	37½	2,900	Chino Copper	39	39	35½	37½	—1⅝
26	30	100	Clev., C., C. & St.L.	25¾	25½	25½	25½	+1½
45	50	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	47½	47½	47	47	—3
88½	110¾	200	Cluett, Peabody pf	94	94	90	90	—6
30¾	32	2,500	Col. Fuel & Iron	33	33½	29¾	30	—3¼
44½	45	100	Col. & South. 1st pf	45	45	45	45	..
27½	28	1,800	Columbia Gas & El	29¼	29¼	27⅝	27¾	—1⅝
80¾	82	5,400	Consolidated Gas	85	85¾	80	82	—3½
76	78	200	Continental Can	80	80	79	79	—½
25	25½	15,200	Corn Products Ref	27¾	27½	24½	25	—2
88	88¾	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	89	89	89	89	— ⅜
51¾	52½	20,900	Crucible Steel	55½	56¾	49½	52	—3½
80	80	100	Crucible Steel pf	85	85	85	85	..
25¾	26	3,200	Cuba Cane Sugar	26¾	28¾	25¼	25¾	— ½
78	79	300	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	78½	78½	78	78	— ⅛
96¾	97½	1,300	Del. & Hudson	97¼	97½	96½	96¾	—1¾
175	189	200	Del., Lack. & West	185¾	188¾	185	185	—4
14	14¾	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ⅞
32½	33	16,500	Distillers' Secur	35	37	31½	32¾	—2⅞
7¾	8	300	Dome Mines	7¾	7¾	7¼	7⅞	— ¼
14	14½	13,500	Erie	15⅜	15⅜	13⅞	14⅛	— ⅞
20¾	21¼	1,500	Erie 1st pf	21¾	21¾	20¾	21	—1⅜
15⅜	16	1,700	Erie 2d pf	17½	18	15¾	15¾	—2⅛
28	30¼	100	Federal M. & S. pf	30¼	30¼	30½	30½	+ ½
30½	31½	400	Gaston, W. & W	32¼	32¼	30	30	—1⅝
155	170	100	General Chemical	165	165	165	165	..
124	125¾	4,200	General Electric	128	128	122¼	125	—2½
78½	80	23,750	General Motors	82	83	77⅝	80	—3
35¼	36¼	600	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	36¼	36¼	35½	36¼	— ½
90	91	1,300	Great Northern pf	93	93	89⅜	90¾	—2½
23¼	23¾	2,900	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	25¼	25¼	23	23¼	—1¾
35¼	37	300	Greene-Cananea	36	36	35½	35½	—1¾
33	43	100	Gulf, Mob. & N. pf	35	35	35	35	—5
78	81	500	Gulf States Steel	81½	81½	79	80	..
27½	29	700	Haskell & Barker	27½	28	27½	28	+1½
94	96½	400	Illinois Central	96	96	94	94	—1¼
38¼	38½	11,600	Inspiration Copper	41¼	42⅜	38	38¾	—2½
6½	6¾	2,100	Interboro Consol	7	7	6¾	6¾	— ½
45	45	1,000	Interboro Con. pf	45	45	45	45¼	— ¼
7¾	8	1,500	Int. Agricultural	8¾	8¾	7¾	7¾	—1¼
26½	28	600	Int. Agricultural pf	26½	26½	26¼	26¼	—5¾
104½	106	1,000	Int. Harvester, N.J	103⅞	105	103⅞	104½	+ ½
53	55	600	Int. Harvester Corp	53⅛	55	53⅛	55	+3
24¾	25¼	19,300	Int. Mer. Marine	26¾	28¾	24½	25	—1¼
93¾	94	118,800	Int. Mer. Marine pf	99¾	102¾	91½	94	—5
26	26¾	7,100	Int. Nickel	26⅞	26⅞	25½	26¼	— ⅜
19¼	20	4,250	Int. Paper	22	22	18½	19¼	—2⅞
51	52	200	Int. Paper pf. sta	52	52	52	52	+1¾
59	60	100	Int. Salt	59	59	59	59	..
13	14	300	Kansas City South	14⅞	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	..
40	45	200	Kan. City South. pf	40	40⅜	40	40⅜	—5⅞
38	38	100	Kelly Spring Tire	38	38	38	38	..
28	28½	10,500	Kennecott Copper	30	30¼	27½	28½	—1¾
68½	69	5,200	Lackawanna Steel	73½	73½	68	68¼	—4¼
13	14	100	Lee Rubber & Tire	14	14	14	14	..
51½	52	1,200	Lehigh Valley	53⅜	53⅜	51½	51½	—2
100	103	100	Lorll., (P.) Co., pf	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	— ⅞
112¾	113	1,950	Louis. & Nash	115	115	112¾	112¾	—1⅞
98	99	200	Manhattan Elev	98⅛	98⅛	98	98	—1
98	99	80	Do., odd lots	100¼	100¼	97⅞	97⅞	..
..	..	100	Manhattan Shirt	60	60	60	60	—10
21	22	1,000	Maxwell Motors	22⅞	23	21	21	—2¼
50	54	1,000	Max. Motors 1st pf	54¼	55½	50¼	50¼	—6¾
14	15	100	Max. Motors 2d pf	14	14	14	14	—1
48¾	51	100	May Dept. Stores	49	49	49	49	—1
73½	74½	8,700	Mexican Petroleum	77¾	79¼	73	74⅛	—3⅜
26¼	27	1,400	Miami Copper	27½	28	26	26	—1½
41½	41¾	10,800	Midvale Steel	43½	44	39⅞	41½	—2¼
78	79	500	Mo., K. & T. S. M.	83	83	79	79	—6
4	4½	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4½	4½	4	4	— ½
7	8½	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	7	7	7	7	..
21	21¾	6,800	Mo. Pacific tr ctfs	22¾	23¼	20	21	—1⅝
39	41	1,400	Mo. Pac. pf. tr ctfs	41	41½	39	39½	—1½
66	68	300	Montana Power	68	68¼	66	66	—3
26¼	27	300	Nat. Acme	26¾	26¾	26½	26½	..
82	90	300	Nat. Biscuit	84½	84½	84½	84½	+4½
56	59	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	+2¾
20¼	21	1,500	Nat. Cond. & Cable	22	22	20½	20½	—1
32½	33½	1,300	Nat. Enam. & St	35¾	35¾	32¾	33	—2¼
41	42	500	Nat. Lead	43	43	40½	42½	— ½
100¼	108	100	Nat. Lead pf	103¼	103¼	103½	103¾	+ ¾
..	..	2,000	Nevada Con. Cop	17	17	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
98	99	1,100	N. Y. Air Brake	100	100	98	98½	—3½
63¼	63¾	5,600	N. Y. Central	68¾	68¾	63	63	—2⅝
22½	23¼	4,700	N. Y., N. H. & H	22	23	22	23	+⅝
30¼	30½	300	N. Y., Ont. & West	18	18	17½	17½	—1⅜
101	101½	2,000	Norfolk & Western	104½	104½	100¾	101	—3½
78	82	100	Norfolk & West. pf	78¾	78¾	78½	78½	—1⅝
46¼	47½	4,400	North American	48½	48½	47	47	—1½
83¼	85	200	North Pacific	85½	85½	83½	83¾	—1¼
70	71	200	Nova Scotia S. & C	73	73	71	71	..
30	30⅝	1,300	Ohio Cities Gas	35⅜	36¼	33½	33⅝	—1⅞
58	58½	1,800	Chandler Motor	60	60	57	58¼	—1⅝
44¾	45	1,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	47	47	44½	44½	—1¼
..	9⅝	100	Chicago & Alton	10	10	10	10	..
..	7	500	Chi. Great Western	7	7	7	7	..
20	20¼	200	Chi. Great West.pf	20	20¼	20	20¼	+⅛
37	37½	7,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P	39¼	40¾	37	37	—2⅝
76	78	400	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	76½	76½	76¼	76¼	+ ⅛
94	96	700	Chi. & Northwest'n	96	96	94	94	—2
17¼	17¾	3,400	Chi., R. I. & P. t. c.	19¼	19¼	17	17½	—1¼
50	50½	1,800	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	52	52½	50	50½	—1⅞
40¾	41	800	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	42¼	42½	40¾	40¾	—1¼
13	14	5,100	Chile Copper	14½	14⅝	12⅞	13¼	— ⅝
37¼	37½	2,900	Chino Copper	39	39	35½	37½	—1⅝
26	30	100	Clev., C., C. & St.L.	25¾	25½	25½	25½	+1½
45	50	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	47½	47½	47	47	—3
88½	110¾	200	Cluett, Peabody pf	94	94	90	90	—6
30¾	32	2,500	Col. Fuel & Iron	33	33½	29¾	30	—3¼
44½	45	100	Col. & South. 1st pf	45	45	45	45	..
27½	28	1,800	Columbia Gas & El	29¼	29¼	27⅝	27¾	—1⅝
80¾	82	5,400	Consolidated Gas	85	85¾	80	82	—3½
76	78	200	Continental Can	80	80	79	79	—½
25	25½	15,200	Corn Products Ref	27¾	27½	24½	25	—2
88	88¾	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	89	89	89	89	— ⅜
51¾	52½	20,900	Crucible Steel	55½	56¾	49½	52	—3½
80	80	100	Crucible Steel pf	85	85	85	85	..
25¾	26	3,200	Cuba Cane Sugar	26¾	28¾	25¼	25¾	— ½
78	79	300	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	78½	78½	78	78	— ⅛
96¾	97½	1,300	Del. & Hudson	97¼	97½	96½	96¾	—1¾
175	189	200	Del., Lack. & West	185¾	188¾	185	185	—4
14	14¾	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ⅞
32½	33	16,500	Distillers' Secur	35	37	31½	32¾	—2⅞
7¾	8	300	Dome Mines	7¾	7¾	7¼	7⅞	— ¼
14	14½	13,500	Erie	15⅜	15⅜	13⅞	14⅛	— ⅞
20¾	21¼	1,500	Erie 1st pf	21¾	21¾	20¾	21	—1⅜
15⅜	16	1,700	Erie 2d pf	17½	18	15¾	15¾	—2⅛
28	30¼	100	Federal M. & S. pf	30¼	30¼	30½	30½	+ ½
30½	31½	400	Gaston, W. & W	32¼	32¼	30	30	—1⅝
155	170	100	General Chemical	165	165	165	165	..
124	125¾	4,200	General Electric	128	128	122¼	125	—2½
78½	80	23,750	General Motors	82	83	77⅝	80	—3
35¼	36¼	600	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	36¼	36¼	35½	36¼	— ½
90	91	1,300	Great Northern pf	93	93	89⅜	90¾	—2½
23¼	23¾	2,900	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	25¼	25¼	23	23¼	—1¾
35¼	37	300	Greene-Cananea	36	36	35½	35½	—1¾
33	43	100	Gulf, Mob. & N. pf	35	35	35

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THE COTTON MARKET

Big Gain in Early Trading Offset by Break Following News from Russia.

Yesterday's cotton market might properly be divided into two markets; the first, which was going prosperously before the news from Russia arrived, and the second, which held the ring thereafter. The first market was a strong one, with a low Government ginning report to support it and a generally better feeling all around. It carried January, still the most active month now on the list, up to 27.17c, a rise of 49 points above Wednesday's close, and the other months forward in proportion. The prices, within 28 to 40 points of the season's high level, brought a lot of fresh Southern cotton on the market, but there were no indications that the top had been reached when the report arrived that Kerensky's government had collapsed.

Prices broke immediately, some of the heaviest speculators dumping cotton on the market in huge blocks. Wall Street interests sold heavily on the break, which carried January cotton rapidly back 20.45c, a loss of 72 points in a short interval. The large short interest which has been accumulating in the market for some time past, however, seized on the turn to a considerable extent to realize after the scare of the morning, and January ultimately closed at 26.70c, 2 points above Wednesday, with the general list almost exactly where it was Wednesday, steady at 4 points up to 2 points down. The net result of the two movements, consequently, was almost exactly to neutralize each other.

The census report showed only 7,150,254 bales ginned prior to Nov. 1, against 8,623,861 last year and 7,378,885 two years ago. The trade had expected a report of at least 7,250,000 bales, and the actual figures served to increase confidence in crop estimates of well under 11,000,000 bales, excluding linters. Trade interests were active buyers, while there was also a good deal of covering, and after opening steady at an advance of 8 to 13 points, active months sold 40 to 49 points net higher. The later break carried these deliveries off to a net loss of 26 points, with later fluctuations extremely nervous and irregular. Rather a more optimistic view of early afternoon news from Italy helped to offset the depressing effects of Russian advices, and after the first rush of selling, trading was considered largely in the way of evening up to await further developments. There were rumors on the early afternoon break that in some cases banks were calling cotton loans in the South. Generally speaking, however, the South is believed to be too well supplied with cash through the sale of crops already marketed to justify any particular apprehension of pressure from that source. Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to 10 points higher, generally unchanged with an increase in volume of business. Exports for the day were 8,100 bales, 1,365,013 so far this season.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Wday.
Nov.	....	....	....	26.30	26.40
Dec.	27.50	27.66	27.17	27.20@27.41	27.40
Jan.	26.80	27.17	26.45	26.70@26.71	26.68
Feb.	26.05	26.35	26.05	26.42	26.40
March	26.41	26.78	26.02	26.26@26.31	26.30
April	26.27	26.57	25.98	26.10	26.11
May	26.30	26.57	25.88	26.10@26.11	26.11
June	26.26	26.26	26.26	25.87	25.80
July	25.95	26.08	25.55	25.82@25.84	25.84
Aug.	....	....	....	25.50	25.54
Sept.	....	....	....	26.00	....

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 15 points lower at 28.80c for middling upland; sales, 105 bales.

Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 27.40c; New Orleans, 27.60c; Savannah, 28c; Norfolk, 28c; Augusta, 27.88c; Memphis, 28.50c; Houston, 27.10c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Thursday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	21,000	28,000	48,000
Interior receipts	....	....	85,319
Season's exports	1,365,013	1,262,951	1,847,351
Port stocks	1,070,783	893,819	1,286,728
Interior receipts	17,000	21,617	47,000
Interior stocks	48,000	37,191	47,850
N. Y. arrivals	2,007	10,416	7,814
N. Y. stocks	121,308	121,411	112,762

Liverpool Cables.—Spot cotton, fair business doing at unchanged prices at 21.35d for middling, and 21.25d for good middling. Sales, 4,000 bales, including 3,000 bales American. Imports, 25,000 bales; American, 18,000 bales. Futures closed steady, 16 to 17 points higher on new contracts and 20 higher on old.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Sept. gross	$385,124	$330,378	$46,746
Net	80,821	68,187	*12,316
Def. aft. chgs. and taxes	16,610	18,900	32,301
3 mos. gross	1,200,206	1,045,501	158,704
Net	272,074	344,580	*71,700
Def. aft. chgs.	55,314	166,684	111,098

MINERAL RANGE—

Sept. gross	90,612	97,172	1,900
Net	12,948	19,004	*6,756
Bur. aft. chgs. and taxes	570	6,740	*6,170
3 mos. gross	295,090	285,529	13,158
Net	31,830	35,778	*3,948
Def. aft. chgs. and taxes	3,545	126,146	29,691

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Sept. gross	1,447,065	1,262,914	960,138
Net aft. taxes	525,005	438,970	300,177
Bur. aft. chgs.	306,804	266,311	118,530
9 mos. gross	13,265,361	9,430,809	7,777,909
Net aft. taxes	3,577,852	2,270,609	1,621,288
Bur. aft. chgs.	2,568,540	1,797,211	758,716

*Decrease. †Surplus. ‡Deficit.

Public Utilities.

EASTERN POWER AND LIGHT CORPORATION subsidiary companies earned $604,292 gross during October, 1917. For October, 1916, gross earnings were $418,060. Increase amounts to $86,232.

GEORGIA LIGHT, POWER & RAILWAYS COMPANY, subsidiaries, inter-company items eliminated:

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Sept. gross	80,344	84,221	3,118
Net aft. taxes	44,817	46,890	*2,073
Bur. aft. chgs.	17,000	17,700	*1,405
9 mos. gross	1,029,720	852,305	177,308
Net aft. taxes	536,941	471,102	65,569
Bur. aft. chgs.	128,385	77,770	50,515

*Decrease.

Gross earnings of subsidiaries of the GENERAL GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY for the month of October, 1917, were $185,-383, compared with $150,000 for October, 1916, an increase of $14,493.

PACIFIC COAST—

Sept. gross	470,526	709,737	*$20,822
Net	102,707	108,827	*17,436
3 mos. gross	1,382,788	2,300,792	*$73,003
Net	307,280	382,099	5,210

Note—For the purpose of comparison, there should be added to the net earnings for September, 1917, $54,920, being one-half net but undivided earnings of the Pacific Steamship Company reported for that month.

SAN JOAQUIN LIGHT AND POWER CORPORATION—

Sept. gross	184,432	140,881	$4,551
Net aft. taxes	101,330	90,991	10,338
Bur. aft. chgs.	53,746	49,076	4,670
12 mos. gross	1,845,660	1,682,669	161,000
Net aft. taxes	1,176,196	1,117,461	57,748
Bur. aft. chgs.	633,553	579,825	*54,272

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous.

GRAND UNION TEA COMPANY and the GLOBE GROCERY STORES, operated by the JONES BROTHERS TEA COMPANY, INC., report sales of $1,031,670 for the month of September, compared with sales of $836,008 for the month of September, 1916, an increase of $201,662. Sales of $8,586,497 are reported for the nine months ended Sept. 30, compared with $7,052,061 for the corresponding period in 1916, an increase of $1,533,431.

PIERCE-ARROW MOTOR CAR COMPANY

	3 mos. ended Sept. 30, '17.	9 mos. ended Sept. 30, '17.
Net operat. profits	$1,809,739	$4,196,479
Interest (net)	6,881	21,540
Dep. of pl't & equip.	117,333	361,904
Surplus	1,687,015	3,798,129

S. H. KRESS & CO.—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Oct. sales	1,746,478	1,379,459	367,019
10 months	12,908,830	11,184,471	1,808,358

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	70.00	....	69.00	....
Lead	6.25	6.75	6.37½	....
Spelter	....	....	8.00	....
Antimony	14.00	14.50	14.00	14.50
Quicksilver	$100.00	....	$100.00	....
Aluminium	*96.00	97.00	*96.00	97.00
Iron, No. 2X Foundry	....	33.75	....	33.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 25¼c per pound bid.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	265	15	0	262	15	0
Tin, futures	260	0	0	260	0	0
Spelter	34	0	0	34	0	0
Lead	35	10	0	35	10	0

SAVING FOSS ASSETS.

Committee Takes Charge of Ex-Governor's Financial Affairs.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—The formation of a committee to take charge of the financial interests of ex-Governor Eugene N. Foss was announced today. A statement made by a member of the committee, Neal Rantoul of the firm of F. S. Moseley & Co., brokers, said:

"Owing to the tremendous shrinkage in the market value of all high-grade securities, it has become necessary for Mr. Foss to liquidate some of his big stock investments in order to protect his ownership in the Sturtevant Blower Company and the other companies in which he is interested. In order to facilitate and help the situation a committee has been formed to take charge of his affairs."

In addition to Mr. Rantoul, Galen L. Stone of Mayden, Stone & Co., and William A. Gaston of the National Shawmut Bank are members of the committee. No official estimate of the assets and liabilities was given out, but it was said that notwithstanding the shrinkage of stock values, the assets probably would exceed the liabilities by several millions at least. Real estate holdings are understood to constitute a considerable part of the assets.

The Sturtevant Blower plant is expected to continue in operation. It is engaged in Government work with orders on hand which are said to approximate $7,000,000 in value, and to require about two years for completion.

Mr. Foss was in his office in this city today, but denied himself to interviewers.

A considerable break in the prices of American Can and B. R. T. stocks on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday was generally attributed to the liquidation of the holdings of ex-Governor Foss of Massachusetts by the committee which has charge of his affairs. B. R. T. sold off 5½ points, this stock being also under pressure, and it was reported, by the municipal ownership plank in Hylan's platform.

A few years ago Mr. Foss was believed, with the exception of the late Anthony N. Brady, to be the largest individual owner of B. R. T., and his holdings of American Can were also large.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4	5.75	5.35
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½	5.75	5.35
Canadian North.	1917-'26	4½	7.00	6.00
Canadian Pacific	1918-'26	4½	6.25	5.75
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	6.00	5.50
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'30	4½	5.35	5.00
Chi., R. I. & P.	1917-'27	4½	6.50	5.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	6	6.50	6.00
C., C., C. & St. L.	1917-'24	6	6.50	6.00
Cuba Railroad	1917-'20	5	8.75	8.75
Delaware & Hud.	1922	4½	5.75	5.35
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½	6.00	5.50
Grand Trunk	1917-'27	4½	6.00	5.75
Illinois Central	1917-'26	4½	6.50	5.50
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'30	5	5.40	5.00
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5	6.00	5.00
No. R. & Texas	1917-'23	5	6.50	5.50
Pac. Coast	1917-'21	5	6.50	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'25	4½	6.25	5.75
N. Y. C. Lines	1917-'37	4½	6.00	5.50
Norfolk & West.	1917-'24	4½	5.40	4.90
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'27	4½	6.00	5.50
Penn. Gen. Fin.	1917-'23	4½	5.50	4.90
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'27	4½	6.50	6.00
Seab'd Air Line	1917-'37	5	6.50	5.50
Southern Pacific	1917-'34	4½	6.00	5.50
Southern Railway	1917-'27	5	6.00	5.50
Union Tank Line	1918-'29	6	6.25	5.75

PURCHASES TOBACCO NOTES

Syndicate Takes $25,000,000 Worth Bearing 6% Interest.

The American Tobacco Company has sold $25,000,000 ninety-day notes, bearing 6 per cent. interest, to a syndicate headed by the Guaranty Trust Company, the Chase Securities Company, and Kidder, Peabody & Co., the proceeds to be used to purchase leaf tobacco and other raw material. The terms of the sale, announced yesterday, showed afresh the advantages coming to corporations and banking institutions from the Federal Reserve system. The notes were issued under an agreement which will permit their renewal at the end of the ninety-day period if the company desires, and they may be renewed six times more, making their possible life two years.

The Federal Reserve act provides that commercial paper with maturity no longer than ninety days may be rediscounted at the Federal Reserve banks. The American Tobacco notes under the law are therefore ranked as commercial paper in respect to the rediscount feature, and the purchasing bankers may at any time, if the need arises, rediscount them at the Federal Reserve Bank. The B. F. Goodrich Company sold $15,000,000 notes to a group of bankers recently under similar terms.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Bankers Trust Company has been appointed transfer agent in New York for the stock of the Pacific Development Corporation, and registrar of stock for the Gillette Safety Razor Company and Claflins' Incorporated.

Robert H. McEnany has been appointed Assistant Secretary to the Central Trust Company.

The special train of the Investment Bankers' Association to the Baltimore convention of the association, which was to have left Pennsylvania Station Sunday at 5:00 P. M., has been canceled.

The Underwood Typewriter Company has declared an extra dividend of 5 per cent. on the common stock of the company for the last quarter, together with the regular quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred and 1½ per cent. on the common, all payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Circulars have been issued to stockholders of the Hale & Kilburn Company by the stockholders' committee, announcing that the committee believes it advisable to raise $1,000,000 in new cash capital, and that a plan for doing this will soon be submitted.

Directors of the Columbia Trust Company yesterday authorized President King to apply for admission to the Federal Reserve system.

S. W. Straus & Co. have purchased $350,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. serial bonds of the Devoe & Raynolds Co., Inc.

The Pocahontas Logan Coal Company has declared initial quarterly dividends of 2 per cent. on the common and 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stocks.

Stock of the new Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation, an amalgamation of the Union Carbide, National Carbide, Prest-O-Lite, and Linde Air Products companies, will be ready for exchange for certificates of deposit of the old stock today.

The Philadelphia Stock Exchange has admitted to the regular list $22,750,000 Bethlehem Steel Company purchase money and improvement mortgage 5 per cent. 25-year sinking fund gold bonds, due July 1, 1936.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company's annual meeting date has been changed from the first Wednesday in November to the first Wednesday in May.

At the special meeting of the American Pulley Company stockholders it was voted to increase the capital stock of the organization from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

Samuel L. Fuller of Kissel, Kinnicut & Co., who recently resigned as Director of the Sinclair Oil and Refining Corporation in order to assist the shipping Board in Washington, has been re-elected as a Director, succeeding W. L. Connelly of Tulsa, Okla.

At the annual meetings of the South Porto Rico Sugar Company and the American Malting Company the retiring Directors were re-elected.

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	97	98	6.00
Argen. Gv. dis.	6	Dec. 18, '17	99⅝	100¼	6.00
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15, '19	100	100½	6.00
City of Montreal	5	Nov. 1, '19	100	100½	6.00
City of Mont.	5	May, 1919	98⅝	99¼	6.00
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	94	96	6.75
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	99	99¼	6.00
Fr'ch Gov. con.	5	Apr., 1920	97	97½	6.00
Gov. of N. S.	5	Feb., 1919	100	100½	6.00
Norway, Gov.	5	Feb., 1925	104	104	4.40
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	100	100	..
Russian Gov.	5½	Sept., 1921	48	50	..
Russian Gov.	6½	Dec., 1921	48	50	..
Do. rubles	6½	Feb. 14, '20	111	113	6.00
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1919	98	98½	6.00
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	99¾	100¼	4.90

Company Issues.

Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	94	95½	6.80
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	99⅛	99⅜	4.00
Am. Thread	4	Jan., 1919	96	97	6.08
Ark. Val. Ry.	6	....	....	....	..
B. & O. R. R.	6	July, 1919	97	99½	6.25
B. & O. R. R.	6	July, 1919	99⅝	99¾	6.00
B. & O. R. R.	6	July, 1919	99⅝	99¾	6.00
Beth. S. Corp.	6	Feb. 15, '19	97¼	97⅝	6.00
Dakota R. R.	6	Feb. 15, '19	98¼	99	15.00
G., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	91	93½	6.10
G. & W. Ind.	6	Sept., 1918	97	98½	6.10
Canada Nor.	6	Sept. 2, '19	97	98½	6.00
Can. Pac. R.	6	Mar. 2, '24	98	98⅝	6.00
Cub. Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	100¼	100⅝	6.10
Curt. A. & M.	6	Serial	90	90	..
Del. & Hud.	6	Aug., 1920	99½	99¾	5.90
Bast. P. & L.	6	Mar. 1, '18	99¼	99⅝	5.50
Erie R. R.	6	Apr., 1919	99	99½	7.00
Fed. Sug. R.	6	Jan., 1920	95	98	6.85
Gen. Elec.	6	Feb., 1920	99½	100¼	4.45
Int. Paper	6	July, 1918	90	91	7.50
Int. Rubber	6	July, 1919	91	93	6.30
Int. Steam P.	6	Aug., 1918	98	99	6.00
Int. Harvest.	6	Feb. 15, '18	99½	100¼	4.15
Kan. Cy. Ry.	6½	July, 1918	99	99⅝	6.15
Kan. Cy. Ry.	6½	Nov. 15, '18	99	99½	6.15
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4	Feb. 15, '21	93	94	6.00
Mich. C. R. R.	6	May, 1918	99	99¼	6.00
Mich. C. R. R.	6	Apr., 1919	99	99½	6.00
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1919	99	99½	6.00
Morgan & O.	6	Dec., 1919	99½	100	6.00
N. Y. C. R. R.	6	Sept. 15, '17	99¾	99¾	6.75
N. Y., N. H. & H.	6	Apr. 15, '18	99¼	99½	6.00
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15, '21	90½	91½	6.20
P. R. Co.	3.5	Mar., 1919	80	90¾	..
Pub. Ser. Corp.	6	....	....	....	..
Mat. C. Co.	6	Feb. 1, '19	98	99	..
Southern Ry.	5	Mar. 8, '19	99¼	99½	6.00
United Fruit	6	May, 1923	99½	99¾	6.15
Utah Sec. Cor.	6	Sept. 15, '23	97	98	6.50
Wm. R. Arms	6	May, 1918	99	99¼	..
W., St. P. & S.	6	May, 1919	97	98½	6.75
W. S. El. & M.	6	June, 1927	97	98	6.30
Wm. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15, '18	99	100	6.00

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The Government report on wheat covered only the weight per bushel of this year's crop, which was placed at 58.5 pounds, compared with a ten-year average of 58.2 pounds. The quality this year is exceptionally favorable, and in consequence millers are finding that it takes less wheat than usual to make a barrel of flour. The Ohio State report makes the acreage sown to Winter wheat this Fall 1,670,000 acres, compared with 1,676,000 last year, and places the condition at 86 per cent. against 90 per cent. last year.

RYE.—Market steady; No. 2 Western, $1.85, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CORN.

The events of yesterday were very disconcerting to longs in the corn market. As a result there was quite heavy selling and prices were weak, closing with net losses of 1¢ to 2c. The Government report, published after the close of the market, was slightly disappointing, although it showed a crop of bumper proportions. The indicated yield was 2,781,000,000 bushels, compared with last month's showing of 2,811,000,000 and the final crop last year of 2,583,241,000. The amount of corn in farmers' hands was only 34,745,000 bushels, compared with 80,695,000 last year. In the local cash market new yellow corn was quoted at $1.67½ to arrive cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Dec.	1.18⅝	1.16¼	1.16⅞	1.18¾	.81⅜
Jan.	1.16¾	1.15	1.15½	1.17⅝	.80⅝
May	1.15	1.13¼	1.13¾	1.15⅞	.80⅜

OATS.

The oats market was easy, largely in sympathy with the decline in corn. Receipts were smaller than last week, but it was said that stocks in country elevators are large and shippers are ready to make sales if they can be assured of securing cars for shipment. Offerings were ample in the market, and it was estimated that sales would probably aggregate about 300,000 bushels. The local cash market was firm; standard quoted at 68½@69c; No. 3 white, 67@67½c; No. 3 white, 66@66½c; No. 4 white, 65½@66c; fancy clipped white, 69@69½c; ordinary clipped white, 68½@67c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	68⅝	68⅛	68¼	68¾	52
May	80¾	80	80¼	80¾	59¾

PROVISIONS.

The fact that the provision market is coming more and more under Government control has a rather disconcerting influence on the market. Price changes yesterday were of moderate proportions, although the undertone was firm and the close was somewhat higher. Hogs were firmer, and at times there was good buying by strong interests. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 18,000, estimated for Friday 15,000; Kansas City received 5,000 and Omaha 4,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
Nov.	26.80	26.70	26.80	26.75	18.15
Jan.	24.97	23.95	23.95	23.75	....
Ribs—					
Jan.	24.10	23.77	23.77	23.62	14.20
May	23.55	23.45	23.45	23.30	....
Pork—					
Jan.	45.80	44.70	44.70	44.30	26.70

COTTONSEED OIL.

Trading in the market for cottonseed oil was again limited, with sales for the day aggregating only 4,000 barrels. Prices were firmer as a rule owing to the strength in lard, as well as other greases and fats. Fluctuations were feverish and irregular, with closing quotations ranging from 1 point net lower to 18 points higher.

	Open. High.	Low.	Close.	Yesterday. Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	18.75	18.75
Nov.	....	....	18.75@19.00	18.62
Dec.	18.70 18.75	18.70	18.80@18.90	18.51
Jan.	18.85 18.50	18.85	18.48@18.55	18.30
Feb.	....	....	18.40	18.30
Mar.	18.55 18.43	18.55	18.47@18.60	18.30
April	....	....	19.00	....
May	....	....	19.00	....

COFFEE.

The Russian news had little apparent effect in the coffee market, although coffee has been considered particularly sensitive to developments bearing upon the possible duration of the war. Then, too, the speculative interest in coffee has been limited, and the failure of coffee to reflect the nervousness shown elsewhere may have been partly due to the comparatively small volume of outstanding accounts. In any case prices fluctuated within a range of 2 or 3 points, closing net unchanged to 1 point lower. The local spot market was steady at 7½c for Rio 7s, 9½c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	....	....	7.12	7.12
December	7.20	7.20	7.19@7.20	7.20
January	....	....	7.17@7.18	7.17
February	....	....	7.15@7.16	7.15
March	7.15	7.15	7.13@7.14	7.13
April	....	....	7.09@7.10	7.09
May	7.02	7.02	7.03@7.04	7.02
June	....	....	7.00@7.01	7.00
July	7.00	7.00	7.00@7.01	7.00
August	....	....	7.00@7.01	7.00
September	7.05	7.05	7.03@7.04	7.03

SUGAR.

Conditions in the sugar market remain unchanged. No sales of raws were reported, and prices remained at 5½c cost and freight, equal to 6.90c for centrifugal and 6.03c for molasses. Conferences are being held almost daily, and it was announced late last night by the International Sugar Committee that it was the intention of the committee to respect, and not disturb, the contracts through which purchases of sugar have hitherto been made either for the United States or for the European Allies, and to continue to be the intermediary of brokers and of agencies as heretofore. Prices for refined were unchanged at 8.35c for fine granulated.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,413 packages. There is still a shortage of high grades of fresh creamery, and prices for such are firmly maintained, but the medium and lower qualities are having very quiet sale, and prices favor the buyer. Storage creamery 1 cut 4c lower and dull. Some holders are pressing goods for sale. Ladles still ruling dull and weak. Very little interest in packing stock. Creamery, higher than extras, per lb., 46@45½c; extras (92 score), 44½@44¾c; firsts, (88 to 91 score), 42½@44c; seconds, (86 to 87 score), 40@43c; thirds, 38@39½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 46½@47c; extras, 45¼@46c; firsts, 43¼@45c; seconds, 41½@43c; creamery held, higher scoring than extras, 43@44c; extras, 42½@43c; firsts, 41¼@42½c; seconds, 40@41c; thirds, 39@39½c; State, dairy, tubs, finest, 44c; good to prime, 41@43½c; common to fair, 39@40c; renovated, extras, 41½@42c; firsts, 40@41c; lower grades, 36@38c; ladles, current make, firsts, 35½@36c; seconds, 34½@35c; lower grades, 33@34c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 34½@35c; No. 2, 34c; lower grades, 32@33½c.

EGGS.—Receipts, 15,407 cases, not including 17,200 cases in transit for export, previously received but not heretofore reported. The supply of high qualities of fresh gathered eggs continues small, and market for such maintains a firm tone at the recent improvement. Offerings are of extremely irregular quality and showing a wide range of value, about in line with previous quotations. Storage eggs are rather quiet and the tone of the market is unsettled and irregular. The greater part of the trading is in fair to average prime qualities in range of 53@54c, but a little store trading is being done in finer qualities at rather better prices, although it would be difficult to find buyers for any considerable quantity, even of the special marks of fancy stock, at the quotations given. Nearby white eggs continue very scarce and uniformly new laid qualities are hard to find; such command extreme prices. Mixed qualities show a wide range of value, about as recently quoted. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 50@53c; extra firsts, 48@49c; firsts, 44@47c; seconds, 38@43c; thirds and poorer, 33@37c; fresh gathered whites, No. 1, 50@54c; No. 2 and poorer, 26@33c; fresh gathered checks, good to choice, dry, 31@32c; under grades, 29@30c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 25@26c; firsts, storage and insurance paid, 23½@24½c; seconds, storage and insurance paid, 23@23½c; lower grades, storage and insurance paid, 20@21½c; refrigerator, nearby whites, 41@45c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 72@80c; ordinary to good, 60@70c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 65@72c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby whites, pullets, 50@55c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 50@60c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery browns, 52@60c; gathered browns and mixed colors, [illegible]

RULES ON TOBACCO TAX.

Revenue Office Explains Imposts on Goods Removed from Factory.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The Internal Revenue Commissioner's office announced a ruling today in regard to the removal of cigars, tobacco and snuff from factory or custom house.

The ruling is an interpretation of the application of the tax graded according to the retail price of the cigar. The text of the decision follows:

"Graduated taxes on cigars weighing more than three pounds per thousand, the amount of tax to be paid being graded according to the retail price of a single cigar, are imposed by this act. On all manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars or cigarettes removed from factory or custom house from Oct. 4, 1917, to Nov. 1, 1917, inclusive, there shall be levied and collected an additional tax equal to one-half the tax imposed by this act, the full additional taxes taking effect on and after Nov. 2, 1917.

"Taxes are im

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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS AND ALL PERSONS INTERESTED IN JONAS WOLFF CO., INC.:

SIR: PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that a Special Meeting of the stockholders of JONAS WOLFF CO., INC., will be held on the 15th day of November, 1917, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the office of Samuel Blumberg, attorney for said company, No. 27 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon resolutions that this corporation be forthwith dissolved, and for such other business as may lawfully come before said meeting.

DATED, New York, November 5, 1917.

By order of the President. Yours, &c.,
JONAS WOLFF CO., INC.

MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

No. 165 Broadway, New York, October 8th, 1917.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Manhattan Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 165 Broadway, in Manhattan Borough, New York City, on Wednesday, November 14th, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon.

A Board of Directors for the ensuing year is to be elected and three Inspectors of Election.

The transfer books will not close.

EDGAR L. MARSTON, President.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, Secretary.

SUGAR FACTORIES CONSTRUCTION & EQUIPMENT CORPORATION.

A Special Meeting of the stockholders will be held at the office of H. C. Lakin, No. 49 Wall Street, New York City, on Friday, November 30th, 1917, at 11 A. M., for the purpose of taking action upon a proposition to dissolve Sugar Factories Construction and Equipment Corporation forthwith in the manner prescribed by Section 221 of the General Corporation Law of the State of New York.

Dated, New York, October 30th, 1917.

H. C. FOX, Secretary.

LARGEST CORN CROP IN NATION'S HISTORY

Record Production of Potatoes and Tobacco Also Reported Despite Unseasonable Weather.

YIELD NOT EXCEPTIONAL

Is the Result of Great Acreage Planted—Corn Output Will Total 3,191,083,000 Bushels.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—A corn crop larger by more than 66,000,000 bushels than ever grown in the nation's history is the production of the farmers of the United States this year. The Department of Agriculture today, in its preliminary estimate of the crop, placed the quantity at 3,191,083,000 bushels. Conditions since the October forecast caused a reduction of about 19,700,000 bushels in the indicated output.

Potatoes also are a record crop, with a total of 439,686,000 bushels, but unfavorable weather late in the season caused a reduction of 13,000,000 bushels.

Tobacco production is a record.

"The corn crop of 1917 is notable as occupying the largest acreage and producing the largest total crop of record," said a statement of the Department of Agriculture. "The yield per acre, however, is not exceptional, owing to an unfavorable season, characterized by a late Spring, a cold Summer, which was also too dry over much of the corn belt, and early and damaging frosts and freezes, the season being thus shortened at both ends. Thus, unhappily, the bountiful crop contains much corn that did not fully mature, probably in excess of 20 per cent., although most of this had reached the dough state, making it useful for silos and early feeding.

"The potato crop, estimated at 440,000,000 bushels, is the largest on record, notwithstanding an unfavorable September and October cut down the actual production below the forecasts made earlier in the season. The northern commercial sections were most seriously affected by the unfavorable weather during October. The quality of the crop is slightly above average.

"The buckwheat production of 16,813,000 bushels, fell below early forecasts, although it is up to an average in total production compared with former years.

"The flaxseed crop, estimated at 9,648,000 bushels, is very disappointing in its outcome, being smaller than early forecasts, and much below an average production.

"The tobacco crop of 1,185,478,000 pounds is the largest on record.

"The cranberry crop is very short."

Preliminary estimates of the country's important farm crops announced today by the Department of Agriculture in thousands of bushels, l. e., three ciphers omitted, follow:

Crop.	1917 Estimate.	1916 Crop.	1911-15 Average.
Corn	3,191,083	2,583,241	2,754,164
Buckwheat	16,813	11,840	16,514
Potatoes	439,686	325,437	362,910
Sweet potatoes	84,727	70,955	60,257
Tobacco, lbs.	1,185,478	1,150,022	983,723
Flaxseed	9,648	15,459	18,615
Pears	11,490	10,877	11,941
Apples	177,733	202,246	215,572
Apples, (com'l crop,) bbls.	21,461	25,695	.....
Sugar beets, tons..	7,621	8,228	5,839
Kaffir	73,380	50,340	.....
Cranberries, (three States) bbls.	240	415	.....
Beans (five States)	15,597	8,846	.....
Broom corn, tons..	.....	.....	.....
Sorghum syrup, gal.	17,486	13,668	.....

Preliminary estimates previously announced are:

Wheat	659,797	639,885	806,361
Oats	1,580,714	1,251,992	1,230,499
Barley	201,639	180,927	197,211
Rye	56,044	47,383	41,399
Hay, tame, tons..	76,494	89,991	69,043
Hay, wild, tons..	15,225	19,795	17,044
Cotton, bales	12,047	11,450	14,176
Rice	38,256	40,702	25,286
Peaches	42,606	36,800	49,027
Onions (13 States).	13,554	7,833	.....
Cabbage, (9 States,) tons	506	252	.....
Hops, lbs.	27,616	50,537	.....

Weight per measured bushel: Wheat, 58.5 pounds, against 57.1 last year and 58.2 the ten-year average. Oats, 23.4 pounds, against 31.2 last year and 31.6, the ten-year average. Barley, 46.6 pounds, against 45.2 last year and 46.4 the seven-year average.

Corn.—Stocks of old corn on farms Nov. 1 estimated at 34,745,000 bushels, compared with 87,908,000 bushels a year ago and 100,523,000 bushels, the average of the preceding five years.

Corn quality was 75.2 per cent., compared with 84 per cent. last year, and 10 below the average. In principal States the quality was: Ohio, 73 per cent.; Indiana, 63; Illinois, 71; Iowa, 65; Missouri, 86; Nebraska, 80, and Kansas, 69.

The yield per acre of corn averaged 26.4 bushels, compared with 26 bushels last year. Pennsylvania led with 39 bushels. In the principal producing States the acre yield was: Ohio, 38 bushels; Indiana, 36; Illinois, 38; Iowa, 37; Missouri, 35; Nebraska, 27, and Kansas, 14.

BAY STATE STRIKES SPREAD.

Efforts Directed Against Contractors on Government Work.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 8.—Strikes on construction work at plants in this city and vicinity where Government contracts are being filled continued to spread today. Union leaders say more than 1,300 mechanics are involved and more may be called out. Among the plants affected are the navy yard, the Watertown Arsenal, the Naval Hospital in Chelsea, and the Federal Appraisers' Stores in this city.

According to John C. MacDonald, Secretary of the Building Trades Council of Greater Boston and Quincy, the strikes have been called as a protest against open-shop conditions, and there is no dispute with the Government directly, but with contractors engaged on Government work.

"Our committee," he said, "laid the dispute before Secretary of the Navy Daniels and Secretary of War Baker. At the request of the latter official, three weeks ago, we called off a strike of our men at the arsenal, pending an adjustment of the grievances to the satisfaction of organized labor. After waiting three weeks for this job to be made fair and also the one at Squantum, we have ordered strikes of our mechanics on jobs being performed by private contractors on Government work to register our protest."

Mr. MacDonald said construction work at the Ayer Cantonment had been left unhampered purposely. "We don't wish to inflict a hardship on the men encamped there during this cold snap or impede the Government in its training of its conscript army. For the same reason, he said, no attempt had been made to retard the fitting up of transports.

BLAST LOSSES ADJUSTED.

Risk Company Will Pay 80 Per Cent. of $100,000 Kingsland Policy.

Property owners and residents in the vicinity of the Canadian Car and Foundry plant at Kingsland, N. J., who suffered losses when the plant was wrecked by a series of explosions on January 11 last will receive 80 per cent. of the losses from the $100,000 policy which the Commissioners of Kingsland compelled the company to take out when it began business to indemnify residents in the event of such a disaster. The amount of losse which were not covered by other insurance aggregated $77,483.90. Mayor Chancellor Lane yesterday was informed by the Globe and Rutgers Fire Insurance Company, which issued the policy, that it will settle at 80 per cent. of the amount stated, which means the company is willing to put up $62,000 in settlement. The proposition was acceptable to all concerned.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Forecast:

N. C., S. C., and Ga.—Fair Fri. and Sat.
Fla., Ala., and Miss.—Fair Fri. and Sat.
Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Fri. and Sat.
Ind.—Fair Fri. and Sat.
Mich.—Fair Fri. and Sat.
Ark., Okla., La., and Tex.—Fair Fri. and Sat.
Ill., Mo., Wis., Minn., Ia., N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., and Kan.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

HAM AND BACON PRICES CUT.

Applies Now to Chicago, but Will Be Generally Extended.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Retail prices of ham and bacon were cut 5 to 10 cents by the Illinois Food Administrator today. The Government's complete control of the packing industry lends importance to the announcement. While for the moment the cut applies only to Chicago and suburbs, prices set here eventually will serve as the standard for the whole country. The price of lard will be announced in a day or two, and in a week all standard cuts of pork, beef, and mutton will be on the list.

The ham and bacon prices are for the whole piece. For the best ham a fair price to the retailer is set at 30 to 31 cents a pound, while a fair price to the consumer is placed at 32 to 36 cents, the lower price being for cash and carry home, the higher for charged and delivered. The consumer should pay for the medium grades of ham 30 to 34 cents.

The price list places the best bacon at 45 to 49½ cents to the consumer and medium grades at 40½ to 44½ cents. Chicago has been paying the butcher from 53 to 60 cents a pound for best bacon sliced. Sixty cents represented a retail gross profit of at least 15 cents a pound, based on the wholesale price as unaffected by the Government standard.

MRS. O. H. P. BELMONT SUES.

Action to Cancel Agreement Charges $115,000 Theft from Sister's Estate

Herbert Reeves, formerly counsel for Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont and the Model Building and Loan Association, who is now serving from three to six years in Sing Sing for forging mortgages and stealin funds intrusted to his care by Mrs. Belmont, took $113,000 from the estate of her sister, Mrs. Armide Vogel Smith, who died in 1907, according to an allegation made yesterday in a complaint filed in the Supreme Court by Mrs. Belmont against John Prentice Kellogg, who was trustee with her of the estate of Mrs. Smith.

Mrs. Belmont's suit against Mrs. Kellogg, which is also against the estate of his mother, Mrs. Ellen P. Kellogg, an intimate friend of Mrs. Smith, asks the court to cancel an agreement she signed in 1913 at the request of Mrs. Kellogg and her son. Under this agreement Mrs. Belmont stipulated to make good any loss occasioned to the Smith estate on condition that the Kelloggs permit her to have sole contorl of the funds. She alleges that Herbert Reeves took $115,000 from the estate, and that he acted as attorney with the approval of the Kelloggs. She contends that the loss to the estate was not occasioned by neglect of duty on her part, and says the agreement was procured from her by the Kelloggs by "trick and device." She also alleges that it was without consideration and is "contrary to public policy."

If Mrs. Belmont loses the suit she will be compelled, under the agreement, to make restitution of the funds purloined by the attorney. Mr. Kellogg was named in Mrs. Smith's will as the chief beneficiary of the trust estate.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Nov. 8.—Charters filed:

Airlite Rubber Mfg. Co.; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, C. M. Egner of Wilmington.

Automobile Bankers Assn., $1,000,000; F. R. Hamill, Vernon Pimm, S. C. Seymour of Philadelphia.

Hancock Oil Corp., $500,000. Incorporators same as above.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Jacket	.05
Alta	.02	Mexican	.22
Andes	.13	Occidental	.60
Best & Belcher	.03	Ophir	.17
Bullion	.02	Overman	.04
Caledonia	.06	Potosi	.05
Challenge Con	.05	Savage	.05
Chollar	.04	Sierra Nevada	.14
Confidence	.06	Union Con	1.35
Con. Virginia	.01	Utah	.01
Gould & Curry	.03	Mexican dollars	.65½
Hale & Norcross	.03		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	.70	Great Bend	.06
McNamara	.18	Jumbo Exten	.16
Midway	.10	Kewanaa	.07
Mispah	.04	Silver Pick	.10
Monarch Pitts	.06	Spearhead	.05
Montana	.10	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.06	Consolidated	.19
Rescue	.09	Morning Glory	.15
Tonopah Exten	1.55	Red Top	.04
West End	.01	Sunset	.05
West Tonopah	.12	Union Amalg	.11
GOLDFIELD.		White Caps	.02
Atlanta	.06	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Booth	.04	Nevada Hills	.08
Florence	.12	Packard	.24
Goldfield Cons	.37	Rochester	.38
Goldfield Merger	.04	United Eastern	3.55

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4½	4¾	Isabella	7½	8
Dr. J'pot	3¼	4	Golden C	.170	175
Elkton	2¼	4	McKinney	6	10
El Paso	.15	22	Portland	.115	120
Fanny R	3	5	U. Gold M	15	17
Gold Sov	3¼	3	Vindicator	36	38
Granite	32	40			

'CITY OWNERSHIP REMOTE.'

T. P. Shonts Says Subway Cannot Be Taken Over for Fifty Years.

Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, issued yesterday a statement to reassure stockholders in transit companies, public utility stocks having gone down on the market, apparently because Judge Hylan's platform calls for municipal ownership and operation.

"There can be no municipal operation of Interborough lines except under the terms of our contract with the city," said Mr. Shonts. "The title to all subways in New York, those in operation and those in process of construction, now rests in the city. The Interborough is only a tenant operating under a lease.

"The city cannot take over the existing subway as a whole until the expiration of the lease, fifty years hence, nor the new subways now building until at least ten years after they are completed and put into operation, and then only on a remunerative basis, the formula for which is stated in the lease. As the city's partner the Interborough is now carrying and always has faithfully carried out all its contractual obligations, and expects to continue to do so."

Three Stock Exchange Seats Sold.

Three memberships in the New York Stock Exchange were posted for transfer yesterday. Montgomery H. Clarkson has sold his seat to W. Channing Burbank for $47,000; W. J. B. Mills his to Sidney Lewinson for $46,500, and Campbell C. Brown his to Oscar L. Smith for $45,000. The last previous sale of an Exchange seat brought $50,000, and the price of $45,000 is the lowest of this year. The election of Edwin F. Friedlander and J. Wistar Kendall as members of the Exchange was announced yesterday.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, coupon, 1930	97	98
2s, registered, 1918	99	100
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100
3s, registered, 1918	85	90
3s, coupon, 1946	85	90
3s, conversion, 1947	85	90
4s, registered, 1925	104⅜	105⅜
4s, coupon, 1925	104⅜	105
2s, coupon, '38, reg	98	98
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	98	98
3s, Panama, '61, reg	84	88
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	88
2s, registered, 1930	97	98

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Wed's day. Ask.	Wed's day. Bid.
4½s July, 1907	99⅝	100½	100
4½s June, 1965	99⅝	100½	100
4½s Mar., 1963	99⅝	100½	100
4½s Nov., 1957	99¾	100½	100
4½s May, 1957	99⅝	100½	100
4½s Nov., 1917	97⅞	..	97⅝
4½s April, 1966	95	96	95⅝
4½s Mar., 1960-50	96	96	95⅝
4½s Mar., 1964	95	96	95⅝
4½s Mar., 1962	95	96	95⅝
4½s Sept., 1960	95	96	95⅝
4s May, 1959	91½	92½	92
4s Nov., 1958	91½	92½	92
4s May, 1957	91½	..	92
4s Nov., 1956	91½	..	92
4s Nov., 1955	91½	..	92
4s Nov., 1930	92	..	94
4s May, 1919	98⅜	..	99¼
4s Nov., 1918	99½	..	99½

	Yester-day. Bid.	Wed's day. Ask.	Wed's day. Bid.
3½s Nov., 1954	81	..	81½
3½s May, 1954	81	82½	81½
3½s Nov., 1953	80½	..	81

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1918-1923	4.40	4.20	4.33
4½s 1924-1931	4.40	4.30	4.40
4½s 1921-1923	4.40	4.30	4.35
4½s April, 1920	4.50	..	4.50
4½s 1918-1919	4.50	..	4.50
4½s 1940-1963	4.50	4.35	4.50
4½s 1930-1933	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s 1922-1929	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s 1919-1921	4.40	4.10	4.40
4½s 1917-1918	4.40	4.10	4.40
4s 1940-1953	4.50	4.20	4.50
4s 1926-1958	4.50	4.20	4.50
4s 1918-1925	4.50	4.00	4.40

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
6,000	‡AetnaExplo.	5⅝	5	5¼
400	‡Air Reduc.	71	68	68
700	‡Am. W. Paper	2¼	2	2
100	Br.-Am. Tob., coupon	16½	16½	16½
65	Carwen Steel	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
1,000	Chev. Motor	63	58	59
869	Cities Serv., common	14½	15½	14½
415	‡CitiesSer. pf.	76¼	75¼	75½
1,200	Curtiss Aero	27⅛	26	26⅛
250	Em'gen Phos	4⅝	4¼	4⅝
100	E. Heaney	20	20	20
3,100	‡Int. LubeCh.	3¼	2⅞	3
50	‡Int. Trading	75	70	70
100	Keyst. T. & R.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
500	Marco. of Am.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

500	Ang.-Am. Oil	16½	16½	16½
65	Illinois P. L.	192	184	184

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

700	‡Allen Oil	⅝	⅞	⅝
800	‡Barn. O. & G.	1½	1½	1½
1,200	‡Beth. Co. G.	10¼	10¼	10¼
8,000	‡Bos.-Wyo.	28	26	27
4,000	‡Cosden Oil	7⅞	7¾	7¾
300	‡ Do pf	3⅞	3¾	3¾
3,300	Cumb. P. & L.	1¼	1¼	1¼
4,000	‡Elk B. Pet.	7¾	7	7¼
2,400	‡Elk. O. & G., (a pros.)	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	‡Esmer. Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,500	‡Federal Oil	2⅞	2¾	2¾
300	‡Friar Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞
700	‡Glenrock Oil	14¾	14½	14½
100	Houston Oil	19	19	19
900	‡Hum. G. C. O. & E.	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛
700	‡Inter. Pet.	11¾	11½	11½
4,000	Kenova Oil, (a pros.)	⅞	⅞	⅞
400	‡Ky. new	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1,150	‡Lost C. Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞
5,800	‡Merritt Oil	25⅝	21½	22⅝
3,000	Met. Petrol	⅞	⅞	⅞
7,000	‡Midw. Oil	116	103	106
1,000	‡ Do pf	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
4,000	‡Mid-W. Refg	113	104	104
8,000	‡N. W. Oil	80	70	72
4,000	‡Okla. Oil	6½	6	6
1,000	‡ Do pf	23	22	22
4,000	Okla. Prod.	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜
1,000	‡Omar O. & G.	20	20	20
3,000	Osage-H. Oil	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
650	‡Pa.-Ky. Oil	*5⅝	..	5⅝
1,900	‡Pa.-O. & G.	12¼	12⅛	12¼
4,400	‡Rice Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	‡Sap. O. & R.	9	8½	8½
4,100	‡Seq. O. & R.	⅝	⅞	⅝
6,500	‡Somer. Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
5,000	‡Tampa Man. Star	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,500	‡Un. Wes. Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,940	‡Victoria Oil, new stock	*4	3	3⅝
200	‡Wy. Un. Oil, new	4	4	4
2,800	‡W. Won. Oil, (a pros.)	30	27	29

MINING STOCKS.

1,900	Acme C. H.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,800	A.-B. C. M.	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,700	‡Atlanta	9½	9	9
2,500	B. L. C. Co.	1⅝	1½	1⅝
9,000	‡Bos. & M. 52	48	49	
1,500	‡Brad. C. M.	1¾	1½	1¾
2,800	‡Bunt. Min.	58	53	56
1,500	B. C. v. t. ctfs.	6¾	5⅝	5⅞
1,700	Butte Det.	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,000	‡B.-R. Cp. (a pr.)	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜
3,700	‡Caledonia	52	50	50
1,200	‡Cal. & Jer.	1⅞	1⅜	1⅝
380	Canada Cop.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
7,500	‡Cash Boy	4	3¾	4
3,700	‡C.S.M. & M.	39	36	37
500	Cerro G. M.	1⅜	1¼	1¼
400	‡Coco R. Min.	5⅛	5	5⅛
500	Con. A. S.	1½	1½	1½
5,000	Con. C. M.	7¾	6¾	6¾
500	‡Con.-Home'd	16	16	16
4,500	‡Emma Con.	⅛	⅛	⅛
600	First Nat'l C.	2⅝	2	2⅛
1,000	‡Fort. Jer.	40	40	40
600	‡Gila Copper	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
1,200	‡Gold. Con.	40	39	39
2,700	‡Gold. Merg.	4	3½	3¾
300	G. V. E. Co.	1¼	1¼	1¼
5,000	‡Green M. M.	⅛	⅛	⅛
3,720	Hecla Min.	4¼	4	4¼
20,000	‡J. V. (a pr.)	⅛	⅛	⅛
8,600	‡J. Pres. Cop.	2¼	1⅞	1⅞
1,500	‡Jim Butler	76	76	76
3,500	‡Jumbo Ext.	18	17	17
1,000	‡Kerr Lake	4¾	4¾	4¾
700	‡K. P. G. M., Ltd.	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	Louis. Con.	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,000	Magma Cop.	*36	31	31
1,500	‡Magn. Cop.	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,300	‡Marg. Min.	9	8½	8½
100	Mas. Valley	4¼	4¼	4¼
700	‡Mog. M. Co.	40	35	35
3,000	Mon. Chief	⅞	⅞	⅞
4,000	‡Moth. Lode	30	28	28
10,000	‡Natl. Lead	8	6	7
12,000	‡N. Z. & L.	32	27	29
200	N. Y. & H.	12	12	12
5,000	Nip. M. Co.	7¾	7¼	7¼
8,400	‡Nix. Nev.	73	69	70
2,000	Prov. M. Co.	40	39	39
600	‡Red War. M.	½	½	½
2,650	‡Rich. Mines	38	36	36
4,500	S. K. of A.	⅜	⅜	⅜
400	Stand. S.-L.	⅞	⅞	⅞
5,000	‡St. N. Zinc	10½	9	9½
2,100	‡Sup. Min.	14	13	13
300	S. C. (a pr.)	1½	1½	1½
250	‡Ton. Belm.	3⅝	3½	3⅝
200	Ton. Mining	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,500	‡Trey-Arlz.	15	15	15
320	‡Un. Mines	38	36	36
4,000	‡Utah N. M.	½	½	½
2,700	‡Utica Mines	14	12	13
1,250	‡W. E. Con.	68	66	66
1,500	W. C. M. Co.	1¼	1¼	1¼
4,500	‡Yer. M. Cop.	14	13½	13½

BONDS.

$40,000	‡B. S. 5s, 2-yr. n	97⅜	97½	97½
100,000	‡Can. G. 5s	94¼	94½	94½
35,000	‡G. E. 6s, n.	100½	100	100
12,000	‡Gr. Con. 5s, 5% n.w	97¼	97	97
30,000	‡I. N. R. 5½s	55	48	48
25,000	‡Rus. G. 6½s	63	58	58
3,000	‡So. Ry. 5% notes	..	97	98½

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Wed'sday. Bid.
Aetna ctfs. of deposit	5¼	5½	5¼
Am.-B. Mfg.	5	10	5
Do pf	20	40	28
Am. Drug. S.	10	15	10
Am. Stores	..	34	..
Do 1st pf	96	98	96
Br.-Am. Tob., coupon	16½	16½	16½
B'worth Jud.	40	50	45
Can. Nat. Gas	⅛	⅜	⅛
Car Lt. & P.	2⅜	2¾	2⅜
Carbon Steel	75	80	73
Chalmers Mot.	2	4	4
Chal. Mot. pf.	..	50	..
Charcoal Iron	6¾	7¼	6¾
Curtiss A. pf.	50	75	68
Eastern Steel	122	127	122
Fall Motors	..	5	7
Fed. D. & C.	5	10	5
Free, Texas	38	41	38
Gray M.	2	4	4½
Hall Sig. pf.	10	18	10
Havana Tob.	½	¾	¾
Do pf	2	5	4
Holly Sugar	40	50	45
Do pf	98	101	98
Hendee Mfg.	10	20	16
Hupp M. Car.	2¼	2½	2
Int'cont. Rub.	7	9	10
Int. M. 2d pf.	15	20	15
K. T. & R. pf.	11	12	14
Kresge	70	80	83
Do pf	92	102	104
Lake Tor. R.	13⅝	4	3⅝
L. Val. C. S.	62	68	64
Lukens Steel	35	44	37
Do 1st pf	100	102	101
Man. Transit	⅛	⅜	⅛
Maxim Muni.	⅛	⅜	⅜
Mitchell Mot.	30	45	30
N.Y. Shipb'g	..	34½	..
Peer. T. & M.	9	11	9
Pere.-L. Cem.	3¾	4	4¼
Poole Engine	60	80	60

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Wed'sday. Bid.
Redden M. T.	13	14	13
Rep. Truck	42	49	42
Do pf	..	83	..
Smith (A. O.)	..	90	89
Do pf	89	90	89
Stand. Motors	8	9	8
Smith Mot. Tr.	⅜	¾	⅜

ORDER OF ELKS GIVES GREAT WAR HOSPITAL

Will Spend Quarter of a Million for the Reconstruction of Maimed and Wounded.

ACCEPTED BY GOVERNMENT

Occupational Instruction to Go Hand in Hand with Physical Rehabilitation.

The Elks' War Relief Commission announced last night that the Government had accepted a gift of $250,000 from the Elks to provide a great reconstruction hospital—the first in the United States—where maimed and disfigured American soldiers and sailors may receive the best of expert attention and occupational instruction. The statement issued last night from the New York office of the commission, 140 Broadway, reads in part as follows:

"This first reconstruction hospital, where our soldiers will be re-educated in occupations which will best fit them not to be once a burden to society, will be erected in Boston. It will consist of a complete unit of twin ward hospital buildings, vocational workshops, barracks, mess hall, and post exchange. This was definitely decided upon today at a meeting of the Elks' War Relief Commission, composed of John K. Tener, Chairman; Joseph T. Fanning, Secretary; Jerome B. Fisher, James R. Nicholson, Edward Rightor, and Fred Harper, Grand Exalted Ruler, following a conference with Surgeon General Gorgas.

"The site will be on Parker Hill, Boston, contiguous to the Robert Brigham Hospital. The institution will serve as the model, the standard maker, for similar plants to be established throughout the United States. The buildings will be thoroughly modern in architecture, light and cheerful, and will have a well-trained and especially efficient professional staff."

Ex-Governor Tener, Chairman of the Elks' War Relief Commission, said:

"In the beginning of the war, except for Germany, the nations, in the conservation of their men, conducted their work upon the lines that had held in all previous wars. Disease was to be prevented so far as possible and the treatment of the wounded consisted in saving life, with the expectation that discharge from the army with some sort of pension would be the future, if any permanent impairment of function remained. No medical or surgical thought apart from the saving of life was given or considered necessary.

"Within a few months, however, it became evident that the mere saving of life, unless it was followed by or associated with attempts to restore function to the damaged part, represented a waste that was so great that the very existence of the nation was jeopardized. Associated with this, the pathetic condition in which most of these young men were placed, with the greater part of their lives to live bound by their physical handicap, was too overwhelming not to make it obvious that something more than mere life-saving was called for."

"The Government officials are particularly grateful to the Elks for this magnificent gift, which will tend to minimize the suffering and disabilities caused by the war," said Major Elliot G. Brackett, Director of Military Orthopedics, with headquarters in the Surgeon General's office. "It is a fine thing for the nation and is of incalculable consequence from the standpoint of happiness of the soldier. The need of this same rehabilitative work as a factor in saving our civil and industrial problem has been evident for some time, and although attempts have been made to meet the need through the establishment of such work. It will result in one of the lasting contributions which can come out of the disasters of this war," added Dr. Brackett.

RECORDED LEASES.

RECORDED LEASES.
With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,849, part of second loft, 33x 46; Frank L. Thomson to James Chrescas and 6 others, Columbus Realty Co., from Oct. 17; attorney, D. R. Deutsch, 1,780 Broadway.....$1,800

LEXINGTON AV, 1,609, all; Annie L. Baumann to Morris Siegel, 348 East 67th, and Louis Levine, 1,333 5th Av, 3 years from Jan. 1, 1918; attorney L. Levine, 1,333 5th Av.....$1,950

MADISON AV, 1,553, store and upper floors and basement; Sarah Smith to Jacob Faier, 47 East 105th St, 5 years from May 1, 1917; address, 1,553 Madison Av.....$1,140

BWAY, s e corner 14th st, first floor; Minor Realty Corp. to James Pyne, 239 5th Av, 5 years from Nov. 15, 1917. Oct. 25; attorney, M. Seinfeld, 299 Broadway...$840

9TH AV, 882, second floor; Paul J. Hyck to Edouard Dreyfous, 77 Rue d'Amsterdam, Paris, France, 9 4-12 years from Oct. 1, 1917; attorneys, H. A. & C. E. Hevit, 2 Rector St.....$6,000

9TH AV, 338 and 341, all; Caroline Hurry et al., trustees, to South Sixth Avenue Co., 40 Wall St, 10 years from Feb. 1, 1918; attorney, Kenneth C. Newman, 38 Park Row.....$20,000

9TH AV, 343, w s, 52.6 ft n of 21st St, all; estate of Charles F. Hoffman, Inc., to same, 10 years from Feb. 1, 1918; attorney, same.....$1,120

9TH AV, 347 and 349, all; William A. Halbe to same, 10 years from Feb. 1, 1918; attorney same; taxes in excess of $1,500 and gold.....$4,950 and $5,000

9TH AV, 353, w s, 23 ft s of 22d St, all; Onaco Realty Corpn. to same, 10 years from Feb. 1, 1918; attorney, same; gold.....$4,000

9TH AV, 351, all; Ella J. Sagendorf to same, ¼ part, all title, 10 years from Feb. 1, 1918; attorney, same.....$1,170

BWAY, 1,104-1106, all; Augustus D. Juilliard et al., Trustees, will Mary Dodge, to South Sixth Av. Co., 60 Wall St., 10 years from Feb. 1, 1918; attorney, Kenneth C. Newman, 38 Park Row; gold.....$4,000

HERT ST, 52 West, front and rear store on w s building and cellar; David Davis to Morris Roth, 52 West 116th St, 2 years from May 1, 1918, 2 years' renewal; attorney, M. Spitz, 220 Broadway.....$1,440

29TH ST, 504 and 506 West, all; Broadway-John Street Corporation to Jules Cabourg, 38 West 126th St, from Nov. 1, 1917, to Jan. 30, 1922; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$6,300

MECHANICS' LIENS.

BOWERY, 46 and 48; American Slate Works, Inc., against Giuseppi Antonio Maieri, lessee; Thomas J. De Diego, contractor....$250

1ST AV, 352; Joseph Jacobson against Alfonso Oliva, owner; Richard Frooks, contractor.....$65

20TH ST, 115 West; Oscar Kolonna against Lewis Israelson, owner; Rosenberg & Goldman, contractors.....$85

Bronx.

JENNINGS ST, 775; Max Berliner against Joseph Teishof, owner and contractor....$27

SURROGATE CITATION.

CHOATE, JOSEPH HODGES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Cuthbert Pawling, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Joseph Hodges Choate, late of the County of New York, deceased, to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Evarts, Choate & Sherman, 60 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 24th day of December next.

Dated New York, the 12th day of June, 1917.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE, JR.,
MABEL CHOATE,
CARL A. de GERSDORFF,
Executors.

EVARTS, CHOATE & SHERMAN,
Attorneys for Executors,
60 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan
New York City.

In 10 months of 1917 The New York Times published 1,057,182 lines of financial advertising, a greater volume than the combined advertising of any other two newspapers in the United States.

The New York Times has a larger circulation among prosperous and influential readers than any other newspaper.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Hotel growth in New York City, and especially in the Times Square section, is indicated by an important transaction closed yesterday, whereby Frank C. Hurley, owner of the Hotel Hermitage, at Seventh Avenue and Forty-second Street, acquired a valuable frontage in West Forty-second Street, abutting the hotel property. Mr. Hurley purchased from Julia F. Paddell the four-story building at 202 West Forty-second Street, assessed at $130,000; the similar property at 206 assessed at $56,000, from the estate of Mary C. Warren, and 208, assessed at $79,000, from Elizabeth A. Paddell.

The same purchaser recently bought from Amelia Levison the four-story building at 204, assessed at $105,000, and now controls a frontage of 80 feet on Forty-second Street and 49.4 feet on Seventh Avenue, surrounding the four-story café and restaurant building, 20 by 49.4, at the southwest corner of the two thoroughfares.

Mr. Hurley announced that as soon as existing leases expired, he would extensively alter the properties and bring the present subway entrance inside the buildings.

It is probable, however, that the site will eventually be used for the construction of an addition to the Hotel Hermitage, on account of its central location, its adaptability for this form of improvement and the steady increase in the demand for hotel accommodations in this city.

Elisha Sniffin was the broker in the assembling of the properties. The attorneys representing the various selling interests were De Witt, Lockman, & De Witt, Stinson & Williams, and Keith & Abbott. John J. Buckley represented the purchaser.

Staten Island Sound Acreage Deal.

The United States Metal Refining Company has purchased from the International Nickel Company a tract of 120 acres on Tuffis Neck, Prince's Bay, L. I., to furnish the site for an additional plant. The property fronts on Staten Island Sound. It was acquired about seven years ago by the seller at a cost of about $8,000 an acre. The present transaction is reported to have been closed on a basis indicating an advance of between $2,000 and $4,000 an acre. The purchasing company has a large plant at Chrome, N. J., covering about twenty acres.

Tenement Sales.

Kurz & Uren, Inc. sold for E. Loewenthal & Sons, Inc., 1,743 Avenue A, between Nineteen and Ninety-first Streets, a five-story double tenement with two stores, on a lot 25 by 96.

George W. Sasse sold for Max Jacoby to Theresa Fauth, 1908 West 120th Street, a five-story double flat, on a lot 25 by 100.

Theresa Fauth purchased for investment from Elizabeth C. Norton 2 East 113th Street, a five-story tenement, on a lot 25 by 100.11, located between Lexington and Park Avenues.

Murray Hill Dwelling Gift.

Graham F. Blandy has presented as a gift to his wife, Mrs. Georgette H. Blandy, the residence at 26 East Thirty-eighth Street, on a lot 18.10 by 99.9, beginning 150 feet east of Madison Avenue. The house was acquired by Mr. Blandy in 1900. It is assessed at $62,000.

$50,000 Bronx Garage.

As a site for a three-story garage Albert J. Schwartzler, a builder, has purchased a plot, 100 by 100 feet, on the east side of Courtlandt Avenue, 75 feet north of 162d Street. The construction is to cost about $50,000, according to the estimate prepared by the architect, S. J. Kessler.

Bronx Sale.

Edward Vaughan, Jr., has purchased from Rose Leahy 246 East 198th Street, a two-story dwelling, on a lot 25 by 98, located 30 feet west of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse.

Queens Borough Sale.

The Lewis H. May Company has sold for Harry L. McCotter his furnished home on the east side of Beach 120th Street, near Jamaica Bay Drive, Rockaway Park, L. I., to Bridget McNamee, for investment.

Brooklyn.

The Artea Realty Company, associated with the Realty Trust, has sold the one-family brick houses 1,535 and 1,539 Forty-third Street, in the Martense section of Brooklyn, to Morris Biblowitz of Manhattan, for investment.

Staten Island.

A large building, formerly occupied as a hotel and known for years as the Clipper House, on the southwest corner of Richmond Terrace and Clinton Avenue, New Brighton, S. I., opposite the Sailors' Snug Harbor station, has been sold for a New York client by W. S. E. Hall to William D. Hill of New Brighton, S. I. The property is to be improved considerably by the new owner.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. leased 63 East Sixty-fourth Street, five-story American basement residence of Mrs. Charles W. Romeyn, furnished, for the Winter season, to Edward H. Delafield.

Pease & Elliman leased, furnished, for William H. Hyde, the five-story dwelling at 24 East Ninety-first Street, between Madison and Park Avenues, to Mrs. E. R. Strayngе; also leased for Dr. P. G. Becker to Dr. Raphael F. Guidone the three-story and basement dwelling at 106 East Eighteenth Street.

Commercial Leases.

F. Hoffman and H. Sonnenberg leased from George M. Fitzpatrick the four-story garage at 163 and 165 East Eighty-fourth Street, on a plot 40 by 100, for a term of twenty-one years, at an aggregate rental of $120,000. A. H. Levy and Sol Kinzler negotiated the lease.

Henry Goodman, for the Clausen-Flanagan Brewing Company the three-story stable at 888 to 892 Second Avenue to Bernard McGlone.

Auction Bargain on Heights.

Samuel Kronsky obtained a bargain yesterday in the Vesey Street Exchange Salesroom when the three-story dwelling at 424 West 100th Street was knocked down to him at a figure of $6,250. The property is assessed at $9,500, of which $6,500 represents land value.

Realty Notes.

A meeting of the Real Estate Owners' Association has been called for this evening at Turn Hall, Lexington Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street.

George J. Gould transferred title yesterday to a number of Bronx railroad properties to the Manhattan Railway Company. The parcels are located on East 141st, 143d, 144th, 145th Streets and Third Avenue, and are of various kinds and sizes. They were acquired by Mr. Gould, for the railroad company, years ago, when he was in control.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

Dyckman St, n s, block front, between Nagle and Post Avs, 300x100, vacant; knocked down at $385,000.

Academy St, s s, block front, between Nagle and Post Avs, 300x100, vacant; liquidation sale; knocked down at $55,750.

160th St, 424 West, s s, 165.4 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 16.8x70, three-story and basement dwelling; trustee's sale; to Samuel Kronsky for $6,250.

Post Av, n e corner of 204th St, 100x100, vacant; withdrawn.

Post Av, s e corner of 204th St, 100x100, vacant; trustee's sale; withdrawn.

Eastchester Road, w s, 225.10 ft n of Barlow st, 153.8x104.7x237.5, vacant; trustee's sale, estate of Joseph J. Gleason, deceased; withdrawn.

Jersey City—436-438 Summit Av, two-story three-family house, 71x231.6, executor's sale, estate of Margaret Droge, deceased; to Joseph Martin for $10,800.

Yonkers—159 Park Av., corner Glenwood Av, 2½-story frame dwelling with garage, 100x135; executor's sale, estate of Clara Hartman, deceased; to Julius Budd for $12,600.

96th St, 54 East, s s, 180 ft w of Park Av, 25x100; five-story tenement; voluntary sale; knocked down to Nathan Schwarts for $22,500.

125th St, 42 West, s s, 417.9 ft e of Lenox Av, 20.10x100.11, four-story tenement with stores; voluntary sale; knocked down at $20,250.

Peekskill, N. Y.—Block front w s, North James St, between Orchard St and Constant Av, 100x324.5, with 3½-story frame dwelling and garage; voluntary sale; knocked down at $5,800.

8th St, 39 West, n s, 534.5 ft w of 8th Av, 21x93.11, eight-story loft and stores; J. E. Cameron against W. F. Donnelly et al; Anderson, Gray & A., attorneys; due, $46,-618.79; taxes, &c., $1,948.40; adjourned to Dec. 6.

76th St, 176 West, s s, 61 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 19x77.2, four-story dwelling; George Ramsay et al. against J. H. Myers et al; Miller, K. L. & T., attorneys; due, $20,198.06; taxes, &c., $1,903.60; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

160th St, 646-650 West, s s, 575 ft w of Broadway, 66.8x100, six-story apartment house; Van Dyck estate against Homo Construction Co. et al.; Middlebrook & B., attorneys; due, $44,734.47; taxes, &c., $578.89; prior mtg, $19,000; to the Medal Realty Co., a party in interest, for $76,696.

160th St, 652-654 West, s s, 641.8 ft w of Broadway, 66.8x100, six-story apartment house; same against Julius Weinstein et al.; same attorneys; due, $44,207.42; taxes, &c., $1,083.80; prior mtg, $19,500; to the Medal Realty Co., a party in interest, for $76,815.

1st Av, 1,030, e s, 40 ft n of 56th St, 20x94; American Mortgage Co. against Henry Wiell et al.; Middlebrook & B., attorneys; due, $8,738.19; taxes, &c., $488.49; to the plaintiff for $8,000.

47th St, 341 East, n s, 79 ft w of 1st Av, 21x 50.3, 5-story tenement and store; John M. Bowers et al., exrs., against Union Holding Co. et al.; W. H. Van Benschoten, attorney; due, $7,222.77; taxes, &c., $1.50; to the plaintiff for $5,500.

West End Av, 42, e s, 25.10 ft n of 61st St, 25.11x100, 5-story tenement and store; A. P. Fowler against Daniel Sand et al.; Merrill, R. & T., attorneys; due, $11,956.30; taxes, &c., $1,048.28; to the plaintiff for $8,000.

University Av, s e corner of 170th St, 105.8 x42.8, five-story flat; M. V. Bergen against Hillcrest Building Co. et al.; Meyer Auerbach, attorney; due, $7,983.71; taxes, &c., $1,000; prior mtg, $41,000; to H. B. Miller for $50,155.

Vyse Av, s e corner of 173d St, 35x100, four-story flat; E. B. Meeks, trustee, against Martha Perna et al.; E. G. Duvall, attorney; due, $28,894.42; taxes, &c., $723.05; to the plaintiff for $8,000.

137th St, 635 East, n s, 139.4 ft w of Cypress Av, 57.5x100, six-story flat; New York Life Insurance and Trust Co. against Bronx Industrial Estates et al.; Emmet P., attorneys; due on judgment, $26,250; taxes, &c., $650; to the plaintiff for $26,900.

By Charles A. Berrian.

University Av, s e corner of 170th St, 105.8x 42.8, five-story flat; M. V. Bergen against Hillcrest Building Co. et al.; Meyer Auerbach, attorney; due on judgment, $7,983.71; taxes, &c., $1,000; prior mtg, $41,000; to H. B. Miller for $50,155.

Vyse Av, s e corner of 173d St, 30x100, four-story flat; E. B. Meeks trustee, against Martha Perna et al.; E. G. Duvall, attorney; due, $28,894.42; taxes, &c., $723.05; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

By George Price.

Cambreling Av, e s, 120 ft n of 183th St, 75x143.8 to Beaumont Av, 275.1x144.4, vacant; Benjamin Cohen against H. A. Munroe et al.; A. D. Levin, attorney; due on judgment, $7,069.83; taxes, &c., $109.20; to the plaintiff for $5,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

181ST ST, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, for a one-story garage, 75x118.6; estate of S. Hahn and estate of D. Dutswilit, Far Rockaway, owners; O. Lowinson, 366 5th Av, architect; cost, $20,000.

177TH ST, 448 West, for a one-story storage, 20.03x36.4x irregular; D. H. Elder and M. M. Wells, 65 9th Av, owners; J. S. Maher, 431 West 14th St, architect; cost, $400.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

48TH ST, 122 to 126 West, to 3 three and four story lodging houses; C. Marsh, 236 West 46th St, owner; T. W. Lamb, 644 8th Av, architect; cost, $20,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, NOV. 8.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE D, 133-35, w s, 26 ft n of 9th St, runs w 70x n 20.6x w 25x n 22x e 93 to avenue x s 42.6 to beginning; Abr. Levenstein et al. to Rose Levenstein, 207 Avenue D.

110th St, and Sarah Tarshes, 23 East 124th St; address 207 West 110th St.....$1

EAST BROADWAY, 205, s s, 171.1 ft e of Clinton St, 25.6x87.6; Lena Boal to Lillian K. Boal, 139 West 82d St, mtg $18,350, Sept. 24; Joseph E. Seal, 213 East Broadway.$100

GREENE ST, 162 to 168, s e s, 99.8x100, except part reging 12.8 ft from n s of Greene and 100.5 w Waverly, 36.8x100; Grand St., w corner of West Broadway, 28x00; White St, n s, 200 ft e of West Broadway, 25x100; also property outside of Manhattan; Isabella Mendel et al., trustees of will of Leon Mendel to Florence Mendel, at Congress Hotel, Michigan Av, Chicago, Ill., et al, quitclaim, 2-15 parts, all liens, June 30, 1917; attorney, C. Emanuel, 13 East 22d St, 1 deeds, each.....$1

MERCER ST, 19, —x—; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. to Frank C. Waterbury, 51st St and Ingersoll Av, Des Moines, Iowa, and Eugene C. Waterbury, 170 West 73d St, New York City, b. and s., all liens, Nov. 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

RIDGE ST, 87, w s, 153.11 ft s of Rivington St, runs w 75kn 25x w 50.7x s 51x e 125.7 to street x n 26 to beginning; William J. Amend, executor, to W. J. Amend, trustee, 378 West End Av, Nov. 1; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St.....$1

ST. NICHOLAS AV e s, 134 ft n of 175th St, runs n 65.10 s s s 176th St x e 100 x s 73 x n w — to beginning; 176th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue Corporation to Hyman Sonn, 40 West 86th St, and others, mtg $20,000, Aug. 1; attorney, Manhattan Leasing Co., 149 Church St.....$100

WEST BROADWAY, 462, w s, 209.4 ft s of Houston St, 25x75; William Wetterer and another, executors, to Jacob Spieles, 462 West Broadway, Oct. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$20,000

2D AV, n e corner of 88th St, 98.9x100; Ily W. Cindt et al. to Pasco Corporation, 50 West 47th St, mtg $60,000, Oct. 30.....$1

2D AV, 2,382, e s, 20.11 ft n of 122d St, 20x80; 2d Av, 2,384, e s, 40.11 ft n of 122d St, 20x80; Irving W. Dimelow to Bernard Goodman, 1,384 East 174th St, mtg $15,000, Nov. 7; attorneys, Speir & E., 52 Wall St.....$1

3D ST, 305 East, n s, 261.4 ft w of Avenue D, 24.6x96, foreclosure Sup. Ct. 1917; Edmund Hurley, referee, to Rose Silverthill, Bedford Hills, N. Y., Nov. 5; attorneys, Hurry & Dutton, 80 Maiden Lane.....$20,000

5TH AV, e s, 24 ft s of 89th St, 20x100; George D. Gregory to Deed Realty Co., 489 Broad St, Nutley, N. J.....$100

5TH AV, e s, 90 ft s of 89th St, 35x100; same to same, all liens, June 11.....$100

8TH AV, s e corner of 96th St, 100.8x150; Sumner and Helen C. Gerard and another to Mary B. Jennings, Fairfield, Conn., mtg $185,000, Nov. 8; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

8TH AV, n w corner 118th St, 100.11x120; 8th Avenue and 118th Street Realty Co. to Hyman Sonn, 40 West 86th St, and others, mtg $9,000, Aug. 1; attorney, Manhattan Leasing Co., 149 Church St.....$100

11TH AV, 410, e s, corner of 35th St, 24.9x 100, foreclosure Oct. 16, 1917; Lester M. Friedman, referee, to Anheuser Busch Brewing Association, Inc., St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 8; attorneys, Blumenstiel & Co., 165 Broadway.....$30,000

88TH ST, 134 East, s s, 20 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x94.9; George Clark to Julia N., his wife, 160 West 106th St, one-half part, party of the first part, receives life estate in, and fee c. & f. s. all liens, Oct. 31; attorney, Harry J. Rosenzon, 149 Broadway.....Gift

97TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Madison Av, 16.10x 100.11; Elandy to George Hill, 18 East 97th st, wife, 24 East 38th St, April 20, 1908; attorneys, Elandy, M. & S., 37 Wall St.....Gift

97TH ST, 325 East, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Ferd. B. Kugler to estate of Joseph Brinig, at Landis, Cumberland Co., N. J., mtg $15,475, Oct. 27; attorney, A. J. Schorb, 831 Jefferson Av, Brooklyn.....$1

52D ST, 409 West, n s, 125 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Henry Brinkmann to Helen Brinkmann, 2,426 Grant Av, Bronx, all liens, Oct. 30; attorneys, Elfers & Abberly, 277 Broadway.....$1

72D ST, n s, 172 ft e of 8th Av, 28x102.2; Mary B. Jennings to Sumner Gerard, Huntington, L. I., & part, and Mary D. Gerard, 11 East 46th St, ¾ part, all liens, Nov. 8; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

75TH ST, 208-210 East, s s, 133.9 ft e of 2d Av, 39.2x102.2; Harry Fischel to Wellworth Property Co., 51 Chambers St. Oct. 29; attorney, J. A. Seidman, 61 Park Row.$100

113TH ST, 72 East, s s, 180 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; Ellis C. Norton to Theresa Faust, 16 Arlon Place, Brooklyn, mtg $10,000, Nov. 2; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

117TH ST, 320 West, s s, 275.9 ft w of 8th Av, 26.3x100.11; Louise Hughes et al. to Westbrook Realty Co., 378 Columbus Av, mtg $15,000; attorney, C. V. Pallister, 220 Broadway.....$1

130TH ST, 28 East, n s, 278 ft e of 5th Av, 16x90.11; Harry A. Grant to Julia A. Keating, 138 West 96th St, Nov. 7; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Julia A. Keating to Catherine Laughran, 2,347 3d Av, Nov. 7; attorney, same.....$1

136TH ST, 240 West, n s, 486 ft w of 7th Av, 17x90.11; Caroline Baumert to George Donaldson, 148 West 131st St, mtg $11,000, Oct. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

137TH ST, s s, 525 ft w of 7th Av, 18x99.11; Germania Life Insurance Co. to John P. Leo, 529 West 142d St, Nov. 6; attorneys, Dulon & Roe, 41 Park Row.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; John P. Leo to William A. and Susie B. James, 233 West 134th St, tenants by entirety, mtg $8,000, h. and s. c. a. g., Nov. 5; attorneys, same.....$100

138TH ST, 504 and 506 West, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Ira L. Kaplan to Broadway-John Street Corp., 206 Broadway, mtg $54,500, March 7; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.$100

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, w s, 202.8 ft n of 187th St, 25x119.11x25x118; Aurora Construction Co. to Locono Investing Corp., mtg $18,000, Oct. 11; attorney, Henry W. Kiralfy, 391 East 149th St.....Omitted

ARTHUR AV, w s, 100 ft s of Jacob St, 25x 124; also Arthur Av, w s, 125 ft s w of Jacob St, 25x124; Libono Lombarde et al. to Reliable Bronx Italian Bakers, Inc., Nov. 5; attorney, Libono Lombardo, 618 East 182d St.....$100

BELMONT AV, 2,115 and 2,117, e s, 50.8x 81.11x50.8x80.8; Filomena D'Auria and others, heirs, to Angelina Pucci, 2,146 Belmont Av, mtg $25,000, Sept. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

BOSTON ROAD, 1,451, w s, 26.8x130; 1,447-51 Boston Road Realty Co. to Ray Shogan, 2,458 Washington Av, mtg $29,250, Nov. 7; attorney, A. Cohen, 111 Broadway.....$100

BRONX PARK AV, w s, 75 ft n of 177th St, 25x100; Jacob Lebas to Lizzie Geller, 867 Bronx Park Av, mtg $4,000, Oct. 29; attorneys, Neier & Van D., 160 Broadway.....$100

BRYANT AV, w s, 300 ft n of Freeman St, 50x100; Myer Jacobs to Henrietta Jacobs, 291 Edgecombe Av, Nov. 5; attorney, H. Koppelman, 144 Rivington St.....$1

CAULDWELL AV, 723, w s, 25x115; Hortense R. Pitman et al. to Lucina Realty Co., Inc., 320 Broadway, mtg $12,000, Nov. 2; attorneys, Chedsey & R., 320 Broadway.....$1

HOFFMAN ST, e s, 100 ft s of Jacob St, 50x 124; Libono Lombardo et al. to Reliable Bronx Italian Bakers, Inc., mtg $6,000, Nov. 5; attorney, Libono Lombardo, 618 East 182d St.....$100

LORING PLACE, 2,253, w s, 21x108.11x20.11x 106.3; West 183d Street Building Co., Inc., to Julia A. Keegan, 2,213 University Av, Nov. 7; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

LOT 34, Block 2,845, tax map; Edw. D. Dowling, referee, to Harold Swain, 1,650 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, Nov. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

ST. ANN'S AV, 284, e s, 27.8x100x27.6x99.2; Largo Corporation to Fawsmere Leasing Co., 543 West 162d St, mtg $16,750, Nov. 7; attorney, Fawsmere Leasing Co., 543 West 162d St.....$100

TOWNSEND AV, e s, between 172d St and Jay Edge Av, being Lot 33, Block 2,845; James Al Foley, referee, to Harold Swain, 1,650 Grand Concourse, Nov. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,200

141ST ST, s s, 381.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; also 143d St, n s, 381.6 ft e of Alexander Av, runs n 28.6x n e 72.11x e 10.4x s 100x w 25; also 144th St, s s, 350.11 ft e of 3d Av, runs s 100x e 25x s 68.7x n w 33.6x w 13.6; also plot begins 31.6 ft s of 144th St and 253 ft e of 3d Av, runs s 68.6x e 26x n w 72.11; also 144th St, s s, 350.11 ft e of 3d Av, runs s 100x w 25x n 84x n e 70.7; also 3d Av, e s, 112 ft s w of 145th St, runs n e 28x e 53.4x s e 25.6x w 70.10; also 3d Av, e s corner of 145th St, runs e 5.9x s 25x w 5.11x n e 28; also 145th St, s s, 45.6 ft e of 3d Av, runs s 7.10x e 25x n 7.10x w 25.4; also 145th St, n s, 15 ft e of 3d Av, runs e 70x n 25x e 12.9x n 25x w 72.4x s 51; also 149th St, s s, 152.5 ft w of Cypress Av, runs s 38x e 46.2x s e 48.4x n 74.8; George J. Gould to Manhattan Railway Co., 165 Broadway, Nov. 5; attorneys, Murray, P. & H., 37 Wall St.....$1

198TH ST, s s, 30 ft w of Briggs Av, 25x88; Rose Leahy to Edwin Vaughan, Jr., 500 West 144th St, mtg $5,500, Nov. 3; attorneys, Hirschman & Co., 140 Nassau St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Edwin Vaughan, Jr., to Michael Leahy and another, 248 West 198th St, Nov. 5; attorney, same.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

KINGSBRIDGE AV, n w s, 318.5 ft n e of Terrace View Av, 39.10x100; Mary, wife of Edward Schunk to Clinton Ave. Loc, 18th St, Whitestone, Borough of Queens, 1 year, 6 p. c.....

MERCER ST, 19, Oct. 31; Frank C. Waterbury and another to Bond and Mortgage Guaranty Co., 176 Broadway; due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$17,000

WEST BROADWAY, 462, w s, 209.4 ft s of Houston St, 25x75, Nov. 7; Jacob Spieles to James S. Coward, 743 Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J., 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$15,000

SAME PROPERTY, Nov. 7; same to William Wetterer, 1,124 Jackson Av, Borough of Queens, 1 year, 6 p. c., prior mtg $15,000; attorney, same.....$1,000

8TH AV, 321, e s, 82.8 ft n of 26th St, 16.10x100, Oct. 24; Lue S. Gaiman to Brooklyn Children's Aid Society, 72 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn; 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Wood, C. & S., 63 or 65 Wall St.....$10,000

107TH AV, 107, n s, 21x100, Aug. 21; Benjamin Boley to Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, 1,060 Amsterdam Av, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$10,000

34TH ST, s s, 153 ft w of 2d Av, 18.33x98.9, Nov. 8; Harry K. Tully to Lawyers' Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St.; due Nov. 1, 1922; attorney, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$6,000

88TH ST, s s, 121.6 ft w of 3d Av, 15x80, Nov. 3; Charlotte M. Adenaw to Charles T. Payne, at Litchfield, Conn., as conservator of Frances B. Beebe, an incompetent, 1 year, 6 p. c.; address, 32 Liberty St.....$800

123D ST, n s, 255 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11, Oct. 25; Kauffman & Lowenthal Realty Co. to Emily S. Cross, 107 Park St., Montclair, N. J., 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, George A. Nagle, 375 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.....$4,500

130TH ST, 25 East, n s, 278 ft e of 5th Av, 16x90.11, Nov. 7; Catharine, wife of Patrick F. Farrell, to C. V. Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, 3 years, 5½ p. c.....$500

137TH ST, s s, 525 ft w of 7th Av, 18x99.11, Nov. 5; Alfred and Susie B. James to John P. Leo, 529 West 142d St.; due and interest as per bond; attorneys, Dulon & Roe, 41 Park Row.....$8,000

Bronx.

CAULDWELL AV, 723, w s, 25x115; Lucina Realty Co. to Hortense R. Pitman, 29 Commonwealth Terrace, Brookline, Mass., et al., Nov. 2 years; attorneys, Chedsey & R., 320 Broadway.....$12,000

DECATUR AV, e s, 288.4 ft s of 206th St, 25x112.6; Louis Dilinberger to Matilda F. Thomas, 746 East 217th St, Oct. 11, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, H. Hehrmann, Inc., 3,870 White Plains Av.....$500

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, n w corner of 166th St, 102.11x74; Conwait Corporation to Esther Surut, 138 West 121st St, Nov. 7, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$70,000

KING AV, e s, 75 ft s of Beach Av, 142 ft to Long Island Sound, x50x163x50, also land in Queens; Cecelia H. Murphy to Frank E. Gillies, 228 West 83d St, and another, Sept. 14, 1 year; attorney, L. M. Penrock, 28 West 70th St.....$1,300

LOTS 149 and 150, map part Schieffelin estate; Anna C. Rice to Herrmann F. Bauerle, 620 East 219th St, Nov. 7, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$550

SIMPSON ST, 1,238, e s, 40x100; Estelle Carner to Max Benjamin, 3,904 New Utrecht Av, Brooklyn, prior mtg $27,750, Nov. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,000

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 271.8 ft n of Westchester Av, 25.1x80.9x28x63; Mary F. Doyle to Susanna S. Carpenter, 715 East 176th St, Nov. 7, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$2,500

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

COOPER SQUARE, 3's Herman Epstein, executor, against 33 Cooper Square Realty Corp., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. Hirsch.

POST AV, n s, 100 ft e of Dyckman St, 100x155; William Stursberg et al. against Eva Lavine, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. H. Atterbury.

4TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 25x96.2; Bankers' Trust Co., trustee, against Leon Goldberg et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, White & Case.

9TH AV, w s, 25.5 ft n of 50th St, 46x80; Frank C. Titus against Bancroft Realty Co. et al., partition; attorneys, Davies, Auerbach & Cornell.

9TH ST, 3,801; Jennie G. Buckley et al. against Harold R. Evans et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, B. J. Tinney.

Bronx.

CROTONA AV, w s, 75 ft n of 187th St, 25x80; Jane McCorley et al. against D'Autia Construction Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. F. Moran.

LIS PENDENS filed in County Clerk's Office, Docket Department, without property description; Elsie Sterser against Herman A. Rappell et al., action to set aside deed; attorney, S. S. Kogan.

LOTS 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, map of lots at Mount Hope; Henry Schneider, as trustee, against Eva W. Bailey et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Salter & Steinkamp.

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 82 ft n of 178th St, 81x80; Levi S. Tenny, as trustee, against Marianina Bonsgur et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Walradt & Blaney.

For a
Renting Man
who has had experience in the dry goods district there is a position open with more

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

ATTRACTIVE apartment, living room, bedroom, bath, kitchenette; sunny; new. Phone Circle 273.

BACHELOR Apartment.—2 beautiful rooms, bath; electricity; breakfast optional; no other roomer; subway; reference. H. B., 71 Times.

CHOICE APARTMENTS of one and two rooms, with bath, and three rooms, with two baths; everything new and right up to the minute; elegantly decorated and furnished; fine outlook; very moderate rentals. HOTEL ALEXANDRIA—just opened—250 West 103d St., between Broadway and West End Av. Subway express station at corner.

COLUMBUS CIRCLE SECTION, 9 rooms, 3 baths, 4 master bedrooms, piano, silver, linens; appointments only. Phone 7773 Bryant.

FIFTH AV. shopping centre; handsomely furnished apartment; maid service; immense living room, dining room, kitchen, 2 bedrooms, bath; 6 months, $325 monthly. E 407 Times Annex. 'Phone Mad. Sq. 7894, 11-2, after 6 P. M.

FURNISHED apartment, a magnificent 3-room corner apartment, to sublet; in red and cream, mahogany furniture; open fireplaces; maid service and linen. Mr. Brennan, 2700 Chelsea.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS A SPECIALTY. Town-Country Renting Agency, 200 West 72d St. Columbus 5565.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to sublet, season or longer. Apply Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d.

ISABEL DAINTRY, MARY CAMPBELL.

APARTMENT HOMES.

MISS ISABEL DAINTRY of LONDON and PARIS believes she has solved the problem of making APARTMENTS synonymous with HOMES. She has a few choice APARTMENT HOMES on her books, centrally located. 16 West 47th St. Tel. Bryant 4614.

SMALL, artistic apartment; immediate possession. Telephone 723 Gramercy.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448.—Handsomely furnished eight rooms, three baths; newly decorated; Oriental rugs, mahogany; immediate possession. Apt. 2J. Seen between 2 and 5.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244, (corner 97th.)—Apartment, 8 rooms, furnished in mahogany; four master bedrooms, facing Drive; 2 baths; elevator service; seen by appointment. Riverside 7522.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 440, (110th.)—Beautifully furnished, newly decorated corner apartment, eight outside rooms; delightfully sunny; beautiful view. Reed.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790.—Beautiful 8 room apartment, 2 baths, nicely furnished, overlooking Hudson; must be seen to be appreciated. J. Cordell, 3100 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 125, (84th St.)—Eleven light, well furnished rooms; call or address W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 527.—Ten outside rooms, three baths, newly and completely furnished, to sublet indefinite period. Waldron.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448.—Handsomely furnished 9 rooms, bath; sublet; grand piano. Coyle.

THE BROCKHOLST,
101 WEST 85TH ST.
High-class elevator apartments, light rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $900 to $1,500.
Superintendent, on premises.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES. — Furnished sublet apartments, long, short leases. Wickliffe Gray, Furnished Apartment Specialist, 289 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

WEST END AV., (80s.)—8 rooms, 3 baths; distinctive furnishings. Particulars, Columbus 3974.

WEST END.—7 rooms, 2 baths; handsome, distinctive furnishings. Details, Columbus 3974.

Unfurnished—East Side.

HIGH-CLASS NEW APARTMENTS,
59 East 84th St.; 2 rooms, bath; $65, $75.
AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST ST.

HOFFMAN ARMS,
640 Madison Av., cor. 59th St.
5 to 8 rooms; reduced rentals.
Large, light rooms; restaurant in building.

VANDERBILT STUDIO, 62 and 64 East 84th St. (Adjoining Vanderbilt Hotel.)—Apartments 1 and 2 rooms and bath, $900 to $1,380; meals and service if desired. Apply R. S. Kamin, on premises, or telephone Murray Hill 915.

523 Park Avenue, adj. Corner 76th Street.
DUPLEX APARTMENTS.
12-13 Rooms, 4-5 Baths, $4,500 to $5,500.
Servants' Dining Room and 3 Servants' Bedrooms, self-contained, in apartments. Open fireplaces. Individual floor plans. One apartment with private roof garden. Southern, Western, and Eastern Exposures.
PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., Inc.,
9 East 44th Street. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

Unfurnished—West Side.

16TH ST., 44 WEST, (Washington Square Section.)—New 9-story apartment; 4-room apartment available. Apply on premises.

20TH, 422 WEST.—Exclusive block, "The Chimes"; 5 rooms, bath, steam; $38, for people of refinement; no small children.

40TH, 12 WEST.—Elegant three rooms and bath, kitchenette; also one room and bath.

56TH ST., 48 WEST.—Beautiful two rooms, bath; every convenience; $65; including electric light.

50TH ST., 48 WEST.—Bachelor apartment, two attractive front rooms, bath; telephone, electricity; $65.

74TH ST., 237 WEST, Near West End Av.—Exceptional eight-room apartment, with three baths, in fireproof elevator house; $2,200. Mark Hafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St., New York. Phone Vanderbilt 2028.

74TH, 132 WEST.—Beautiful two-room suite; with improvements; maid service; references.

84TH, 17 WEST.—7 large, light rooms, bath; one flight up; with electric light, $65.

90TH ST., 49 WEST.—One, two, and three choice rooms with bath, $40, $65, and $80.

APARTMENTS, STUDIOS,
130 W. 34th, 2 rooms, bath, kitchen, $40-$45.
AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST, or janitor.

A southern exposure 5-room apartment; consists of 2 bedrooms, parlor, maids' room, kitchen, and bath; open fireplaces; very extraordinary; sublet. Mr. Brennan, 2700 Chelsea.

BREATHING SPACE.—Entire floor; studio house, 15 minutes from anywhere; steam, electricity, fireplace, private bath; French cuisine. Chel. 5106.

BROADWAY, S. E. COR. 160TH ST.
Six, eight large, light rooms; high-class; elevator; electricity; complete service; low rentals. Superintendent on premises.

BROADWAY, 2,128—TWO AND THREE ROOMS, WITH BATH, MAID SERVICE; REFERENCES REQUIRED.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 463.—7 rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water; rent $5. Louis Carreau, Agt., 790 Fifth Av., (45th St.).

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS, $45-$55.
274-276 West 19th St., 5 and 6 all light rooms.
AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST., or Supt.

MADISON AV., 173, (Between 33d and 34th Sts.)—Three rooms and bath, non-housekeeping apartments, $1,200; elevator, telephone, resident maid and valet; meals served in rooms if desired. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 454, between 116th and 119th Sts.
STUDIO, exceptionally good light, large north skylight, bath, and private roof garden overlooking Hudson.
APARTMENT, 12th story, fronting on Drive, 6 all-light rooms, large foyer hall, 2 baths, all modern improvements.
Will sublet apartment or studio or both together, one, two, or three years. Superintendent on premises.
THE BROCKHOLST,
101 WEST 85TH ST.
High-class elevator apartments, eight rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $900 to $1,500.
Superintendent, on premises.

WEST END AV., 885.—Sublet attractive, modern apartment, very light; 3 baths; 3-year lease; rental, $2,050 annually. Academy 3167.

200 WEST 57TH ST., CORNER 7TH AV.
Housekeeping and Studio Apartments.
4 rooms and 3 baths, 9th floor.....$2,800
4 rooms and bath, 13th floor.....1,800
3 rooms and bath, 14th floor.....2,000
8 rooms and 2 baths, studio.....4,000
Studio, bedroom, bath.....$1,800 to 2,000
Apply on premises or
PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC.,
9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

60 WEST 10TH ST.
4 rooms, bath, elevator, $60.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

HIGH-GRADE west side furnished apartment, 8 to 10 rooms, for four months, from Dec. 1, to sublet from present tenant now occupying; best references given. Address Room 820, Hotel Astor.

Unfurnished.

WANTED, five or six room, unfurnished apartment only; on subleases; 72d to 116th; reasonable; highest references. N 21 Times, 2 Rector St.

Apartment wanted; 8-room, modern housekeeping apartment; unfurnished; 2 ladies; $50; below 50th St. L 109 Times.

WANTED, small unfurnished apartment, for 2 adults, near Sheridan Square, top floor of house preferred. Haskell, 407 West 117th.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

10TH ST., 3 EAST.—Attractive room; all improvements; gentlemen; references; private residence.

15TH, 105 EAST. (Apt. 94.)—Opp. Union Square Hotel; unique accommodations for one, two bachelors; parlor, bedroom, bath, shower, steam, electric lights, telephone; handsome fireproof building; $50 monthly.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; 'phone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service; $8 weekly up, including elegant meals, $15 weekly; front room, with running water, $15 weekly; with bath, $19 weekly; women only; beautiful atmosphere.

30TH, 131 EAST.—Artist's home; beautiful large, small, south rooms; select neighborhood.

34TH, 120 EAST.—Attractive room in modern apartment; business woman preferred. Apartment 9.

43D, 16 EAST.—All comforts, refined home, completely furnished, cheerful room, bath, references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; single room; breakfast optional; references.

55TH, 17 EAST.—Large, light rooms; electric light, running water; references; phone.

58TH, 83 EAST.—Beautiful large and sunny room for gentlemen only; respectable French family.

HOTELS' OVERFLOW accommodated; investigated rooms, board, apartments, houses. Leland's, One West 34th.

MADISON AV., 174, VANDERBILT STUDIOS Furnished, unfurnished rooms; unusual; references exchanged. Mur. Hill 9286.

MADISON AV., 1,429.—Well furnished; elevator and telephone; only $3 and $4.

West Side.

29TH ST., 326 WEST.—Large, heated room; bath adjoining; private house; gentleman; $6.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large room, overlooking park; bachelors; references; high-class house.

40TH, 50 WEST. — Beautifully furnished rooms, running water, private baths, electricity, telephone; reference.

52D, 47 WEST.—Two nicely furnished large rooms; continuous hot water; telephone. Curtis.

55TH, 361 WEST.—Cheerful, well-kept room; heat; running water; $5; references.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentlemen; electric light, steam heat; reasonable.

58TH, 118 WEST.—Large, small rooms, $40 and $20 month, in bachelor home.

40 WEST 58TH ST.
Rooms and Suites, attractively furnished.

69TH, 22 WEST.—Just opened; everything brand new; furnished rooms, single or en suite; electricity; refined surroundings; investigate.

70TH, 219 WEST.—Front double room; electric lights and telephone service; adjoining bath; can be arranged for studio if required; $10. Phone Columbus 2721.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Large rooms, bath connecting, $4-$7; suites; gentlemen; business couple.

71ST, 45 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, electricity, phone; desirable location.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Large room with private bath; also double parlor; electricity; references.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Piano studio, (day); also single room; exclusive house; breakfast; references.

71ST, 346 WEST.—Room, bath adjoining; private home. Phone 1265 Columbus, mornings.

71ST, 216 WEST.—Attractive large, sunny room, near bath.

72D, 302 WEST.—Beautiful front room and bath; electric lights; private family.

72D, 261 WEST.—Homelike, handsomely furnished double room, private bath.

72D, 22 WEST.—Exceptionally beautiful large, sunny room; private bath, electric light.

112 WEST 73D ST.
Desirable rooms; near subway, elevated; references.

73D, 173 WEST.—One large and single room; references.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large room; private bath; telephone, electric light.

73D, 269 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath; $8; also medium front $5.50.

74TH, 33 WEST.—SPACIOUS SUITE, PRIVATE BATH, STEAM HEAT; ALSO SINGLE ROOM; BREAKFAST; LUXURIOUS PRIVATE HOME.

74TH, 33 WEST.—SPACIOUS SUITE, PRIVATE BATH, STEAM HEAT, LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED HOME; BREAKFAST; TWO MEN OR COUPLE.

242 WEST 74TH ST.
Exceptional suites; most desirable; gentlemen; with or without bath. Telephone Columbus 2205.

74TH, 25 WEST.—Luxurious, completely furnished rooms, suites, electricity, steam, private baths. Wheeler.

75TH, 226 WEST, (Broadway.)—Suite two rooms, sunny, homelike, exclusive family apartment; refined environments for gentlemen desiring same; highest references exchanged. Tel. 7248 Col.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Single, en suite, attractively furnished; electricity; adjoining bath; southern exposure.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, private bath; single rooms; electricity; $4.50-$12.

75TH, 34 WEST.—Beautiful large room in private house; bath, electricity, maid service.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Parlor; well heated; running water, electricity; also single rooms.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, large, well-heated room; every convenience.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Very pleasant, warm room; private bath.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable small room; gentleman; references; reasonable.

78TH, 107 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; dressing room attached; reference.

78TH, 117 WEST.—Large, front, newly furnished room; southern exposure; gentlemen, couple; $8.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Exceptionally, well furnished rooms; parquet floor; continuous hot water.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Beautiful, large, sunny room and bath; electricity, phone; references.

79TH, 218 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, sunny room, adjoining bath; telephone, electricity; subway.

79TH, 146 WEST.—Large warm room, southern exposure, running water, connecting bath.

79TH, 172 WEST.—Elegantly furnished; no other roomers; elevator; references. Taylor. Schuyler 7280.

80TH ST., 133 WEST.—Homelike furnished, large, single rooms; private bath; electricity; references.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Large, handsome, newly furnished, sunny room; all conveniences; references.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, handsome room; private bath, steam heat, electricity, telephone; reference.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, also single; electricity; hot water; $4.50-$10.

82D, 54 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second story front, bath, kitchenette; single rooms; references.

85TH, 336 WEST. — Beautifully furnished large room, electricity; couple, or two gentlemen.

85TH ST., 138 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; electricity; reference; gentlemen. 8725 Schuyler.

85TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive room with bath, fine private house; smaller room; $6.

85TH, 30 WEST.—Well furnished suite, private bath, electricity, phone; other rooms.

87TH, 201 WEST.—Attractively furnished outside, sunny rooms; single or suite; elevator apt.

93D, 121 WEST.—Two well-furnished front rooms; also small one.

94TH, 34 WEST.—Desirable room; electric light; quiet, refined surroundings; owner; reference.

94TH, 250 WEST.—Very attractive, large corner room; permanent desired. Apt. 2 North.

96TH, 20 WEST.—Attractive large, medium, sunny rooms, private and adjoining baths, continuous hot water, electricity, phone; references.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Elegant suite, 2 large rooms, facing Broadway; 2 or 3 gentlemen; piano, Victrola. Apt. 3D.

100TH, 316 WEST.—Magnificent room and bath, $10 week; gentlemen. Apt. 19.

103D, 303 WEST, (near Riverside Drive.)—Three rooms with running hot and cold water, bath, telephone, and electricity, for rent single or en suite, in elegantly furnished private home; references required.

103D ST., 122 WEST.—Front room, closet, steam, telephone; private family; $4. Jaliade.

108TH, 301 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Manhasset. High-class, elegantly furnished, large, sunny, front room; private bath. Dickson, Am. 1590.

112TH, 542 WEST, (Apt. 43.)—Attractively furnished, private bath; gentleman. Morningside 2083.

114TH, 520 WEST.—Room, board; running hot water; private family; modern apartment. Clement.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Large, light room, modern apartment; $5. McCague.

123D, 430 WEST.—Two-room suite, kitchen; elevator; conveniences; reasonable. Apt. 10.

130TH, 601 WEST, (Apt. 9.)—Modern, comfortable single room for business man; one block from subway; $3.75 per week.

142D, 605 WEST.—Room, adjoining shower bath; elevator apartment; $5; subway, Scott.

143D, 617 WEST, (Riverside.)—Large, light; all improvements; $5. Audubon 4280. De Mora.

145D ST., 537 WEST.—Exceptionally large sunny rooms, two blocks from subway, modern apartment. Mendoza. Aud. 3180.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large, sunny, front room; scrupulously clean. Apartment 27.

144TH, 560 WEST.—Beautiful light, large room with private family; elevator, telephone; near subway, Apt. 47.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Hall room, $5; river view, $7-$8; convenient location. Turner.

147TH, 546 WEST.—Large sunny room; elevator, subway. Audubon 3400. Apt. 53.

ALLERTON HOUSE FOR BACHELORS,
302 West 22d St.
Genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof building; billiard room; single, $4.50 to $6.50 weekly; rooms for two, $3.50 weekly each.

BROADWAY, 3,415, (137th subway.)—Attractive, large room; steam, electricity, bath. Apt. 6.

CLAREMONT AV., 130, (near 122d St.)—Large and small rooms, all light, overlooking Riverside Drive and the Hudson, with kitchen privileges. Mrs. Thompson.

FOR RENT.—Very attractive, large room, for refined lady, furnished or unfurnished; $10 weekly; unusual. Phone 7687 Schuyler.

MANHATTAN AV., 408, (Cor. 118th.)—Outside room; elevator; $4. Apartment 51.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (116th St.)—Large furnished room, bath adjoining; 14th floor, overlooking Hudson; one minute walk from subway, bus passes door; bachelor wishes to rent room to man in good standing and with references; $10 per week. Address X 307 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 910, Apt. 7-F.—Beautiful room overlooking Hudson; new elevator apartment; private family; gentlemen. Phone 6446 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, (corner 80th.)—Magnificently furnished suite of two or three rooms overlooking river; private house; maid service.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 202.—Large newly furnished front room; running water; exceptional closet room; board optional. Stanhope. Riverside 3349.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, (116th St.)—Large room, private bath; suitable couple. Apartment 42.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 506.—Comfortable, attractive room; refined, private home; high-class apartment. Apt. 54.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 528, (opposite Claremont.)—Sunny, warm outside room; private family; $6.

RIVERSIDE, (341 WEST 77TH.)—ROOMS AND BATH; VERY HIGHEST TYPE OF HOME.

TWO unusually large rooms and bath, or unfurnished. 32 West 48th St.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 164.—Small room; electricity, phone; gentleman; references; $3. Spring 2704.

WEST END AV.—Comfortable, well-heated, medium-sized room, with electric light, in exclusive private residence; reference required. Riverside 9395.

WEST END AV., 683.—Comfortable, spacious, well-heated suite with private bath, for gentlemen, in private family; board optional.

WEST END AV., 758, (97th.)—Newly furnished large corner parlor rooms; modern apartment. Butters.

WEST END AV., 664.—Handsomely furnished, exceptional rooms; running water; adjoins bath.

WEST END AV., 896.—Large room; private bath, steam, electricity. Phone 5893 River.

Brooklyn.

FOR HAMILTON PARKWAY, 4,722.—Comfortable, quiet rooms, reasonable; board optional. Sunset 5615.

GATES AV., 133.—Attractive, sunny room; electricity; all conveniences. Prospect 2464.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

GENTLEMAN wishes large, quiet, comfortable room, desirable section, below 59th, not over $25 monthly. Write particulars, H 126 Times.

ROOM, with private bath, by young man, with private family; outside exposure; in neighborhood of 75th St., west side Box L 96 Times.

BUSINESS MAN wants large room and breakfast; refined surroundings; private family; references. H. D., 407 Broome St.

ROOM, bath, by gentleman, quiet neighborhood, $5-$6, references exchanged. V 122 Times.

GENTLEMAN wishes furnished room, near 72d St. subway; state particulars. V 115 Times.

Unfurnished.

TWO ROOMS, bath, and small kitchenette; until June 1; between 59th and 83d Sts., east side. Lenox 9390.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Desirable rooms, home cooking; telephone; references.

53D, 37 EAST.—Rooms, with board; references; table board.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; moderate; references.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th.)—For refined women. Why not live at hotel at lower cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere. Outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $13 weekly, up.

West Side.

53D ST., 64 WEST.
Rooms; table guests; references.

16 WEST 55TH ST.
TABLE BOARDERS; REFERENCE.

57TH, 537 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny double room, single room; refined surroundings; references.

70TH, 23 WEST.—Large double room; southern exposure; newly furnished; bath adjoining; refined Jewish surroundings; excellent cuisine; table guests; reasonable rates; references. Mrs. Newburg.

72D, 267 WEST.—Desirable double front, sunny room, bath same floor; excellent table.

72D, 212 WEST.—PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; TABLE BOARD; DOCTOR'S OFFICE. COLUMBUS 6396.

72D, 317 WEST.—Large and small rooms with board.

72D, 242 WEST.—Rooms with private baths; excellent table; also one unfurnished parlor.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large, small well heated rooms; all conveniences; near subway.

73D, 142 WEST.—Elegant large front room; electricity; bath; high-class house.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Large and small rooms; good home cooking; gentlemen.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Single room; electricity, steam, private phone; $12; table board.

74TH, 125 WEST.—Medium rooms, with and without bath; excellent table.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Second floor; southern exposure; large room, private bath; electricity.

77TH, 116 WEST. — Comfortably furnished, large, sunny room; private bath; or entire floor; electricity, steam heat; excellent table; references.

78TH, 106 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms; electricity, refined surroundings, excellent table; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Grayecourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 25 WEST.—Private house, elegant suite, private bath; electricity; steam; excellent table; select home for refined family.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms, southern exposure, connecting bath; home cooking; reference.

86TH, 174 WEST.—Comfortable large, small adjoining rooms; well-cooked food; references.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Large rooms, suite, with bath; excellent meals. Schuyler 7563.

91ST ST., 39 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, with private bath, on parlor floor, suitable 3 gentlemen or ladies; Jewish family; home cooking; reasonable rates; also other single and double rooms. Telephone 9226 River.

91ST, 50 WEST.—Large room, twin beds, private bath connecting; also medium room, southern exposure; convenient; Park, Subway, and elevated.

93D ST., (676 West End Av.)—Large front room; running hot water; electricity; excellent environment; suitable two gentlemen or married couple; beautifully furnished; home cooking.

93D, 21 WEST.—Single rooms; Park, "L"; excellent cuisine; table guests.

93D, 265 WEST.—Double room; private bath; constant hot water; electricity; table guests.

97TH, 200 WEST.—Private house; pleasant front room; suitable for two; bathroom floor; good home table. Riverside 9822.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

102D, 305 WEST, (West End-Riverside.)—Two rooms, private bath, second floor; southern exposure; private family; references exchanged.

109TH, 308 WEST.—Double rooms; single, en suite, private bath; convenient locality; excellent table.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large, sunny, double room; all conveniences; excellent table board.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; excellent table; Subway, "L"; reasonable. Henry.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Large, attractive front parlor; excellent Jewish table; all conveniences. Brody.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Superb Location, 20 min. Downtown N. Y.; Lovely Furnished; Excellent Chef & Service; Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts, Cleanliness. Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE NORWOOD, 7TH AV.
174 West 126th.—Room, board; steam heat, baths, telephone; home cooking; convenient.

WEST END AV., 344.—Select home; steam, electricity; large rooms; twin beds; private baths; modern furnishings; single room; excellent table.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th.)—Large, sunny rooms; excellent table; house thoroughly appointed; references.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Convenient Borough Hall, single rooms, excellent table. Phone 1,159 W. Main.

BOARD WANTED.

YOUNG LADY, Jewish, room and board, near West 81st. V 118 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BUICK 1916 SEDAN.
Beautiful seven-passenger, like new, with extra Summer top, full electric equipment; condition guaranteed; sacrifice for quick sale. 150 West 55th St.

BUICKS, 1917-1916.
Tourings, roadsters, closed. Flack, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK, 1916, little six touring, $575.
DODGE, 1916, tour., perfect condition, $375. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th Av. Morn. 9387.

BUICK 1917 CABRIOLET.
Perfect condition. Slocum, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK, 1917, little six roadster, touring, and coupelet. 305 West 59th St.

CADILLACS,
We offer four cars at a substantial saving.

1916 7-pass. Touring, 8 cyl., model 53; this car has been overhauled and repainted 1917 Cadillac blue with red wheels; will give excellent service; the price will surprise you.
1916 Coupe, model 53, 8 cyl., 4-pass., closed car, repainted and overhauled; especially fine for a lady or doctor; ideal Winter car.
1915 Touring, 8 cyl., 7-pass., in exceptionally good condition; has been driven with great care.
1914 Sedan, 4 cyl., 5-pass., overhauled and repainted; electric lights and starter.

DETROIT CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO.,
536 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
Tel. Mulberry 3240. Used Car Dept.

CADILLAC 1918 TOURING.
CADILLAC 1917 ROADSTER.
CADILLAC 1917 LANDAULET.
CADILLAC 1917 VICTORIA.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1913 7-passenger touring car; in exceptionally fine mechanical condition. BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Phone 4004 Decatur.

CADILLAC, beautiful five-passenger touring; all accessories, electric lights, self-starter, shock absorbers, &c.; any demonstration; sacrifice, $375 cash. 72 Maple Av., New Rochelle. Tel. 1403.

CADILLAC (1917) touring; like new.
CADILLAC (1917) Sedan; perfect condition. F. Turner Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

CADILLAC Sedan, 1914, electric starter and lights, runs and looks like new. 305 West 59th, near Columbus Circle.

CADILLAC 1917 limousine, practically new car; make offer. Telephone Hansen, 348 Rector.

CADILLAC, 1916, touring car for sale; fine condition; 6 good tires; reasonable. Weston, 250 West 80th St. Schuyler 5489.

CHANDLER "17," convertible top, mechanically perfect, very good shoes. Franklin Motor Car Co., 1,176 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

CHANDLER TOWN CAR, ALMOST NEW; SPECIAL BODY; WIRE WHEELS. PHONE 2624 SCHUYLER, BETWEEN 5-8 P. M.

CHANDLER limousine, handsome town car; must sell at once. 305 West 59th.

CHEVROLET 1916 TOURING CAR, model Baby Grand; good condition, good shoes; looks like new.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Telephone Decatur 4004.

CHEVROLET 1916 touring car; first-class condition. Witterholt, care Keller Mechanical Engraving Co., 70 Washington St., Brooklyn, near Brooklyn Bridge.

CHEVROLET Baby Grand, late 1917; practically new; must sell; cash or time. Private Residence, 479 East 134th St., Bronx.

DODGE BROTHERS runabout and touring cars. We are offering some exceptionally good Dodge demonstrators this week.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Telephone Decatur 4004.

FIAT LIMOUSINE, 55 H. P.; FINELY APPOINTED. TREMENDOUS BARGAIN; $750. TELEPHONE RIVERSIDE 3744.

FIAT limousine, electric starter, lights; must sell at once. 305 West 59th.

FORD coupelet; demountable rim and electric starting and lighting system.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Telephone Decatur 4004.

HUDSON super-six for sale, $750; fine condition, just overhauled; Sandy car. Jarvis, 61 Broadway. Rector 135.

HUPMOBILE, 1917 Sedan; like new. Slocum & Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE, 1916 sedan, new oversize tires, $950. 172 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

HUPMOBILE Sedan, 1917, like new, 305 West 59th, one door Columbus Circle.

KISSEL coupe, 4 seats, 1917 model, practically new, run very little; special body, special upholstery; also slip covers; mechanically perfect; two extra new tires with rims, and tire covers and other extras; will sacrifice. Daniel E. Wolfe, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 3715.

KISSEL touring car, 7-passenger; must be seen to be appreciated. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

LEXINGTON sedan, used as demonstrator; all new shoes; new law lights; extras; list price $1,550; will sell, guarantee same as new car, at great discount; buy quick. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

MARMON limousine, 1917, cost $5,500 new; car like new; submit offer; time payments; trade considered. Van Dyke, 1,627 Broadway, corner 50th St; open evenings.

MARMON 1917 LIMOUSINE.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

MAXWELL 1917 touring car; A1 mechanical condition; paint in first-class condition.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Telephone Decatur 4004.

MERCER Touring; excellent condition; electric starter, lights; must sell; cash or time. Rent Shop Company, 149 East 140th St.

MERCER.—Late 1916, limousine; used one season; condition perfect. Phone Columbus 8963.

MERCER 1917 Sporting 4-Pass.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

MITCHELL, 1916, 7-passenger, in excellent condition; 4 new shoes; on account of leaving for California, will sacrifice for $500. E. H. Rosenberg, 220 Broadway, N. Y., Room 208. Telephone Cortlandt 4411.

MITCHELL roadster, 1916; six-cylinder, 3-passenger, new paint; mechanically perfect; rubber good; sell at bargain. Bryant 2411.

MITCHELL LIMOUSINE, 1917.
Most beautiful car in city; seats six inside; five wire wheels; full electric equipment; condition guaranteed. 1,666 Broadway.

NATIONAL 12-cylinder sedan, 1917; five passenger; will sacrifice. L 103 Times.

OLDSMOBILE LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful 1916 model; looks like new; seats 5 inside; complete electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. 150 West 55th.

OLDSMOBILE seven-passenger, late 1917 model, perfect condition, eight-cylinder, extra shoes, cheap. Irving Moch, 23 West 38th St.

Overlands, Willys-Knights, Guaranteed.

All Models. Closed and Open.
Overhauled. Priced exceptionally low.
Also some good bargains in other makes.

CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.,
Broadway and 50th St. Open Evenings.
WRITE FOR USED CAR BULLETIN.

OWEN magnetic 1917 brougham-landaulet, like new. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Col. 5322.

OWEN Magnetic 1917 brougham-landaulet, like new. Karn, 1,790 Broadway. Col. 5322.

PACKARD 30 limousine, Westinghouse shock absorbers, new Ajax tires; electrically equipped; 1916 town car; velvet upholstery; any reasonable offer. Dugan, 210 West 59th St.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD Twin Six Limousine, also Touring Car, bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PRUGEOT, 1913; excellent shape; fully electrically equipped; rare bargain. Standard, Columbus 4648.

PIERCE-ARROW 38, C-3, Vestibule Brougham for sale, with full catalogue equipment, together with Westinghouse air springs; driven less than 15,000 miles, and will be painted to buyer's specifications. S. A. Miner, Pierce-Arrow Agency, 294-296 Pearl St., Hartford, Conn.

PIERCE 48.—Brewster closed body, six new cord tires; mileage, 4,000; car in perfect condition; owner going to war; price, $3,000 for immediate sale. Write A. N. Eckardt, 235 South Negley Av., Pittsburgh, Penn.

PIERCE ARROW "38" limousine, electric starting and lighting; perfect. Slocum, 1,700 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW, 1917, 38 limousine; in perfect condition; used few months only. Address Box L 107 Times.

PREMIER limousine, suitable for taxi; also Reo touring car. Inquire of Wm. Strome, Marseilles Garage, West 101st St.

REO LIMOUSINE, 1916.
Beautiful six-cylinder; seats 5 inside, with extra 7-passenger touring body; looks like new car; full electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. 837 W. Riverside.

REO 1916 touring; driven 5,000 miles; general appearance like new.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Telephone Decatur 4004.

ROLLS-ROYCE Town Car for sale; price reasonable. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH.—Special clearing sale of runabouts, 1915, 1916, 1917, and 1918; these cars are in perfect condition and must be sold; no reasonable cash offer refused. 1,930 Broadway.

SCRIPPS BOOTH ROADSTERS.
Latest "Model G." Never run. Substantial discount. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 B'way.

STANDARD 1916 2-passenger runabout, wire wheels, perfect condition. Standard, Columbus 4648.

STANDARD 1917 touring 7-passenger, demonstrator; same as new. Standard, Columbus 4648.

STUDEBAKER.
Touring car also roadster, late models, perfect condition, elegant appearance; will sacrifice; $375.
STEWART AUTO CO.,
225 West 57th St., at Broadway.

STUDEBAKER.—New six-cylinder touring car, Series 18; has never been off showroom floor; list price, $1,430; will sell at big discount. J. E. Switzer. Plaza 4090.

STUDEBAKER, 1916, "6," 7-passenger; just overhauled. Exclusive, Columbus 4048.

STUTZ 191a ROADSTER. NEW CAR.
STUTZ 1918 TOURING. NEW CAR.
STUTZ 1917 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1915 H. C. S. SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ speedster, electric starter and lights; no reasonable offer refused. 305 West 59th, one door from Columbus Circle.

"WHITE" Used Cars.
Rebuilt ¾, 2, 3, 5 Ton Trucks.
Rebuilt Touring Cars and Taxicabs.
Other Well-Known Makes Also.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept., 4th floor. C. A. Smith, Mgr.

WINTON Six touring car; overhauled and repainted; fully equipped; fully guaranteed. The Winton Company, Broadway at 70th St.

WINTON limousine; very fine condition throughout. The Winton Company, Broadway at 70th St.

Miscellaneous.

"RIGHT PRICES."
"8" Roadster, (new.)

HELP WANTED—Female.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR AND TYPIST for large corporation; chance for advancement. Call, Underwood & Underwood, 417 5th Av., Room 1120.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.
WE REQUIRE A BRIGHT YOUNG WOMAN FOR OUR AUDITING DEPARTMENT; PERMANENT POSITION; GOOD OPPORTUNITY.
Barnett Bros., Columbus Av. and 74th.

OFFICE ASSISTANT and bill clerk; state experience, age, reference, and salary expected. L 108 Times.

SALESWOMAN.
WE REQUIRE A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SALESWOMAN IN OUR GLOVE DEPARTMENT; PERMANENT POSITION; GOOD SALARY; CONGENIAL SURROUNDINGS. APPLY SUPERINTENDENT.
Barnett Bros., Columbus Av. and 74th St.

SALESLADIES, smart-looking young women; high-class, permanent position; $30-$50 weekly; salary, commission. 1611 Candler Building, 220 West 42d.

SALESLADIES $2 day, extra Saturdays. Call today, Weishecker, 270 West 125th.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER in broker's office; must have executive ability and be able to handle correspondence and household accounts; salary $125 monthly; state age, experience, &c. Broker, V 99 Times.

STENCIL CUTTERS, several wanted by large publishing house; steady position. Apply Miss Carlock, The Butterick Publishing Company, 326 Hudson St., N. Y. C.

STENOGRAPHER. — Large manufacturing concern, vicinity Elizabeth, N. J., requires the services of a competent stenographer, with experience and initiative; permanent position and advancement for proper party; state salary expected. Z 295 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST—Capable, in accountants' office; must have experience in statement work; reply, stating experience, age, and salary expected. S 373 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Art publisher requires stenographer, general office assistant; permanent, with advancement; state salary expected. Write Kahn, 496 6th Av.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced Spanish dictaphone operator with a knowledge of English. J 216 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND SWITCHBOARD operator with experience; good opportunity. H 118 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Busy commercial house; opportunity for bright young lady strictly attentive to business; salary, $10 to start. L 104 Times.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year. N. C. McKeynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4855. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR. — In a large downtown wholesale paper house; salary to commence $10 weekly; good opportunity. Address, stating age, &c., Duane St., D 324 Times Downtown.

TYPISTS, experienced. Apply Miss Carlock, The Butterick Publishing Company, 326 Hudson St., N. Y. C.

TYPISTS.—We have vacancies in our office for nine typists; pay, $9 to start, with a chance to earn up to $12 or $13; hours, 8:45 to 5. Apply promptly to The Encyclopaedia Britannica Corporation, 6th floor, 120 West 32d St.

TYPIST.
WE REQUIRE BRIGHT GIRL FOR OUR AUDITING DEPARTMENT; PERMANENT POSITION; GOOD OPPORTUNITY.
Barnett Bros., Columbus Av. and 74th.

TYPISTS in the office of a growing publishing company; $9 per week to start; the right man can advance herself rapidly. Call at 15th floor, 185 Madison Av., N. Y.

TYPIST.—Bright girl; good chance for advancement. Goldman Costume Co., 10 West 33d St., 11th floor.

YOUNG GIRL to index and file papers in office of wholesale woolen house; state age, reference, and salary expected. D 348 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY capable handling correspondence, typewriter, and other office details; state references, experience, and salary expected. S 302 Times Annex.

YOUNG LADY, preferably beginner, familiar with Oliver typewriter; advancement; good wages. 60 Park Pl., Brooklyn.

YOUNG WOMAN for position in office of hospital; must live in; reference required. L 106 Times.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 50 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK CITY.
CALL 9 TO 1, ROOM 725.

STENOGRAPHERS (12) at $15 per week (3) at $12 per week; several of these positions are uptown; excellent opportunities.
DICTAPHONE OPERATOR — $15 per week.
BOOKKEEPERS — Several high grade positions, $18-$19 per week.
LAW STENOGRAPHERS (2) — experienced, New York law, $20 per week.

STENOGRAPHER, ENGINEERING (2), $90; SHIPPER, $80 MONTHLY; COMMERCIAL, $15; BEGINNERS, $10; A GREAT MANY $12-$18; TYPISTS, $12-$16; BOOKKEEPERS, $18-$20; ASSISTANTS, $14; DICTAPHONE OPERATORS, $14; DICTAPHONE OPERATORS, $15. ELSIE DIEHL AGENCY, 30 VESEY ST.

HIRAM EXCHANGE, 95 Liberty St. Designers, com. advertising, $25; stenos, $20-$25; clerks, $20-$25; typist, $20; file clerk, $15; comptometer operators, $14; statistical mach. operators, $16; clerks, $10-$15. Register free.

TYPISTS.—We require a number of neat, quick and accurate typists for our circulating department. Apply at once to The Encyclopaedia Britannica Corporation, 120 West 32d St., New York City.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, clerks, typists wanted. Quick Service Employment Agency, Times Building.

Instruction.

FILE CLERKS.—Our six weeks' course will teach you more about filing than you could learn by yourself in years; we secure good jobs for our graduates paying from $12 up; our evening classes are limited; call or write now. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 90 Franklin St. Telephone Franklin 2961.

GENUINE PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.
Secretarial, shorthand, typewriter, bookkeeping &c. The thoroughness of instruction means time saved. Don't waste time in large classes and inferior methods. A. Tyndall, Private Instructor, 220 Madison Av., 140th St.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 849-851 6th Av., 47th St., is the oldest and presently the most successful, prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions; day, evening, and correspondence courses. Catalogue. Meagher, M. A., Director.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL COURSES.
FRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St., Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y. Individual instruction. Reservation must be made in advance. Reference required.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.—Three months' course, students prepared. 38 West 42d St. New York.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES. Individual instruction in day and evening classes. NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING, Singer Building, New York City.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT FOR IMPORT AND EXPORT HOUSE; ONE WHO IS EXPERIENCED WITH AUDITING STATEMENTS AND CONTROLLING ACCOUNTS OF JUNIOR BUSINESS; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR HARD WORKER; ONLY APPLICATIONS CONTAINING FULL DETAILS WILL BE CONSIDERED. D 354 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ACCOUNTANT, as assistant office manager for large machinery manufacturer in nearby city; applicant should have some knowledge of factory costs, general office work and ability to eventually supervise work of several clerks; before this position of opportunity and unusual advancement is offered man salary should be stated. Address, stating age and salary expected. Box 1, Post Office Box 420, New York.

ADVERTISING.—A progressive Philadelphia concern wants a seasoned copy and idea man; must have agency experience and know how to put real punch into magazine, newspaper and folder copy and make high-class layouts which can best be judged by the work which will be done; replies will be promptly returned and treated with confidence, stating salary expected and qualifications. J 200 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN; one with experience classified advertising to promote advertisements by phone solicitation; must be convincing talker and possess good references. Address, stating age, salary expected, and telephone number, J 207 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANTS wanted by manufacturing concern; must be thorough, experienced, active and energetic; reply in own handwriting, stating age and salary expected. Office Box 690, New York.

ACCOUNTANT — Wanted by a wholesale dry goods house, to take charge of freight items; one who is quick and accurate at figures; good position offered to the right party; answer full particulars. L 97 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant of large furniture house; must be thoroughly conversant with figures; give reference, and salary expected, addressing Box 152, 3,013 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER and general office man; salary $1,500; interview given only those plainly stating age, nationality, experience, and references. D 372 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; must have some experience with credits; state salary wanted, also reference. L 111 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly competent, must furnish best of references; state age and salary required. H 122 Times.

BOYS.—MUST BE 16; FOR MAIL AND MESSENGER SERVICE; $7 TO START; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. Call, Western Electric Co., 57 Bethune St., near West St., six blocks south of 14th St.

BOYS WANTED.
Large corporation has openings for two boys with excellent chance for advancement as they learn the business; state age, education, salary desired. D 351 Times Downtown.

BOY, not under 16, for work in large office; we start the boys at $7 a week, but the chances for advancement are good for the right kind of boy. Apply in own handwriting. C. S., 178 Times.

BOY, between 16 and 18, for clerical work in the office of a publishing company; $6 per week the opportunity for advancement. Call at 185 Madison Av., New York.

BOY.—Good opportunity for bright boy, at least 6 years old, Fifth Av. establishment; references. Write L. G., Box 58, Room 1901, 220 West 42d.

BOY wanted by advertising agency to run errands and general office work; good chance for advancement. Call Friday morning, Huthmacher & Ryan, 404 4th Av.

BOY, in automobile department of fire insurance company; good chance for advancement. P. O. Box 24, West St. Station.

BOYS, bright, for errands in auto supply house; $7 start; advancement. Auto Supply Co., 60th St. and Broadway.

BOY.—Bright and energetic; good opportunity for one seeking advancement; must be public school graduate. J 80 Times.

BOYS 16-20 years of age, for stockroom and shipping department of large mail order house. Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morris.

CABINET MAKER wanted; one accustomed to automobile body work. Apply immediately. Chevrolet Motor Co., 57th St. and 11th Av.

CLERK.
SALARY, $360 TO $540.
Bright, ambitious boys, from 14 to 18 years of age, needed for city service; opportunity for promotion. Subjects required: Arithmetic, 3; letter, 2; handwriting, 1; spelling, 1. Applications received at Room 1001, Municipal Building, Manhattan, until 4 P. M. Nov. 20. For further particulars see City Record, or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission, New York City.

CLERK WANTED.
Young man, not over 19, for position of responsibility, covering general office duties, with large steel manufacturing concern which offers unlimited opportunities for advancement; salary according to ability; previous office experience essential. Apply in person Room 1431, U. S. Express Bldg., No. 2 Rector St.

COUPLE.—Colored; man, butler; useful; wife, cook and social dining. Apply by letter only, Advertiser, 340 American Av.

CREDIT DEPARTMENT.
YOUNG MAN FOR WHOLESALE HOUSE TO ADJUST CLAIMS AND CORRESPONDENCE; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PARTY. APPLY BOOKKEEPING DEPARTMENT, 9:30 A. M. TO 12 M. ADDRESS N. B. 230 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CUTTER (BELT LACE) wanted. Apply Chas. A. Schieren Co., 30 Ferry St.

DIEMAKERS, experienced, all-around men capable of producing first-class work on combination blanking forming and sub press dies, wanted by Liberty Terminal Building P. Bloemfeld St. and River Front, Hoboken.

DRAFTSMEN, with experience in designing and detailing small automatic machinery wanted by reliable firm manufacturing the highest grade in its line; permanent employment that make good will interest. 19 and Friday only, 8 A. M. White Dental Mfg. Co., 10 Union Square West.

ELECTRICIAN.—Accustomed to caring for electrical motors and wiring; references absolutely required. L 93 Times.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.—Wanted for a boys' Summer military training camp; must have had experience with boys in large camp or good military school; a full time connection is desirable, but will consider a Summer engagement; a very liberal salary to the right man. Address Box Z 300 Times Annex.

GARDENER—To develop country estate of 20 acres; married, no children; act also as caretaker in Winter; must be temperate, capable, and have first-class references; engagement can begin at any time prior to March, 1918. Broker, V 98 Times.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF AN EXPERIENCED
INVESTIGATOR AND COLLECTOR FOR THEIR LEGAL DEPARTMENT.
Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

GLASS WORKERS—Expert men, no loafers, no bluffers, for bulb blowing and stem making; right men can work overtime; double time for Sunday work; earn $50 a week. Call today, Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

INSPECTORS, men with high school training and familiar with the fundamental laws of electrical current, for inspecting and testing of insulated wires and cables; must be able to make tests with volt meter, ammeter, Wheatstone bridge and galvanometer; steady positions and excellent opportunity for advancement. Call or write, Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

INVOICE CLERK, quick, accurate, understanding discount; state age, experience, salary. S 371 Times Downtown.

KILN OPERATOR
TO TAKE COMPLETE CHARGE OF KILN FOR AIRPLANE MANUFACTURER. APPLY PERSONALLY AS SOON AS POSSIBLE
TO MR. SULLIVAN,
STANDARD AERO CORPORATION,
655 NORTH AV., PLAINFIELD, N. J.

LEDGER CLERK.—Must be quick and accurate; good opportunity. Write H 113 Times.

LITHO PRESSMAN.
CAPABLE OF PRODUCING HIGH-CLASS WORK ON ROTARY PRESS; MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS FACTORY PRODUCTION AND EFFICIENCY, TO TAKE CHARGE OF PRESSROOM AND TRANSFER DEPARTMENT IN MEDIUM-SIZED PLANT OUT OF THE CITY; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR A GOOD PRESSMAN. APPLY BOX L 102 TIMES, OR TO MR. LAWSON, AT KNICKERBOCKER HOTEL, SATURDAY AFTERNOON OR EVENING.

MAN AND WIFE wanted, of intelligence and refinement, to take charge of a group of thirty boys in Jewish institution near New York; $70 per month with maintenance; advancement if satisfactory. Address, stating age, experience, and number in family, School, Z 301 Times Annex.

MESSENGER.—Corporation wants messenger, (white,) 18 to 20; must be good character, well recommended; give full particulars. D 381 Times Downtown.

MOULDING OPERATOR and Factory Foreman wanted. M. J. Gibbud Co., Building Contractors, 109 Water St., New Haven, Conn.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Bright, experienced young man, having good knowledge bookkeeping and can operate underwood. Address, own handwriting, stating age, experience, salary. Dry Goods, P 358 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted; bright young man, for well-established business; good opportunity for advancement. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, nationality, religion, experience, education, references, and wages desired at start. C. M., Box 891 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY to begin at mailing desk in a large hardware concern; grammar school graduate; no experience necessary; advancement is assured to the right young man; salary to start, $6 per week. L. E. B., Post Office Box 2, station F.

OFFICE BOY, bright, intelligent, in large publishing house; good chance for advancement; salary $6 per week to start. Call B-Area 220 West 42d St., 8th floor.

OFFICE BOY in wholesale brass concern; one experienced in filing; salary $7 to start; good chance for advancement. J 219 Times Downtown.

ONE to fill position in shipping and receiving room wanted; also to do assembly work of a light mechanical nature; permanent position for right man. 220 Times Downtown.

OPPORTUNITY
FOR
YOUNG MAN, 17-18 YEARS OF AGE, TO ENTER EMPLOY OF OLD WALL STREET BANK. SPLENDID PROSPECT AFFORDED. LIBERAL SALARY WITH LUNCHES. BOX J 218 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

PHOTOGRAPHER with experience in commercial and portrait work; permanent position, with excellent future; write details of experience. Underwood & Underwood, 6 East 39th.

PHYSICAL TRAINING INSTRUCTOR with agreeable personality, for position in industrial concern; must be high grade and capable. Address, in own writing, 90 East 42d St., Room 1906.

PHYSICIAN wanted for good location in the Adirondacks. For particulars address A. L. Cartwright, Superintendent, Lyon Mountain, N. Y.

PORTER, wanted several men between ages of 21 and 40 for night porter work; good chance for advancement; salary $14 to start. Address Porter, 295 Times Downtown.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS. Two qualified accountants for large public accountants office, wanted immediately; salary $2,500; state experience, qualifications, &c. Address D 375 Times Downtown.

REPRESENTATIVE — AN OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF BELFAST LINEN MANUFACTURERS IS OPEN TO APPOINT A WELL-QUALIFIED REPRESENTATIVE TO LOOK AFTER THEIR INTERESTS AND EXTEND THEIR BUSINESS IN THE STATES. APPLY GIVING FULL PARTICULARS, TO BOX J 223 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

RUNNERS. New York Stock Exchange house requires several experienced runners; state age, experience and salary desired. D 386 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.
Young man wanted to demonstrate and sell motor trucks; will be required to ride the machine and demonstrate; desirable, permanent worker can find unusual opportunity; salary and commission. Address Mobile, Box 28 Times Downtown.

SALES MANAGER.—Thoroughly experienced in export and import as well as domestic trade, to manage chemical department; give full information as to previous experience, salary required, &c.; applications treated in strict confidence. D 380 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, a clean-cut man with a good record to sell stock in a high-class company now paying monthly dividends and selling at a very attractive price; to one able to qualify a liberal commission will be offered. Room 511, 50 Broad St., New York City.

SALESMAN by large children's wrist drug house for big trade in New York City; must have following; commission basis. B. L. 281 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN to interview credit men on credit service for old established house; splendid representative for high-calibre man. Box E 280 Times Annex.

SALESMAN (young) wanted, acquainted with dry goods and housefurnishing trade; no office work wanted; salary or commission. Silver & Company.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, experienced; must be quick, accurate, energetic; state age, experience, salary expected. T 382 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—We have an opening for 2 or 3 live men, who are accustomed to earning big money; commission. Room 707, 307 5th Av.

SALESMEN.—We have an opening for two live salesmen on commission. Apply Room 1012, 116 Nassau St.

SHIPPING CLERK wanted, experienced. New York Merchandise Co., 119 5th Av.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, men of character, determination, ambition, and not afraid of work; age 25 to 50; salesmanship ability will count more than experience in the line and a wonderful opportunity is offered not only to earn big money on commission, but also for advancement if life positions paying handsome incomes, if you can qualify; a clean, worth while proposition; references required. Address V 61 Times.

SALESMEN.—To the man who has never sold but is desirous of entering that field we offer a splendid opportunity and rapid promotion. Integrity of character and good references essential. Must be at least 25 years of age. We give thorough training and all possible co-operation. Transportation and commission, with drawing account. J. S. Thomas, 130 West 32d. 6th floor.

SALESMEN.—Business extension affords an opening for several top-notch traveling salesmen; an opportunity for high-calibre men to earn more than the average traveler; experienced salesmen only, possessing intelligence, personality, and the ability to produce on initial trip; American, 30 to 45 years old; commission basis, with liberal drawing account. L 74 Times.

SALESMEN. — A corporation handling a product universally recognized as the great est in its field requires a few high-grade salesmen for New York City and New England; good character, education, and references absolutely essential; thorough training and co-operation, transportation and drawing account against commission. Box T. H., 75 Times.

SALESMEN, experienced with millinery trade, to sell grosgrain ribbon; only those having trade need answer; commission, drawing account. Address R. B., 261 Times Downtown.

SHOE SALESMEN
required by
LORD & TAYLOR
for their Men's Shoe Department.
Call between 9 and 11 A. M.,
Superintendent's Office,
7th Floor.

STENOGRAPHER. — Large manufacturing concern desires young man with initiative for advertising department; position offers excellent opportunities for the right man; state age, experience, and salary desired. Z 311 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant, clean, standard business; state education, nationality, age, experience; salary, starting $15; advancement. "Opportunity," Box 205 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, several nights each week; 51st St., near Central Park West; state experience, remuneration. H 48 Times.

STENOGRAPHER with some knowledge of filing and secretarial work. Address, with reference, stating salary expected. D 384 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, male or female, to take testimony; rapid typist; permanent. S 347 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS, juniors; fast typists. Apply 9 to 10 A. M., Suite 401, 62 Broadway. Mr. Fehlener.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant. Modern Light Co., 2,104 Broadway, at 72d.

SYSTEMATIZER.—A large dress manufacturing concern seeks young man, qualified by practical experience, to systematize its plant; only those seeking permanent position with credentials from concerns where such work was done need apply; prefer one with experience in women's apparel line; state salary. Address M. H., 218 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR. — Experienced. Call between 9 and 10 A. M., East River Gas Co., 20 Webster Av., Long Island City.

TOOL OR INSTRUMENT MAKERS.
High-class men for high-class work on fine apparatus; only men accustomed to using micrometer; 48 hours weekly; advancement. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., six blocks south of 14th St.

TOOL DESIGNERS.
Tool designers on punches and dies, jigs and fixtures for small interchangeable work; only men with experience need apply. Call or write, giving age, experience, and salary. J. S. Shull, 203 Broadway, 9th floor.

TOOL DRAFTSMAN wanted by a large Baltimore manufacturing concern; steady employment; salary according to ability; give full details as to age, experience, salary desired, and earliest date on which you can report for work. Address D. L., P. O. Box 1,072, Baltimore, Maryland.

TOOLMAKERS.
48-hour week, time and a half for overtime. Call S. F. White Dental Mfg. Co., Princes Bay, S. I.

TOOLMAKERS, experienced, first-class men on jig and fixture work. Bijur Motor Lighting Co., Factory Terminal Building F, Bloomfield St. and River Front, Hoboken.

TRACERS for mechanical and structural drawings; must have had several years' experience and must be good letterers; state experience in full, age, and salary. Location New York City. Address D 374 Times Downtown.

TRUCK CHAUFFEURS wanted who can pack and hoist planos as well as drive. Inquire B. H. Yudkin & Son, 370 Canal St.

TYPIST IN LARGE WHOLESALE CONCERN ON UNDERWOOD OR REMINGTON MACHINE. M 378 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

WANTED,
OFFICE MANAGER
FOR A LARGE MIDDLE WEST DEPARTMENT STORE; MUST BE AN EXPERT ACCOUNTANT AND ONE CAPABLE TO DIRECT CREDIT DEPT.
A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO RIGHT PARTY.
NEW YORK INTERVIEW CAN BE ARRANGED. ADDRESS E 277 TIMES ANNEX.

WELFARE MANAGER.
Employment and welfare expert; 10 years' experience, wishes connection with large metropolitan concern; capable installing and maintaining employment and service departments; excellent references. V 117 Times.

YOUNG MEN WITH HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION, $8-$9 to START; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO ADVANCE ALONG ENGINEERING LINES. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., six blocks south of 14th St.

YOUNG MAN in general contractor's office as office assistant; must be able to run typewriter; ability to take dictation desirable; apply in own handwriting, giving age, reference, experience, and salary to start, to Box 1095 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, experienced in textile laboratory bench work wanted by one of the largest dressstuff factories in this country; excellent opportunity; don't apply unless you have practical experience in this line. Address R. J. 280 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, about 18 years of age, with good education, for Horton office; no experience necessary. Mention age, religion, and education to Opportunity, P. 380 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN with experience in hardware will supply business executive ability and knowledge of prices essential; write, giving full particulars and salary desired; good opportunity. B. N. C., 147 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN, 16 to 18, light work; surroundings and opportunities exceptional; permanent; short hours; evening session if desired. Room 511, 50 Broad St., New York City.

YOUNG MAN wanted for general office duties in a wholesale coffee and tea house. Address giving age, experience, and compensation expected. Coffee, D 327 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18 to 19 years, with high school education preferred, for office of large commercial house in Jersey City; splendid opportunity for the proper party. J 214 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, about 17 years old, in wholesale dry goods house; start, $8 a week; no experience necessary. D 318 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN as office assistant; must be quick, energetic; state age, experience, salary expected. D 383 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN for office work; $10 per week to start; age and references. Box Z, C. 104 East 14th.

YOUNG MAN, about 18, clerical work; downtown, 9 to 6; state age, experience, salary expected. D 388 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, cancellation clerk in insurance office; must be experienced; salary, $40 per month. J 207 Times Downtown.

The Civil Service.

City.

Applications for junior draftsman, grade B, male and female, will be received until 4 P. M. on Nov. 21. The subjects and weights of the examination are: Duties, 8; experience, 2. A qualifying physical examination will be given. Candidates must be at least eighteen years of age on or before the closing date for the receipt of applications. As a rule appointments will be made at $900 a year.

United States.

The commission announces for Nov. 13 an examination for fireman, for men only. Present and future vacancies in the Departmental Service, Washington, and in the Indian Service, at $600 to $720 a year, or higher or lower salaries, will be filled from this examination. There are at present three vacancies in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, War Dept., Wash., D. C., each at $720 a year. Applications for the position of fireman in the Department and Indian Service may be filed at any time, but only those that are properly executed and filed with the commission prior to Nov. 13 will be considered for present vacancies. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on physical ability, training and experience. Applicants must show that they have had at least one year's experience as firemen or steam heating or power plants or on locomotives. They should state the kind of fuel used, coal oil or wood, at each place where employed. Special credit will be given for experience in power plants or with mechanical stokers. Age. Departmental Service, 20 years or over; Indian Service, 20 to 60 years.

HELP WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN to audit accounts payable and assist at general office work; state age, experience and salary. S. L., 240 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, under 21, some railroad or steamship experience, high school graduate, for work in claim department of large import and export house. Address reply W. W. G., P. O. Box 822, N. City.

YOUNG MAN in office wholesale dry goods house; must be able to take shorthand dictation; state age, references, and salary expected. S 367 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

HIRST EXCHANGE, 95 Liberty St. Chemical salesmen, $100-$300; stationery engineer, $150; draftsmen, $18-$25; tracers, $15; machinery salesmen, $25-$55; samist, sales mgr., $60; timekeepers, checkers, storekeepers, $85-$110; office boys. Register free.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 115 BROADWAY.
C. P. HASSON, PROP.
J. J. McLAUGHLIN.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Knowledge of Spanish, for Government official; some traveling; $1,500 per year to start. Employment, West Side Y. M. C. A., 318 West 57th.

Instruction.

BETTER YOUR POSITION.—Master the fundamental principles underlying organized business. Write for outline of this instruction given in Manhattan and Brooklyn schools. Class groups now forming. Ask for Bulletin 40. Address P. F. Lamphear, 215 West 23d St., N. Y.; M. S. Tuttle, 55 Hanson Pl., Brooklyn, or Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

SALESMEN, city or traveling, write or call for list of openings and how to obtain them; hundreds of positions open; thousands of successful high-salaried members. National Salesmen's Ex. Assn., 1803-D Candler Bldg., 220 West 42d St., New York.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course, PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required.

STENOGRAPHERS.—The quickest way to increase your salary is to prepare for desirable secretarial positions. Write for Booklet 58, giving details of Secretarial Courses, (evenings,) now opening. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

BIG DEMAND—RADIO OPERATORS. Splendid profession; individual instruction; best radio course in city; write or call today for booklet. Radio School, 157 East 86th Street.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course. Students on probation. 38 West 42d St., New York. V. M. WHEAT.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitors pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

We own in fee by warranty deed several thousand acres of prospective oil land situated near wells of large production. We want to develop these lands by drilling for oil and gas. We need money for development. We will take you out to Oklahoma, at our expense, to the properties and show them to you. If interested write Z 281 Times Annex.

CANADIAN SALES RIGHTS.
One of largest corporations in the United States is now engaged in the manufacture of the greatest specialty of the age; satisfactory may be had in Canada and elsewhere by responsible parties with first-class references prepared to invest $25,000; strict investigation invited; principals only; address Advertising Solicitors in Charge, Well-Flow-Well Station Bldg., N. Y.

Will invest a moderate amount of money in a good going manufacturing or jobbing business, women's wear preferred; books must stand inspection; I am a business man, 45 years old, with some business experience; will devote entire time to the business. L 80 Times.

Mail order list for sale; firm selling high-class silks by mail will sell to non-competitive houses; mailing list of 11,000 women's names obtained from high-class magazine advertising; $60. Address K. Box 38, Station F, New York.

Exceptional opportunity; experienced business man with $5,000; join me in enlarging successful business; minimum $100 weekly. Telephone 10-13 for appointment, 3560 Cortlandt.

Patented staple, metal; daily necessity for men and women; $50,000 needed; excellent investment possibilities. D 341 Times Downtown.

Have thousand dollars and services to invest in good paying business; give full particulars first letter. H 59 Times.

DOWNTOWN; advertising, dress, hat shop, soon following; drafted, quick buyer. S 343 Times Downtown.

Moving picture theatre, modern building; 800 seats; also airdrome. Box 1, Bronxville, N. Y.

Salesman wants dependable lines or merchandise for export to Cuba. V 108 Times.

Dealer in dresses desires partner; some money required. Siegel, 40 West 111th.

Business Notices.

Modern, up-to-date plant is open for any kind of simple military work. L 94 Times.

FOR SALE.

WE MAKE AND SELL ONLY NATIONAL CARD SYSTEMS AND CREDIT FILES; LOWEST PRICES; SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS. NO INTEREST CHARGES. SATISFACTION GUARANTEE. OLD REGISTERS REPAIRED, REBUILT, BOUGHT, SOLD OR EXCHANGED. THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., N. Y. OFFICE, 1170 BROADWAY, AT 29TH ST. BROOKLYN OFFICE, 504 FULTON ST., NEAR FLATBUSH AV. TEL. MAIN 3611. NEWARK OFFICE, 24 NEWARK AV. JERSEY CITY OFFICE, 30 N. Y. TEL. MONTGOMERY 3411.

BRAND-NEW, LATEST MODEL OLIVER 9, $48.
Fully guaranteed, standard keyboard; exactly the same machine used by largest individuals direct from factory; former price $100. Before getting even a second hand, rebuilt or rental machine, investigate this Oliver plan to save $51. Easy payments if you wish. Telephone or call Oliver Typewriter Co., Inc., 310 Broadway. Worth 1760-1-2-3-4.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES.
New and second-hand; low prices; easy payments.
THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 39 to 55 West 32d St., near B'way.

Big Bargains—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, typewriter furniture, typewriters; adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 433 Broadway.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY bought, sold, appraised; estates purchased. DELANEY, 170 Broadway.

For Sale: Holden Leonard's 804 range, all colors. Greeley 1648.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Noiseless, 3 months, $6; visible, 3 months, $7.50; initial payment applies on purchase.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., 1476 Broadway, at 42d St. Bryant 6800.
Underwood, Remington, Smith Premier, Oliver, Monarch, Corona, Royal, Densmore, Fox, Hammond, Woodstock, Yost, Blickensderfer, Edelmann, Victor, Williams, Empire, Underwood Portable, Remington Portable, Corona Portable, Oliver Portable, Monarch Portable, Hammond Portable, Woodstock Portable, Yost Portable, Blickensderfer Portable, Edelmann Portable, Victor Portable, Williams Portable, Empire Portable

CITY GETS NO RELIEF IN SUGAR SHORTAGE

Situation Grows More Acute as Officials Renew Promise of Supply.

REPORT COAL EXTORTION

Hoover's Representatives Warn Cold Storage Men to Unload Poultry at Fair Prices.

While the milk situation is receiving the attention of the Food Administrator Hoover and various officials in and out of the trade, the coal and the sugar shortages are becoming more acute in this city. As to both coal and sugar there is the official promise, repeated yesterday, that relief is soon to come. The coal dealers in this city expect this relief within three weeks and they base their expectations on the cutting off of shipments to the Northwest, while they believe will mean that a large supply can be sent into the local market.

Reeve Schley, Chairman of the New York Commitee of the Fuel Administration, went to Washington yesterday. He will confer with Fuel Administrator Garfield, and it is expected that one result of the conference will be the taking of steps to prevent small-lot dealers from extorting great profit from their customers. They will, it is said, also discuss a general price-fixing plan for the dealers. One reason for this is that reports have been received by the Fuel Administrator here that coal peddlers are charging $14 and $15 a ton for the coal which they sell in small lots, mostly to the poor. The administration wants to prevent this practice.

The supply of sugar in this city is apparently getting lower each day, notwithstanding the promise of George M. Rolph, Chairman of the International Sugar Committee, that relief in the shape of sugar owned by the Allies or neutrals would be poured into the market more than a week ago. Nearly all of the small grocery stores are entirely out of sugar and in many chain stores customers are put off with the word that a supply is expected in a few hours or a day or two. In many of these stores the supplies of brown and pulverised sugar have long since been used up, and the stocks of loaf sugar are being drawn upon to supply the demand for granulated sugar. Mr. Rolph repeated yesterday his assertion that 12,000 tons of sugar intended for foreign shipment had been released. This, he said, was being put on the market yesterday. It had apparently given no relief so far as local stores were concerned.

The Cuban commission, headed by Dr. Carlos de Cespedes, the Cuban Minister, was in conference nearly all day with the International Sugar Committee and the American Refiners' Committee at 111 Wall Street. The commission was appointed by President Menocal to handle the nation's interests in the coming sugar crop. Late in the afternoon, when the Cuban delegation departed, the other two bodies held a joint meeting that lasted until well into the night. In the afternoon it was reported outside their meeting rooms that the Cuban sugar growers were holding out for 4¾ cents a pound, while the Government was only willing to pay 4½ cents a pound.

The National Food Administration, through speakers before the American Association of Refrigeration, at its seventh annual meeting, held yesterday in the Hotel Astor, served notice on the cold storage men that the millions of pounds of poultry, including turkeys, must be moved out of cold storage at once and at attractive prices. They pointed out that under the licensing law to keep them in more than sixty days would be a violation of the law, for which both the owners and the storage men would be held responsible. The increased Socialist vote in New York City was pointed out as a cloud on the horizon that must be heeded.

Frank A. Horne, Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the New York Food Administration, said that the time had come when sacrifices must be the rule as a matter of patriotism. The consumer must be first and profits last on the list, he said, and he added that if this was not done the United States might resort to rationing the people and then to seeing that they got the rations. A similar message of patriotism was made by W. S. Priebe of Chicago, who is looking after poultry and eggs for the Food Administration. He said that a survey had shown that there was approximately 120,000,000 pounds of poultry in cold storage. He said that the Food Administration had made up its mind that this must be moved along to the consumer and that the cold storage men need have no idea that this would not be done.

Mr. Hoover, as well as City Food Administrator Arthur Williams, has been working to see that excessive prices are not charged during the holidays, and Mr. Priebe is bending his efforts to the same end.

Other speakers were Everett Colby, Dr. Mary E. Pennington, Charles W. Merrill, and F. M. Shoemaker.

The New York Milk Conference Board held its annual meeting in the Hotel McAlpin and considered the milk problem, and as a result it was proposed to send a special committee to Washington to present the dealers' side of the case to the Food Administrator.

There is now an abundance of eggs in this country, and there is no reason why they cannot be used as a cheap substitute for meats, which the Government wants to conserve, in the opinion of P. Q. Foy, price expert of the New York Daily Market Report. A survey made on the first of the month showed, he said, that there were in fifty-eight warehouses in this city and in New Jersey 2,880,000 cases of eggs, each containing thirty dozen, as against 2,241,000 cases at the same time last year. The holdings in this city alone, he said, amounted to 732,000 cases, and unless a further attempt was made to hoard these eggs they must be eaten before Feb. 1, when new eggs come into the market.

Arthur Williams, New York City Food Administrator, introduced yesterday to the consuming public a new but useful friend—the Manchurian bean. This bean has been imported in great quantities and it has been used to supply the American soldiers. There has been a great crop of these beans, and Mr. Williams joins Mr. Hoover in recommending them to the people.

600,000 SIGN FOOD PLEDGE.

New York City Far Exceeds Its Quota of 350,000.

The campaign to enlist the housewives of New York as assistants to the Food Administration closed last night at 11 o'clock and the City Food Administrator sent this telegram to Mr. Hoover:

Campaign closed. Total pledge cards signed to date, 584,054. Outstanding cards will make the grand total 600,000. The official allotment for New York City was 350,000. We have almost doubled the number asked for. Congratulations on success.

It was not until the campaign had practically closed that the 13,000 women canvassers learned that National Campaign Manager Hill had asked but 350,000 pledges from New York City. This quota, it was explained, was based upon the number of families rather than on the actual population.

The totals by boroughs so far follow: Manhattan, 227,403; Bronx, 67,060; Brooklyn, 213,164; Queens, 52,639; Richmond, 14,483.

ELECTION CASES GO OVER.

Two Bronx Grand Juries Find No New Indictments.

The Bronx Grand Jury, which is inquiring into alleged frauds in obtaining petitions for certain Bronx County and Borough candidates on the Fusion ticket, heard seven witnesses yesterday and adjourned until Nov. 13. The other Grand Jury, which indicted Henry D. Patton, Chairman of the Citizens' Non-Partisan Committee for Thomas W. Whittle, in connection with the alleged paster ballot frauds, heard two witnesses and took an adjournment until Nov. 15.

The two witnesses were Henry Greiner, who took the corrected proof of the paster ballots, it is said, to Patton, and Charles W. Featherstff, who carried the ballots to Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C.

Bronx politicians of all parties expressed the belief yesterday, now that the election was over, interest in the election cases would die out. No indictments in election cases were found by either Grand Jury yesterday.

Speakers for Canadian Club Dinner.

President Thomas D. Neelands of the Canadian Club of New York, who will preside at the dinner to be held in the Hotel Biltmore next Monday, has announced that the guest of honor and chief speaker will be John R. Rathom of The Providence Journal. Among the other guests and speakers who have accepted the club's invitation are: Sir George Reid, M. P. for St. George, Hanover Square, London, and former Premier of Australia; Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission; Melville E. Stone, General Manager of The Associated Press; Major Ian Hay Beith, author of "The First Hundred Thousand," and Colonel L. Rees, Aviation Attaché at Washington.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—Between Monday and Tuesday from an automobile, a leather pocketbook containing legal papers; no use to any one except the owner. Liberal reward will be paid to the party returning it to Benjamin Horn, City Marshal, 269 Madison St., New York City.

LOST.—From Cedarhurst, L. I., Sunday, Nov. 4, West Highland, white terrier, large dog, heavy coat, wearing a small green collar; special pet of family; liberal reward for his return. Telephone J. H. Burton, 6000 Madison Square or 3000 Far Rockaway.

LOST.—Southern Pacific Company stock certificate No. A2994 for 50 shares, in the name "Virginia K. Wearne." Notice is hereby given to show cause why duplicate should not be issued. Mrs. Virginia K. Wearne, 120 East 31st St., New York.

LOST.—Knitting bag containing two sweaters, partly woven, and some jewelry. Reward if returned to G. E. W., Brooklyn Finishing Co., Bush Terminal, 42d St. and 1st Av., Brooklyn.

LOST.—Finder of silver purse between Liberty Street Ferry and subway Monday morning, keep money and return purse to Mrs. J. F. Austin, Westfield, N. J.

LOST—Broadhurst Theatre orchestra or Knickerbocker Hotel, Monday night, gold bar pin with onyx and pearls; reward. 2308 Intervale, Apartment 51, or 7307 Murray Hill.

LOST.—Small ring, black onyx horseshoe, clover centre of pearls; Hotel Knickerbocker or Lorraine; about Oct. 22; heirloom; reward $10. Mrs. Townley, Hotel Lorraine.

LOST.—Large platinum bar pin with some nine diamonds; liberal reward. Margaret Caldwell. Tel. Stuyvesant 5240, 846 Broadway.

LOST.—Brown skunk muff on elevated train or platform at 33d and 6th Av., about noon on Thursday; reward. Telephone Roach, Plaza 2450.

LOST.—Beaded bag containing green pocketbook and money order, on green or red Broadway surface car; reward. Haltom, 50 West 36th. Greeley 1113.

LOST.—Brooklyn to Times Square, Wednesday morning, lady's open-face gold watch; initials "A. M. S." Please return 318 West 39th. Reward.

LOST.—Green jade earring, in 8th Av., 46th St., or Fulton Theatre. Mr. Clarence Axman, 265 Central Park West, city.

LOST.—Dragoon-shaped diamond brooch; 50th to 56th Sts., west, 5th Av., Thursday; liberal reward. Anderson, 36 West 56th St.

LOST.—Monday, Broadway subway, parcel containing georgette beaded blouse and tan velvet; reward. Apt. 74, 508 West 114th St.

LOST.—Gold purse, chain and ball attached; name and address inside. Reward, Apt. 3C, 839 West End Av.

LOST.—Neighborhood Columbia University, coral cameo, silver mounting. Reward. Lyle, 419 West 119th.

LOST.—Nov. 7, bracelet wrist watch, subway or Riverside Drive, between 137th-139th Sts.; reward. H. Vroom, 540 W. 139th.

REWARD.—Silver brooch, engraved "Ellis, Exeter"; valuable owner only. Ellice, 200 West 69th.

LOST.—Diamond platinum barpin, Friday; liberal reward; no questions asked. C. B. Bonnie, Hotel Robert Fulton.

LOST.—Gold vanity case, marked "C. A. L.," Saturday evening; liberal reward. Telephone Columbus 7352.

LOST.—Flexible diamond platinum bracelet; reward $100 and no questions asked. Little Shop of T. Arzes, 561 5th Av.

LOST.—Palm Room, Hotel Plaza, Saturday, gold earring; liberal reward; return to hotel.

LOST.—Lady's diamond circlet pin, on Tuesday. Reward. Sears, 784 Park Av.

REWARD.—American Express book; subway, Brooklyn to New York. Winter Co., 129 West 27th.

$50 REWARD.—No question asked, return sapphire platinum ring, taken in Simonson hair dressing store, 506 5th Av. Reply to P. O. Box 34, Bronxville, N. Y.

$5 REWARD.—Bundle wash, between 225th and 231st Sts. Pisacano, 287 7th Av.

Found.

FOUND.—Money found, 42d St.; owner may secure upon identification. Comstock, 1266 Vanderbilt.

FOUND.—On Manhattan Av., a purse. Apply 333 West 117th St., Apt. 2E.

UNFAIR COAL PRICES ORDERED REDUCED

Fuel Administrator Gives Local Committees Wide Powers in Fixing Rates.

CONCESSION TO JOBBERS

May Take 15% Profit on Early Contracts Made at High Prices—Car Shortage Attacked.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—In a letter to State Food Administrators today the Federal Fuel Administration urges drastic steps to prevent extortion in retail coal prices.

"It has been called to our attention," reads the letter, "that in certain communities retail dealers are charging an excessive price for coal. Where such a condition is reported in your territory we suggest that your local committee make a careful investigation of the cost of doing business by each of the dealers, and if it appears that more than a reasonable profit is being enjoyed by the dealer that the committee arrive at a fair and reasonable profit to be allowed the retailer, send their recommendations as to such a reasonable price or prices to the State Administrator, who will pass upon the recommendations of the local committee and determine whether their findings are equitable and just to consumer and retailer as well. The State Administrator will then confirm such prices in that town or city, subject to appeal to the United States Fuel Administrator.

"We would suggest that you instruct your local committee in arriving at a fair retail price, in cases where the price margin is too high, to take into consideration the cost of doing business for each retailer and then allow each a reasonable profit over and above the total costs of each retailer.

"It is advisable to base the profit allowed any dealer on flat value basis, rather than the percentage basis, as the latter would give the less efficient dealer with high costs a larger actual profit than the more efficient dealer with lower costs. In some cases it may be wise to average the costs of the dealers in the same town, but the basis on which the price is to be arrived at can be left to the decision of the local committee, subject to the approval of the State Administrator and the United States Fuel Administrator.

Thousands of tons of coal held by jobbers and wholesalers was made available for emergency distribution today when the Fuel Administration decided to allow the dealers to take a small margin of profit on coal they had contracted for at high prices before the Government prices were fixed.

Under previous orders jobbers have been permitted to sell only at a small margin above the Government price at the mine, regardless of the figures named in their contracts. Because in many instances this price was less than the coal cost them, the jobbers have held their coal.

Today's ruling provides that the jobbers may sell at a margin of 15 per cent. above the contract cost to purchasers to be designated by State fuel administrators. The fuel administrators will place the coal in communities most in need of it, and expect no difficulty in disposing of the supply, even at the higher prices.

Measures to increase coal production were taken up at a conference today held by officials of the Fuel Administration, Directors of the National Coal Association and representatives of the Railroad War Board, and the Priorities Committee of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Consideration was given to a proposal that coal shipments have preference in transportation over all other commodities except food and war supplies. This step was urged particularly by the coal operators, who say car shortage is forcing mines to stand idle in many parts of the country.

Another recommendation by the operators was that the open-top cars be distributed first in all instances to coal mines and coke ovens. These orders, if issued, would mean, the operators declared, an increase of from 20 to 25 per cent. in coal production. In West Virginia, where coal has had preference, the output, they said, has risen more than 25 per cent.

Christoffer Hannevig's Connections.

In an interview published in THE TIMES yesterday with Christoffer Hannevig it was stated that Mr. Hannevig was head of the firm of Hannevig & Johnson, ship owners, of 120 Broadway. Mr. Hannevig is not connected with that firm, but is President of Christoffer Hannevig, Inc., of 139 Broadway, of the Pusey & Jones Company of Wilmington, Del.; of the Pennsylvania Shipbuilding Company, and the New Jersey Shipbuilding Company.

INVESTIGATE DEATH OF WEALTHY WIDOW

Two Bullet Wounds Found in Body of Woman Who Left Note Hinting at Suicide.

The discovery of two bullet wounds in the body of Mrs. Sarah M. Stiassny, a wealthy widow, who was found dead on Wednesday in her apartment at 210 West Ninety-eighth Street, with a bullet wound in her right temple, which the police decided had been self-inflicted, caused the District Attorney to start an investigation yesterday to determine whether she had been murdered. A revolver lay close to the woman's hand and on a table was a note suggesting suicide, which apparently was signed by Mrs. Stiassny, but District Attorney Swann was not convinced last night that one person was the author of the entire text of the note. The note read:

"My dear Richard: I cannot stand this any longer; no sleep, and I feel as if I were going insane. Funeral private. God bless you for what you have done for me. Lovingly, S. M. Stiassny."

The "dear Richard" referred to in the note, Mr. Swann said, is Isaac Epstein, a cousin of Mrs. Stiassny, who made his home in the same apartment. Epstein told Assistant District Attorney John Fitzpatrick and a detective that he was in an adjoining room, but had not heard shots. Epstein managed the estate of Mrs. Stiassny, which includes ten pieces of realty left her by her father, Simon Epstein.

Mrs. Herman Lubetkin, also a cousin of Mrs. Stiassny and wife of an attorney at 730 Riverside Drive, asked Coroner Hellenstein yesterday to investigate the death of her relative. The Coroner notified the District Attorney's office. When his official physician, Dr. Otto H. Schultze, notified the District Attorney that he had found a second wound near the heart, Mr. Swann ordered an autopsy today.

Assistant District Attorney Fitzpatrick said the revolver found in the room had contained two cartridges, only one of which had been fired. In comparing the alleged suicide note with other letters and several canceled checks drawn by Mrs. Stiassny on the State Bank, the District Attorney believed he had found a difference in some features of the handwriting of the note that is supposed to have been written by Mrs. Stiassny to Epstein.

Mrs. Lubetkin said last night that she would not assert that her cousin had been murdered, but that she was not satisfied with the suicide theory. Mrs. Stiassny leaves an estate estimated at $250,000. Mrs. Hirshfield, also a relative of the dead woman, declared that Mrs. Stiassny had worried herself ill by fear of losing the services of Epstein in the management of the estate, due to the selective military draft.

U. S. STEEL SUBSIDIARIES GIVE Y. M. C. A. $500,000

Eight-Day Drive to Raise $35,000,000 for Soldiers and Sailors Will Start Monday.

Judge Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation, announced last night that the subsidiary companies of the corporation would subscribe $500,000 to the $35,000,000 fund which is to be raised by the Young Men's Christian Association of the United States to provide care and comforts for American soldiers and sailors at home and on foreign service. The association will endeavor to raise this sum in eight days, the campaign beginning next Sunday. The drive will be directed by the War Work Council of the association, of which Dr. John R. Mott is the General Secretary.

The War Work Council, in a statement issued last night, gives the plans of the campaign, and makes public a letter from President Wilson to Dr. Mott, in which the President gives his hearty indorsement to the work which the Y. M. C. A. plans to do for the country's defenders.

That statement is in part as follows:

"With the $35,600,000 asked for the association purposes to carry on and enlarge its multifarious work for the ever multiplying number of soldiers and sailors in the training camps in this country, involving, as it does, a doubling of the number of secretaries and the maintenance of buildings and equipment, and the furnishing of necessary supplies in the face of steadily rising prices. The sum to be raised for the work among the men of the American Army and Navy is $11,120,000; for the American troops in France and England $11,904,000 is to be raised. Answering the call that has come from the allied armies, the National War Work Council is calling for $3,305,000 for work in the Russian Army; $2,649,000 for work in the French Army, and $1,000,000 for work in the Italian Army. In addition to this, $1,000,000 will be required for work in the war prison camps and $6,382,000 to provide for the inevitable expansion which the experience of recent months has demonstrated.

"President Wilson has written the following letter to General Secretary Mott:

"May I not, in view of the approaching meeting of the War Work Council, express to you the very high value I have attached to the work which has been accomplished by the Young Men's Christian Association in behalf of our own army and navy, as well as in behalf of the prisoners-of-war and the men in the training camps of Europe, and may I not express also my sincere personal interest in the large plans of the War Work Council for the work which is still ahead of the association?"

In the raising of the sum asked for, 50 National Department, and state Committees, represented by 500 campaign directors, will be responsible for the organization and promotion of 5,000 District and County Campaign Committees. The total load has been distributed over the country first by the groups of States which comprise the great military departments. Each department has accepted its allotment and has distributed, after due conference, allotments satisfactory to each State. In several cases, it is announced, States have asked that their allotments be increased. Arkansas and Louisiana were among the first to do this.

The men who, as members of the Budget Committee, fixed $35,000,000 as the sum required to carry on the work until July 1, 1918, are Cyrus H. McCormick, Chicago; George W. Perkins, Arthur Curtiss James, and Coleman du Pont, New York; F. W. Ayer, Philadelphia; William Cooper Procter, Cincinnati; George Warren Brown, St. Louis; Samuel Mather, Cleveland; George Wharton Pepper, Philadelphia; Harold I. Pratt, New York; W. Averill Harriman, New York; H. M. Leland, Detroit; John Sherman Hoyt, New York; J. L. Severance, Cleveland, and W. M. Kingsbury, A. C. Bedford, N. Jarvie, William Sloane, Cleveland H. Dodge, and John R. Mott, all of New York.

The War Community Service, which is raising a fund to provide wholesome recreation and wholesome environment for American soldiers, announced last night the initial gift to that fund of $25,000 from Mrs. Edward H. Harriman, and a second gift of $1,000 from Jacques Seligman was also announced.

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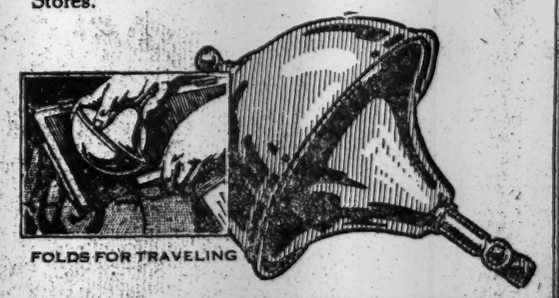

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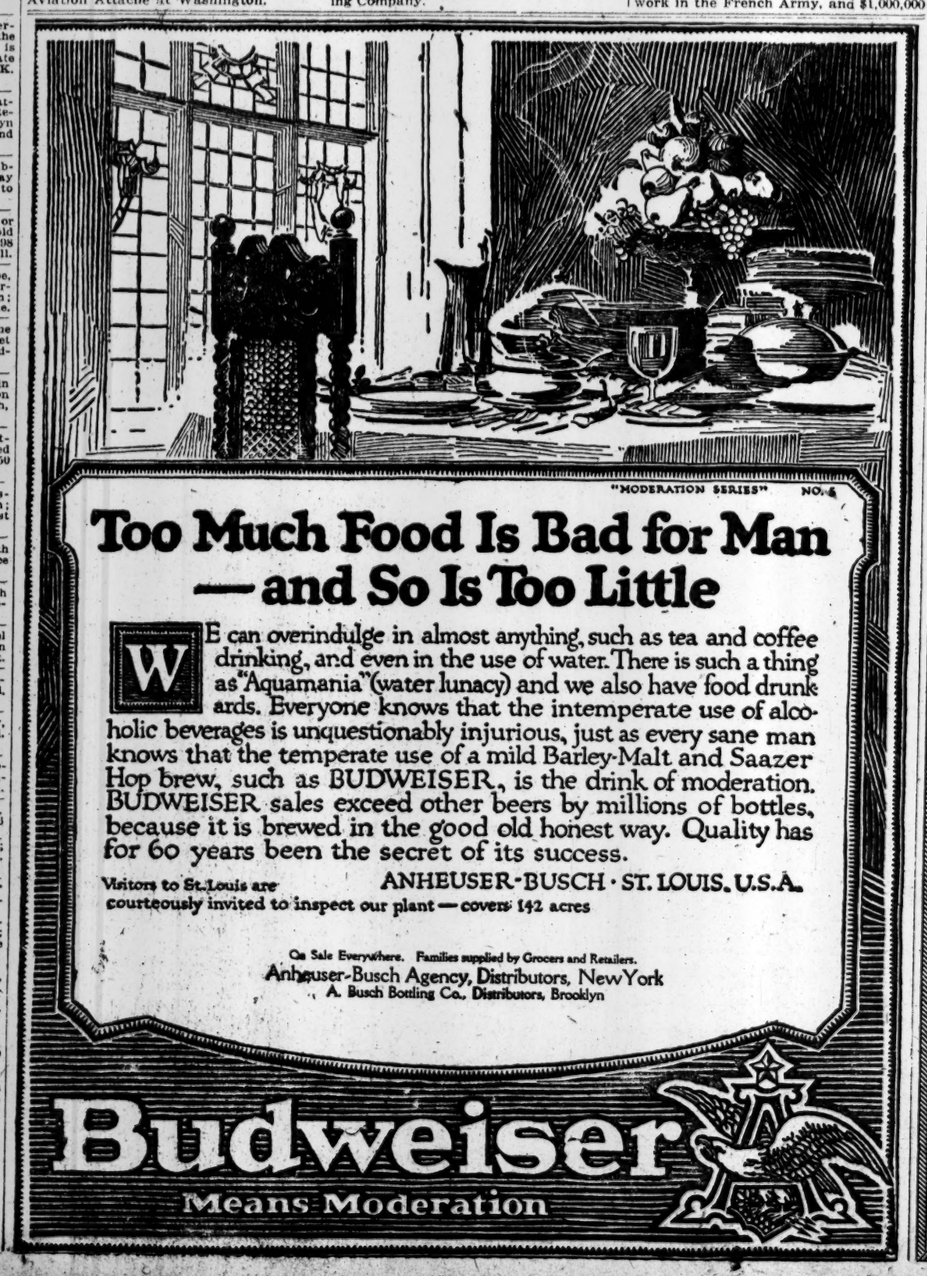

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